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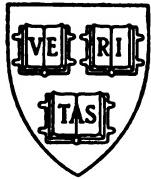
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HISTORY
OF
PLYMOUTH COUNTY,
MASSACHUSETTS,
WITH
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES
OF MANY OF ITS
PIONEERS AND PROMINENT MEN.

COMPILED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF
D. HAMILTON HURD.

ILLUSTRATED.

PHILADELPHIA:
J. W. LEWIS & CO.
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HISTORY OF SOUTH ABINGTON.

BY CHARLES F. MESERVE, A.M.

THIS is one of the most enterprising towns in the county. It was formerly a part of Abington and East Bridgewater, and was incorporated into a town March 4, 1875. The history of South Abington, like that of Rockland, will be largely found in the article on Abington. There is here a spirit of push and enterprise that is seldom met with, and there is a greater variety of manufactures than in any other part of the town of which it formerly constituted a part. Coffins, caskets, steel shanks, packing-boxes, boots and shoes, tacks, and nails are some of the articles manufactured. South Abington is a pioneer in the tack and nail business, which is still carried on to a great extent by Messrs. Dunbar, Hobart & Whidden, and by D. B. Gurney, Esq. H. H. Brigham, now deceased, was for many years also extensively engaged in this business.

Benjamin Hobart, A.M., engaged in the tack business early in the present century, and has contributed much to the prosperity of this town. Mr. Hobart was a lawyer by profession, and a liberal-hearted, public-spirited gentleman of culture. He will long be remembered as the author of Hobart's "History of Abington."

Probably no town in Plymouth County has grown more rapidly during the past five years than the beautiful town of South Abington.

Six large and elegant new factories have been erected, and are running to their full capacity. New avenues and sidewalks have been laid out and finished; a large park has been laid out in the centre of the town; water has been introduced into all the principal streets; a water-tower, built of iron, has been erected, which has a pressure of sufficient power to throw water over the highest building.

The tower can be seen miles away, and is a great ornament to the town.

A fire department has been organized, with four elegant hose-carriages under command of Maj. Allen.

Two fine hotels have been built and supplied with all the improvements of a city hotel, and are well

patronized. Many large and elegant houses have been erected, and several blocks of stores are now under contract.

Among them is the fine block being built by a former citizen of the town, who takes great pleasure in seeing his native place in such a flourishing condition, and no resident has taken a deeper interest in the improvement of South Abington than Jacob P. Bates, Esq. His new block will not only be an ornament to the town, but will reflect credit upon his good taste and judgment. Plans and specifications have been made by Mr. John R. Hall, architect, of Boston, and the building will be built under his immediate supervision.

The block will have a frontage of sixty-five feet on Washington Street, and a depth of seventy-five feet, and will be three stories high, and divided into three large stores well lighted and high studded. The second story will be devoted to offices; the third story will be used for a hall with large anterooms and closets attached, all dadoed and finished in the best manner. The building will be supplied with all the modern improvements.

The outside will be built of pressed brick, iron columns and Long Meadow brownstone from the Ohio quarries, with one large projection in the centre. There will be five windows on each story, with carved caps and finishing above the roof, with gable and ornamented pilasters, and under the gable four large round panels, with carved heads in stone, representing different animals. Each end will be finished with projections, with large windows in the centre and a circular arch turned in fancy brickwork above, and finished at top with stone pedestals and panels between them.

The store fronts will be finished in cherry, and the glass in store-windows will be in one large light of French white plate.

The building will be built both inside and outside of the best materials. The contractors are Peasley & Bonney, carpenters, of South Abington, and Faunce

Brothers, masons, of Wollaston. The stores are all let, and will be occupied about October 1st.

Incorporation of Town.—The first movement made towards a separation from the old town was early in the spring of 1874, after the incorporation of Rockland, by the following persons: H. F. Whidden, S. N. Dyer, S. Dyer, C. F. Allen, William L. Reed, D. B. Gurney, G. A. Litchfield, F. P. Harlow, J. L. Cortell, C. H. Bonney, John Thompson, Horace Reed, A. Davis, and H. F. Copeland. At a citizens' meeting, May 2, 1874, these same gentlemen, with the addition of A. S. Stetson, W. R. Vining, E. S. Powers, A. C. Brigham, Jacob Bates, Daniel Reed, J. E. Bates, O. G. Healey, D. S. Jenkins, Edwin Edes, C. D. Nash, J. H. Witherell, H. A. Bates, L. B. Noyes, Jr., Nathaniel Pratt, H. H. Brigham, J. Donovan, and J. S. Harding, were chosen a permanent committee. This committee organized May 5th, with George A. Litchfield, chairman; Samuel N. Dyer, secretary; and Charles F. Allen, treasurer, and was so active and energetic that they secured the incorporation of the town. The bill of incorporation was signed by Governor Gaston at twenty minutes past twelve o'clock March 4, 1875. The first town-meeting was held in Village Hall March 18th, under a warrant issued by William P. Cortell, justice of the peace, on petition of Hon. William L. Reed. At this meeting, William P. Cortell was chosen moderator, and Samuel Foster, town clerk. Jacob Bates, Cyrus White, and William P. Cortell were chosen selectmen. At the last annual meeting George H. Pearson was chosen town clerk, and William P. Cortell, William H. Reed, and Edward Keating, selectmen, assessors, and overseers of the poor.

The past year water has been introduced at an expense of about fifty thousand dollars, for which interest-bearing bonds have been issued. A fire department has been established. The town is generous in appropriating money for schools, roads, and library, and indeed for every worthy object.

The following is a list of the town officers for the first year (1875):

Town Clerk, Samuel Foster; Treasurer and Collector, Albert Davis; Selectmen, Assessors, and Overseers of the Poor, Jacob Bates (William P. Cortell), Cyrus White; School Committee, B. F. Hastings (for three years), George A. Litchfield (for two years), E. L. Hyde (for one year); Road Commissioners, Enoch Powers (for three years), Lebbeus Gurney (for two years), E. B. French (for one year); Auditors, Samuel Dyer, William R. Vining; Constables, George E. Luzarder, James L. Cortell, Quincy T. Harding;

Pound Keeper, Spencer Vining; Field Drivers, Reuben Churchill, Hiram Pool, Calvin Porter; Fence Viewers, James L. Cortell, Samuel Dyer, Nathan P. Gurney; Surveyors of Lumber, Gladden Bonney, Charles H. Bonney, Quincy T. Harding; Measurer of Wood and Bark, Benjamin S. Atwood; Representatives (Twelfth District), George W. Reed, Jesse H. Jones.

The manufacture of fine calf boots, which has been and now is the life of that part of South Abington known as Auburnville, was commenced by M. S. Reed in 1865, in a building which forms a part of the present factory. The annual product of the factory at that time was one hundred thousand dollars, giving employment to about sixty hands. As the goods became known the amount produced annually increased, until the business had increased threefold in six years.

In 1876 it became necessary to enlarge the factory to meet the increasing demands for the goods, and employment was furnished for one hundred and eighty-five persons, and the business of the factory amounted to four hundred thousand dollars.

In 1879, with a growing business, Mr. Reed took in a partner, and again enlarged the factory, employed two hundred and twenty persons, and produced goods to the value of five hundred thousand dollars.

In 1882 he sold the buildings and business to his partner, who ran the factory one year, and then sold to Messrs. Stetson & Coombs, the present occupants, who are running it successfully, giving employment to one hundred and eighty-five persons, yielding products to the amount of four hundred thousand dollars annually.

Atwood Brothers, manufacturers of boot-, shoe-, and packing-boxes. This business amounts to about sixty thousand dollars per year, and employs from forty to fifty men.

Cook & Paine commenced business March 1, 1883, and employ about one hundred and fifty workmen, and the value of goods (boots and shoes) manufactured for their first year was about two hundred thousand dollars.

Jenkins Brothers & Co. commenced the manufacture of steel shanks in November, 1872, making about one hundred and fifty gross per day, and their sales amounted to about fifty thousand dollars per year. In 1876 they commenced the manufacture of caskets and coffins. They are now making from seventy thousand to eighty thousand pairs of shanks per day, being the largest manufacturers in that line. Annual sales on shanks and caskets amount to about two hundred thousand dollars.

Davis Gurney & Co., manufacturers of boots and shoes, employ one hundred and fifty persons, and the annual value of goods manufactured amounts to three hundred thousand dollars.

Smith, Stoughton & Payne commenced manufacturing men's fine and medium grade boots and shoes in this town March 1, 1884. About one hundred and fifty men and thirty-five girls are employed. Cases manufactured for the past four months, four thousand; pairs, forty-eight thousand; value of goods manufactured annually, one hundred and forty thousand dollars. This business was removed from Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Commonwealth Shoe and Leather Company (formerly C. H. Jones & Co.) manufacture twenty thousand cases per year, and the value of the annual product is from six hundred and fifty to seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The factory of Duubar, Hobart & Whidden, manufacturers of tacks, brads, and small nails of all descriptions, is one of the largest establishments of the kind in the country. Its founder, Mr. Benjamin Hobart, began the manufacture of tacks in 1810, when the old hand process was still in vogue, but upon the appearance of the invention known as the Reed and Blanchard machines, he was the first to put it into extensive operation, and by its aid his business rapidly increased. In 1849 his son became associated with him, under the firm-name of Benjamin Hobart & Son, the partnership continuing until 1857, when the senior partner retired from active participation, and was succeeded by Messrs. Dunbar & Hobart, who carried on the business under the firm-name of B. Hobart & Son until the formation of the present firm, in 1865.

The manufacturing plant located on the Plymouth Division of the Old Colony Railroad, from which a branch track runs directly past the factory, covers an area of several acres, upon which the present works were erected, in 1864, at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars.

Another feature of this business is the manufacture of heel- and toe-plates for boots and shoes of all descriptions.

Owing to the immense quantity of boxes consumed in the shipment of their goods, the firm decided to include their manufacture in their already extensive business, and in 1870, at the cost of about fifteen thousand dollars, erected on the site of the old tack-factory, which was destroyed by fire in 1859, a substantial frame building as a box-factory. Here are not only manufactured all the boxes requisite for this firm's business, but large quantities are furnished the shoe manufacturers and others in the vicinity.

The trade of the house extends to every section of the United States, including large shipments to the Pacific coast, and their goods are also in demand in Canada, England, South America, British Colonies, Australia, New Zealand, etc.

The individual members of the firm are Messrs. William H. Dunbar, Henry Hobart, and H. F. Whidden. The senior member has been for many years identified with the boot and shoe trade, and the two last-named gentlemen have had an experience of fifty and forty years respectively in the tack-making business, Mr. Whidden having also patented many inventions which have contributed largely to the excellent reputation of the articles manufactured.

The South Abington Water-Works were built in 1883. The water is pumped from the Hobart Pond into an iron tank or reservoir twenty feet in diameter and one hundred and five feet high, surmounted with a wrought-iron top thirty-five feet high, making a total height of one hundred and forty feet above the foundation, and when full contains two hundred and forty thousand gallons of water.

The reservoir is located on one of the highest points, and nearly in the centre of the town. The average head of water is about one hundred and thirty-five feet. There have been laid about eight miles of pipe made of wrought iron coated inside and out with asphaltum, and lined both inside and out with cement. The iron plates used in building the reservoir are made of the best refined iron, and guaranteed to stand four thousand pounds tensile strength to the square inch. The bottom and first twenty-five feet are made of iron five-eighths of an inch in thickness; second twenty-five feet of one-half inch; third twenty-five feet, three-eighths; and fourth, one-fourth inch. Sixty-six hydrants have been set, which cover all the thickly-settled portions of the town, also much of the outskirts. The average head of water through the town gives sufficient force to throw hydrant-streams over any of the largest buildings.

The town pays twenty-five dollars for the use of each hydrant. The whole cost of the works is fifty thousand dollars.

The South Abington Fire Department was organized about the 1st of January, 1884, by the appointment of seven engineers, viz.: C. F. Allen, Rufus Cass, B. C. Reed, B. S. Atwood, D. A. Walker, E. B. French, M. C. French. The above-named engineers organized three hose companies of fifteen men each, and one hook-and-ladder company of twenty-five men. The above companies are organized as follows: Foreman, first and second assistant foremen, clerk, and steward to each company.

The town has built three houses, with a fifty-foot hose-tower in each, for the storage of their fire department equipage, with a fine room furnished in the second story for the convenience of the firemen.

In each of the houses they have placed a light hose-carriage fully equipped with all the appurtenances and six hundred feet of hose. In the house of Hose No. 1 (centre of the town) they have placed a hook-and-ladder truck fully equipped.

Public Library.—Immediately on securing a separate municipal existence the people of South Abington began to work for a public library. In 1879 the friends of the movement secured an appropriation of five hundred dollars. By gifts of books and purchase a collection of fourteen hundred volumes was obtained, with which the library was opened in August of that year. In 1880 the town gave to that object seven hundred dollars. Since then it has received without opposition an annual appropriation of one thousand dollars.

At this date (July 1, 1884) the library contains about five thousand volumes, with an annual circulation of more than twenty thousand volumes. Its great need now is a suitable building and a reading-room.

The public school teachers in South Abington are as follows: High School, Horace E. Henderson, principal; Mrs. Henrietta B. Blake, assistant; Grammar, Miss Deborah A. Partridge, Miss Florence Blanchard, Miss Emma R. Nash, Miss Joanna F. Fullerton, Miss Flora M. Shurtleff, Miss Maria F. Eddy; Primary, Miss Emily B. Peterson, Miss Emma R. Maloy, Miss Effie M. Edes, Miss Lizzie B. Bosworth, Miss Grace E. Cooper.

Webster Lodge, No. 113, I. O. O. F., was instituted on Friday evening, Oct. 6, 1882. The following charter members were present and obligated: Lewis Goulding, Edward B. Peterson, Clarence A. Randall, Andrew N. Bates, Roland W. Chase, Benjamin F. Churchill, James C. Wood, Christopher B. Capen, John G. Higgins, E. Willard Shaw, David A. Walker, Samuel G. Capen, Francis A. Gurney, Rufus F. Wright, Stephen Griggs, J. Thomas Doten, William H. Dudley, Benjamin F. Peterson. It has lost one member by death.

Names of persons who have been voters fifty years or more: Charles Bates, Cyrus Bates, David Bates, Robert Cook, Sherebiah Cortell, Samuel Dyer, Daniel M. Fullerton, Davis Gurney, Lebbeus Gurney, Walter S. Harding, Reuben Churchill, Luke B. Noyes, John Noyes, James W. Osborne, Marcus Reed, Aaron Reed, Melvin Reed, Gibbens Sharp, Martin S. Stetson, Orange Wilkes, Horatio Williams.

Massasoit Lodge, No. 684, Knights of Honor, was

organized July 5, 1877, a charter having been granted by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts to the following persons: L. D. Robbins, C. D. Nash, C. W. Bradbury, J. M. Bickford, Joseph Pettee, Jr., Josiah Churchill, E. H. Atwood, Edward Keating, A. W. Bates, A. C. Brigham, E. S. Shepherd, Bela Alden, M. E. Brown.

The lodge was instituted on that date, and held its meetings in Grand Army Hall until April, 1881, when it removed to American (now Odd-Fellows') Hall, where it still holds its regular meetings.

The first application for membership was received from B. S. Atwood, who was initiated Dec. 3, 1877.

The first death, which occurred Nov. 27, 1879, was that of Millard E. Brown. Brother Brown was the first reporter of the lodge, which position he filled in a very acceptable manner, and his loss was a serious one to the lodge as well as to the community.

May 22, 1884, seven members, resident in East Bridgewater, withdrew by card and became charter members of Sachem's Rock Lodge, No. 3093.

Massasoit Lodge has initiated and received by card over fifty members, in addition to the original charter members, and is in a healthy condition.

The following members became Past Dictators by virtue of office: L. D. Robbins, C. D. Nash, C. W. Bradbury, B. S. Atwood, and M. L. Harlow.

Brothers Robbins and Nash served each one term; Brothers Bradbury and Atwood two terms each, and Brother Harlow four terms. The present reporter, Brother Ferguson, has served the lodge in that capacity since January, 1880.

Officers for the year 1884 are Past Dictator, M. L. Harlow; Dictator, J. E. Jenney; Vice-Dictator, E. V. Clift; Assistant Dictator, B. F. Winslow; Reporter, H. C. Ferguson; F. R., Edward Keating; Treas., H. A. Whiting; Chaplain, H. M. Soule; Guido, C. P. Reed; Guardian, W. W. Jesselyn; Sentinel, C. S. Churchill.

Lawyers.—There are two lawyers in this town,—Charles H. Edson and Edgar O. Achron.

Physicians.—The present physicians are H. F. Copeland, A. A. MacKeen, and B. F. Hastings.

Post-Offices.—Previous to 1844 there was no post-office at South Abington. Elihu Hobart, at that time postmaster at Abington, used to bring the mail for the residents of this locality daily. In 1844 "South Abington" post-office was established, and William Bonney appointed postmaster. He held the office until his death, in 1847. Cyrus A. Dyer was appointed his successor, and was postmaster until 1861, when George W. Reed was appointed, holding the office two years. Albert Davis was then commissioned, and

is the present incumbent. He was reappointed Jan. 18, 1882, for four years. In 1863 the office paid four hundred dollars; business however increased until, in 1878, the salary became twelve hundred dollars. In the same year "South Abington Station" post-office was established; Joseph Pettee, Jr., postmaster, with a salary of five hundred dollars. He is postmaster at the present time.

Ecclesiastical History.—The Congregational Church was organized Aug. 19, 1807. The church was formed by sixteen members leaving the Third Church in Bridgewater (now East Bridgewater). Rev. Daniel Thomas was the first pastor, and was ordained the same day of the dedication of the new house of worship, June 1, 1808. Mr. Thomas ministered to this people about thirty-five years, and resigned in 1842. He died Jan. 5, 1847, aged sixty-eight years. Rev. Dennis Powers succeeded Mr. Thomas in 1842. The following-named ministers have been pastors of this church in the order named: Rev. Alden Haynes, Alfred Goldsmith, Henry L. Edwards, W. F. Ober, John Thomson, F. P. Tompkins, B. M. Friuk. Present membership, two hundred and thirty-four.

The South Abington Methodist Episcopal Church was not the outgrowth of a purely sectarian policy. It was suggested spontaneously to many minds dwelling in that part of the town where the church is located. It grew out of the conscious moral needs of that part of the community, and it was thought by persons members of other churches in the town that a Methodist Episcopal Church would do better than any other not represented in the town because of its aggressive spirit, its adaptability to all classes of society, and its well-tested polity as especially exemplified in its method of ministerial supply. A few persons thus encouraged established a Methodist preaching service in Union Hall in the year 1874, the first sermon being delivered on Sunday, January 4th. From this time to the meeting of the Providence (now New England Northern) Conference, in March of the same year, the preaching was by students from the School of Theology of Boston University.

At the meeting of the Annual Conference, Rev. E. L. Hyde, a member of the Conference, was appointed, March 30, 1874, to take charge of the new "enterprise" at South Abington. Mr. Hyde was cordially received by the people, and immediately set about the organization of the movement into a Methodist Episcopal Church, the first Quarterly Conference being held by the presiding elder, Rev. W. V. Morrison, on the 8th of May, 1879, the young society having at

that time a membership of twelve. Mr. Hyde was reappointed in the spring of 1875, and felt that the time had come for building a church edifice for the young and growing society. To this end a lot was donated by the well-known tannery firm of Dunbar, Hobart & Whidden in a convenient locality on South Avenue, and subscriptions were solicited for a building fund. In addition to contributions by people in South Abington, money was contributed by persons and churches in Brockton, East Bridgewater, New Bedford, Providence, and many other places. As none of these gifts were large, and, in addition to the subscriptions in the place, Mr. Hyde, by personal visitation and otherwise, obtained contributions from sixteen cities and towns, in three different States, some idea can be obtained of the financial labors of the first pastor. In fact, Mr. Hyde was the man for the place; for not merely did he attend to the gathering of small sums of fifty cents and upwards until it aggregated nearly four thousand dollars, but, being a practical architect, he drew the plans and specifications for the proposed edifice.

The ground was broken July 27, 1876, and the building was dedicated Feb. 24, 1877, Bishop Randolph S. Foster, of the same denomination, preaching at the morning service. The structure is of Gothic architecture, and will seat two hundred and fifty persons, and, with three other rooms beside the main audience-room, is well adapted to the present wants of the society, and tasty within and without.

According to the law of limitation in the Methodist Episcopal Church, a pastor is only appointed to a church for one year, but may be reappointed the two successive years. The full extent of his stay at one time in any church is therefore three years. Mr. Hyde remained at South Abington three years.

At the end of his three years the Rev. W. H. Starr was appointed pastor, April 16, 1877. Various improvements were made during Mr. Starr's pastorate. The second year of his term was marked by great spiritual prosperity, a large number of persons being affected by the spiritual power which went out from the church. The moral tone of the whole community was directly influenced, and this in the minds of many was a sufficient justification for the establishment of the church.

On the 13th of April, 1880, Rev. J. G. Switzer, a probationer in the Conference, was appointed to South Abington. Mr. Switzer's health was not firm, and he was compelled to resign the succeeding year (July, 1881), but during his term of office the church continued to go forward in all that a church should. Mr. Switzer's second year was completed by G. A.

Reeder, Jr., a theological student in Boston University.

In April, 1882, the present incumbent, Rev. S. H. Day, was appointed to take charge of the South Abington Methodist Episcopal Church.

Although the church at the present writing (1884) only dates back ten years as an organization, its history already has been one of healthy growth. Its characteristics thus far have been Christian unity, aggressiveness, and steady attention to the true work of an Evangelical church. At the present rate of growth, another decade will bring it to a point of efficiency undreamed of by any of its most sanguine organizers.

Its class-leaders, who in the economy of Methodism are sub-pastors, are, at the date of this writing, Lucius Cook and T. E. Tenny.

Its stewards, who have charge of the temporal concerns,—Ambrose Bosworth, T. F. Bosworth, T. E. Tenny, Lucius Cook, Horatio N. Winslow, W. F. Stacy, T. G. Higgins, A. T. Le Baron. Its trustees, who hold the church property in trust for the uses of the Methodist Episcopal Church (one-third of whom are not required to be members of the church), are T. Frank Bosworth, A. Bosworth, L. Cook, T. F. Thayer, Joseph D. Benson, T. E. Tenny, T. G. Higgins.

First Baptist Church.—This church was organized Oct. 30, 1822. The delegates to the council were Rev. Thomas Baldwin, D.D., from Second Church in Boston; Rev. Daniel Sharp, from Third Church in Boston; Rev. John Butler, from Hanover Church; Rev. Thomas Conant, from Marshfield Church; Rev. Joseph Torrey, from Pembroke and Hanson Church. Rev. Dr. Baldwin was chosen moderator; Rev. J. Torrey, scribe. The following persons, who were present, were invited to join the council: Rev. Joel Briggs, Deacon Heman Lincoln, Deacon Levi Farwell, Deacon William Barnes, and Ezra Chamberlain. The following record in the church book presents a brief account of the action taken on that occasion: "The brethren present wishing to unite together as a church read and adopted their articles of faith and practice, and solemnly covenanted together as a church of our Lord Jesus Christ, much to the satisfaction of the council. Whereupon the council resolved unanimously publicly to recognize them this afternoon as a sister church of our Lord Jesus Christ, by the name of the First Baptist Church of Christ in Abington."

The first house of worship was situated on the site occupied by the present one, the land having been purchased of Levi Shaw for thirty dollars. It meas-

ured twenty-seven by twenty-four feet on the ground, and contained thirty-six pews, capable of seating two hundred persons. It cost about one thousand dollars, and was secured by the untiring exertions of Deacon Ransford, who largely met the expense by his own munificent liberality. Deacon Ransford was the committee and Ebenezer Porter the builder.

The pastors have been as follows: Revs. Thomas Conant, May 22, 1823; Willard Kimball, May 9, 1824; Davis Curtiss, July 26, 1826; Silas Hall, Aug. 21, 1830; W. H. Dalrymple, April 29, 1835; Edward C. Missinger, May, 1837; William F. Stubbart, April 16, 1846; Nathaniel Colver, April 1, 1852; Horace T. Love, Nov. 1, 1853; F. A. Willard, Nov. 4, 1854; N. Judson Clark, Dec. 11, 1860; George R. Darrow, April 3, 1864; Rev. James E. Wilson, Oct. 1, 1868; Charles A. Snow, Nov. 1, 1870.

The successors of Rev. Mr. Snow have been Rev. L. B. Hatch, Rev. Luther G. Barrett, and Rev. N. Newton Glazier.

There have been revivals during several of the pastorates. The most extensive was during the pastorate of Mr. Hatch, when fifty were added to the church.

The present house of worship, which was dedicated Jan. 1, 1833, is about being remodeled and refurnished, twelve thousand dollars having been raised for this purpose. The present membership is two hundred and fifty; of the Sunday-school, one hundred and ninety-two. The salary paid the first pastor was one hundred and fifty dollars, and that of the last, twelve hundred dollars. The amount of money raised for all purposes the past year was two thousand three hundred and fifty-one dollars. This is the strongest Baptist Church, with one exception, in Plymouth County. George A. Reed is treasurer; J. L. Cortell, clerk; and D. B. Gurney, J. L. Cortell, and Obed Ellis, deacons.

Population of the town, 3500; valuation, \$2,187,830; number of polls, 1028.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BENJAMIN HOBART.

The historian pauses from the narration of events to record a little tribute to one who did much in various ways to entitle him to more than a passing notice, as one of the distinguished sons of old Abington, and who by the uprightness of his character, his personal



Benj Hobart

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ability, and his large business interests, did much for its advancement and improvement.

Benjamin Hobart, son of Col. Aaron Hobart and his second wife, Thankful Adams, was born on the homestead of several generations of his forefathers in South Abington (then Abington), Oct. 24, 1781. He was a descendant in the sixth generation of Edmund Hobart, the emigrant, who came from England in 1633, settled first in Charlestown, second in Hingham, where he was prominent in public matters, and was the ancestor of most of those bearing the name in New England. The line of descent is Edmund¹, Thomas², Aaron³, Isaac⁴, Col. Aaron⁵, Benjamin⁶.

The Hobart family has been from its first settlement in Abington identified in much more than an ordinary degree with the interests, growth, and history of the town. Isaac Hobart⁴ was a farmer of great energy, strength of mind, and perseverance of character. In 1745 he made a mill-privilege by means of a canal a mile long and a tunnel fifteen rods in length, and for this the inhabitants agreed to allow him three quarts of corn instead of two quarts, the legal amount, as toll for grinding a bushel. Important results have followed the construction of this tunnel. As Mr. Hobart well says, in his "History in Abington," "Except for the union of the two streams, the present extensive works for making tacks, brads, shoe-nails, and many other useful articles, would never have been established." This was no doubt the means of originating the entire manufacturing interest now so extensive in South Abington. Col. Aaron Hobart⁵ was a noted man in his day, and did honor to his town. He was representative in the State Legislature for fourteen consecutive years (1792-1807), and was the owner of several forges for making bar-iron and iron "shapes," and a blast-furnace for casting hollow-ware and cannon-balls. He was among the first, if not the very first, to cast church-bells in the country. He cast a bell for the first religious society in Abington, as early as 1769, and after that for numerous other places in this State and elsewhere. In 1769 he advertised in a Boston newspaper that he would do "bell-casting at his furnace in Abington," and the editor remarked "that we need not be obliged to send to England for bells, as they could now be cast in this country." He was the first person to cast cannon in America. We condense from Hayward's "Gazetteer of Massachusetts": "In the year 1775-76, Col. Aaron Hobart contracted with the State to make cannon and shot, and the State furnished him with a large amount of material to begin with, as pig-iron and coal. This was a bold undertaking. Col. Hobart had no knowledge of the

business, but the Revolutionary war had just commenced, and there were but very few cannon in the country, hundreds of merchant ships demanded them to fit for privateers. The first attempts were very unsuccessful,—the cannon burst in proving. All the stock provided by the State was expended, and his own fortune besides. Providentially, in this dark hour, a Frenchman, accustomed to this work, passed through the town, and hearing of the failure to obtain perfect cannon, inquired the cause, and pointed out to Col. Hobart the remedy. No time was lost in making the necessary change, and the success was complete. The contract with the State was filled, and individuals supplied extensively. About three years after this the concern was disposed of to the State, and removed to Bridgewater." Col. Hobart was very active in the war of the Revolution, and always identified with the best interests of his town, and distinguished for his enterprise, perseverance, unsullied character, and deep religious principle, he possessed the confidence, esteem, and warm personal affections of the best people of this section of the State.

Benjamin Hobart⁶ received a liberal education, and was graduated at Brown University in 1804. He was admitted to practice as a lawyer in 1808, but never followed that profession. He married, first, Lucy, daughter of Gen. Sylvanus Lazell, of East Bridgewater; second, Deborah, daughter of Edmund Lazzell, of Cummington. They had twelve children. Mr. Hobart was connected during most of his active life with the progress and development of one of Abington's most important manufacturing interests, that of cut tacks. We take from Hayward's "Gazetteer": "In 1815-16 a machine was invented by Mr. Jesse Reed to make tacks at one operation. Mr. Melville Otis, of Bridgewater, claimed and received a considerable share of the invention. Soon after, the machines were much improved by Thomas Blanchard, of Millbury, Mass., and Samuel Rogers, of East Bridgewater. For the exclusive patent-right of these inventions Benjamin and Elihu Hobart paid thirty thousand dollars. When they had just got their machine into operation they learned that a large consignment of tacks had been received from England. On inquiry they found that a model of their "patent tack-machine" had been taken to England and patented, and the tacks sent here for sale. The tendency of this was to stop the American manufacture entirely, and ruin the proprietors of the patent. On showing this to Congress, a bill was passed immediately placing a protective duty on imported tacks. The protective manufacture was then continued, although, strange to say, instead of combining their

interests, Elihu and Benjamin carried on separate establishments. Benjamin built the first tack-factory in the town, and followed the business for nearly fifty years through its many, and not always, profitable changes. Mr. Hobart inherited the strong constitution of a long line of robust ancestors, and preserved his powers of mind and body to a great age. A strong proof of this is evidenced by his writing a comprehensive and extended "History of the Town of Abington," of four hundred and fifty pages, when a very old man, the most of it being written after he was eighty years old, and which for definiteness, accuracy, and completeness of statement cannot be excelled. He was largely interested in agriculture, being president of the Plymouth County Agricultural Society in 1854 and 1855, and by the trustees of that society chosen a member of the State Board of Agriculture. He held positive ideas and expressed them fearlessly. He was in harmony with everything that would make the people of his town, State, and nation wiser, wealthier, and better. Although tenacious of his own opinions he respected the right of private judgment, and never permitted differences in regard to them to separate him from his friends and supporters, or interrupt cordial and friendly intercourse. He had all the honesty and inflexibility of the Puritan stock from whence he sprang, many of its virtues and some of its faults. A stern Puritanic exterior covered a heart warm and loyal in its affections, and throughout his long and useful life and its varied relations—family, neighborhood, and business—he was loved, trusted, esteemed, and honored. He was one of the constituent members of the first society of the New Jerusalem Church in Abington, and the first to sign the creed adopted by it, June 28, 1835. He was a fluent writer and speaker. His ideas were clear in his own mind and conveyed understandingly to others. He represented Abington in the State Legislature of 1828, and when the Old Colony Railroad was locating its route to Plymouth, had the credit of establishing the line where it now is by making surveys, looking up documents, and his labors and arguments before the committee who made the decision. When the Cape Cod Railroad was in its incipiency he was strongly in favor of an extension from Plymouth to Sandwich, as he thought it would be of great benefit to Abington. He was candidate for representative on this issue, but failed of an election by one vote. He says, in his "History," "I have often thought that if I had been favored with that one vote the result would have been different and that cars would now be running through this town to the Cape." The following extract from the

introduction to the "History of Abington" expresses concisely and unobtrusively his connection with the town: "I am too much identified with past events in this town to be hid in noticing them. I have been a voter over fifty years, and have taken quite an active part in public transactions; have been in active business over fifty years, and have paid away for labor over (as I estimate) one million dollars. . . . I have had a good deal to say in town-meetings, and have always intended to be found on the side of law and order."

Mr. Hobart was spared to see his children and his children's children filling honorable and useful positions, and, honored with the esteem and veneration of the entire community, he passed away from earth Jan. 25, 1877, at the age of ninety-five years and three months.

WILLIAM H. DUNBAR.

William Harrison Dunbar, son of Asaph and Nancy (Ford) Dunbar, was born in Abington, Mass., Nov. 26, 1816.

We extract from Hobart's "History of Abington" concerning the family as follows: "The earliest known settler of this name in New England was Robert Dunbar, of Hingham, who had a son born there in 1657, and bought land of Richard Dwelle in 1659. Some circumstances indicate that this person was one of the Scotch prisoners sent to the Massachusetts Colony in 1652 by Cromwell after the battles of Dunbar and Worcester, although his name is not found on the imperfect list of prisoners which still exists." This Robert Dunbar, Scotchman, was the ancestor of the present family of Abington and vicinity. William H. is his direct descendant in the sixth generation, the line being Robert¹, Peter², Elisha³, Peter⁴, Asaph⁵, William H.⁶. The family has always shown the characteristics which have so favorably distinguished the Scotch people from other nationalities. They are good, law-abiding citizens, with a frugal thrift and industry, a careful economy, and cautious and discriminating judgment in all the affairs of life.

Lieut. Peter Dunbar, grandfather of William H., was active in the colonial army of the Revolution, and worthily filled the duties of the commission which he carried. He died in 1817, aged seventy-six years. He married Relief, daughter of Capt. Theophilus Curtis, of Stoughton. She died in 1839, at the age of ninety-six.

Asaph Dunbar was born June 8, 1789, at Stoughton, Mass., a farmer's son, and with only the meagre opportunities which the schools of that day afforded



W. H. Dibble



for education. He left home early in life, learned, and for some years followed, the carpenters' trade, becoming a contractor and builder, in which business he went to Charleston, S. C., and was actively and profitably engaged until the breaking out of the war of 1812. In 1812 he returned to Massachusetts, married Naucy, daughter of Capt. Noah Ford (a man of high social standing and prominence in Abington), and settled in Wrentham, from which place he removed to Abington in 1815, where he ever after resided. In the same year he began his long-continued and successful business operations by engaging as a merchant. He developed qualities which proved him to be in no small degree fitted for mercantile, manufacturing, and financial affairs. He was among the first to enter into the manufacture of boots and shoes in Abington, and, in company with Joshua Whitmarsh, as Dunbar & Whitmarsh, became extensively and creditably known. In connection with manufacturing, the firm established mercantile houses in the South to supply the large demands from that section. Mr. Dunbar went first to Charleston, where he was in trade two years; then, as the New Orleans market offered greater inducements, he removed thither, and for several years was busily and profitably engaged in disposing of his own productions and those of other manufacturers. He closed this business in 1832, returned to Abington, purchased the interest of Mr. Whitmarsh in the manufactory, and continued alone as a manufacturer on a greatly enlarged and improved scale until 1838, when he relinquished the business to his sons, Alden F. and William H.

Mr. Asaph Dunbar was one of the incorporators of the Abington Bank. He was chosen its first president, and was continued in that office, and in the same position in its successor,—the Abington National Bank,—until his resignation, some years previous to his death, when the approach of old age demanded a relinquishment of business cares. He was a man highly valued in the community; from his careful, conservative, yet skillful conducting of his business, he acquired large wealth for those days; he occupied a commanding position in all local affairs from his judgment, elevated motives, and positive actions in favor of the improvement of the condition of his town. Had he allowed himself to enter politics, he would have won honor in that field, but he devoted himself to his business, and won his success there. He was an earnest Swedenborgian in religion, one of the constituent members of the "First Society of the New Jerusalem" in Abington, of which he was an active and generous representative. He died Dec. 19, 1867.

William H. Dunbar was educated at the town schools of Abington, from which he was taken when sixteen to become his father's book-keeper and assistant. Under the instruction of, and in confidential association with, such a successful financier as Asaph Dunbar, he early became familiarized with the abstruse principles underlying commercial success and the practical application of the same. From such instructions, impressed upon a nature ready to receive them, we would naturally expect to find, as a result, clear and accurate business foresight, attention to minute details, systematic arrangement of each department, and a just confidence in one's own abilities, and William's keen and active nature rapidly developed into one of commercial strength. In 1838 he became associated with his brother, Alden F., in manufacturing boots and shoes, as successors to the extensive business of their father. They established a large store in New Orleans, where Alden F. for many years resided, William H. attending to the business in Boston and Abington. For fourteen years, until 1852, they carried on the manufacture of boots and shoes. Then, ceasing manufacturing, Mr. Dunbar, with his acute discernment of the possibilities of the field, became one of the pioneers of the boot and shoe business of California, establishing a house in San Francisco. With this he was connected until 1869, when he sold to B. Hobart, Jr. This firm, after making several partners wealthy, now exists as Hobart, Wood & Co. The influence of Mr. Dunbar upon the material prosperity of Abington and South Abington has been most largely given by his connection with tack manufacturing.

In 1858 he purchased of Mr. Benjamin Hobart the pioneer tack-factory of the town and county, and formed a partnership with Benjamin Hobart's nephew, Henry Hobart, to conduct the tack business under the firm-name of B. Hobart & Son. At the time of its transfer the main factory was over one hundred feet long, averaging thirty feet wide, two stories high, with spacious basement and attic the whole length; its motive-power was both steam and water, which could operate sixty tack-machines. Under the same roof, at one end, there was a board-, shingle-, and saw-mill, and also a grist-mill. Just as the new firm was getting under headway, Aug. 19, 1859, the factory was destroyed by fire, a total loss of over fifty thousand dollars. Within ten days a lease was secured of the brick-factory in East Bridgewater, new machinery introduced, and active operations resumed within a month. Mr. Dunbar built the present works at South Abington, which were completed in 1864, and consisted of a two-story building,

facing the road, one hundred and eighty-three by forty-eight feet, and another one of one story, three hundred and thirty-four by sixty-seven feet. This building Mr. Dunbar leased to the new firm of Dunbar, Hobart & Whidden, which was formed in 1865, on the removal of the business from East Bridgewater. (Dunbar, Hobart & Whidden subsequently became the purchasers of the works.) The business of this house is now so extensive as to necessitate the erection of a new building (in 1884) one hundred and seventy-five by thirty-five feet, of which forty by thirty-five feet is two stories, and one hundred and thirty-four by thirty-five feet, one story in height. Mr. Dunbar married, June 24, 1840, Amelia, daughter of Hon. Benjamin and Deborah (Lazell) Hobart, of Abington. (See biography of Benjamin Hobart.) They had three children,—Emily, Amelia H., and Lucy C.

Mr. Dunbar has ever given a generous encouragement to enterprises tending to build up the town, and is liberal in contributing to them. He is the senior member of the firm of Dunbar & Rhodes, formed, in 1870, for the manufacture of eyelets. He was one of the incorporators (in 1847) and is a director in the National Exchange Bank, Boston, and is now the only surviving member of its first board of directors.

Like all engaged in large operations, Mr. Dunbar has at times made money rapidly, and at others lost large amounts. But both successes and reverses have been received with the same unruffled philosophy, and he has maintained in all critical periods that unvarying coolness which carries to success, and he stands to-day high in financial circles. For quite a number of years his state of health has not permitted him to actively participate in labor, but his advice and counsel are still as wise and valuable as ever.

Unassuming by nature, earnest in character, faithful to all his personal, political, and religious attachments, of generous, kindly, and courteous disposition, he has a large circle of true and devoted friends, and deserves the warm encomiums bestowed upon him by the best people of his native town. He is a Republican in politics, and Swedenborgian in religious faith.

HON. WILLIAM LINCOLN REED.

The first ancestor of the numerous family of Reed was Brianus, a noted man of Lincolnshire, England, who in 1139 was registered as "Brianus de Reed." He left two sons, who were respectively named Robert of Reed and Thomas of Reed-dale. This

new Reed family occupied nearly the same locality for several centuries. From it descended William Reed, an eminent mathematician, who in 1369 was made Bishop of Chichester. William Reed, born 1450, was a great-grandson of the bishop, and had this lineal descent: William, born 1490; William, born 1510; William, born 1545; William, born 1572. This last-named William had two sons,—William, born 1596, and John, born 1598. These brothers became participants in the great Massachusetts land patent of which Governor Winthrop (connected with the Reeds by intermarriage) was the leader, and in 1630 came with Winthrop's expedition from near Boston, England, to the place which they named Boston also. William removed to Weymouth in 1635, and was one of the most active men of the colony.

William Lincoln Reed, a descendant in the sixth generation from William, of Weymouth (the line being William¹, Thomas², Daniel³, Thomas⁴, Isaac⁵, William L⁶), and son of Deacon Isaac and Nancy (Lincoln) Reed, was born in Abington, Mass., Oct. 5, 1825. His father, Isaac Reed, was a farmer, a useful member of society, and an excellent and worthy citizen. He died in 1847. His mother was the daughter of Caleb Lincoln, of Taunton (the Lincoln family were among the early and prominent settlers of Taunton and Hingham). She died in 1874. Thomas Reed, grandfather of William L., is remembered as a man of large frame, over six feet in height, of great physical endurance and energy of character. He possessed large landed estates.

William L. received his education in the public schools of Abington. He also assisted his father in the farm-work. Agriculture, however, was not to his taste, and he learned the shoemakers' trade, which he prosecuted for several years. In 1853 he commenced shoe manufacturing in a shop connected with his house, cutting out his own stock and putting it out to be made. In 1855, Mr. Reed's increasing business demanded more commodious quarters, which he found over the store of Randall Cook, where he remained for the next five years. Business continued to prosper, and in 1860 he built what was then regarded as a large factory near the South Abington Station. Results showed the wisdom of his enterprise, and predicted the coming necessity of still further enlargement. In 1866 he entered into copartnership with Joseph Bunage, of Abington, and jointly conducted business for the ensuing six years under the firm-name of Bunage & Reed. In 1872 his business connection was dissolved by the death of Mr. Bunage. He then entered into partnership with David B.



William L. Reed

Closson, of Boston, name of firm being Reed & Closson. Soon after his association with Mr. Closson the rapidly-increasing demands of trade imperatively required enlargement of manufacturing facilities, which were at once provided. In 1879 a further addition was necessitated. The factory was lengthened by the erection of eighty-two feet, so that its dimensions were fixed at two hundred and thirty-two feet in length by thirty-five in width, and four stories in height. The annual value of the goods manufactured by about two hundred employés exceeded four hundred and fifty thousand dollars. July 1, 1883, this extensive manufactory, filled with costly machinery and a large stock of material, was entirely destroyed by fire. Since that time Mr. Reed has not been in active business.

Mr. Reed married, June 6, 1847, Deborah, daughter of Ziba Chessman, of Weymouth. Their children are William Bradford (deceased), Anna Gertrude, Sarah Chessman, and Walter Lincoln.

Mr. Reed has been called upon to fill many official positions. Republican in politics, he represented his town in the lower branch of the State Legislature in 1858 and 1859. In 1859 he served as a member of the Joint Committee on Towns. In 1865 he was elected to the State Senate, to represent the Second Plymouth District, and served on the Standing Committee on Leave of Absence, the Joint Committee on Prisons, and on the Joint Special Committee on the Annexation of Roxbury to Boston. Again returned to the Senate in 1866, he served as chairman of the Joint Committee on Prisons and as a member of the Joint Special Committee on the Cost of State Aid. In 1867 he was elected to the Senate for the third time, occupied his former chairmanship, and was a member of the Committee on the Hoosac Tunnel and Troy and Greenfield Railroad. He was a member of Governor Clafin's Council (from the Second Councilor's District) for 1870 and 1871, and served on the Committees on the Hoosac Tunnel and Troy and Greenfield Railroad, Military Affairs, and the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad.

He is a prominent member of the order of Free and Accepted Masons. Dec. 30, 1860, he received the degree of Entered Apprentice in the John Cutler Lodge at Abington, and on the same day the degree of Fellow-Craftsman; that of Master Mason Jan. 28, 1861. March 25, 1861, was elected a member of the John Cutler Lodge, and Aug. 8, 1870, withdrew from it in order to connect himself with the Puritan Lodge of South Abington, which was then constituted and dedicated, and of which he was one of the charter members. Feb. 9, 1863, he received the degree of Mark

Master Mason; March 6, 1863, that of Past Master and also of Most Excellent Master in the Pilgrim Lodge; April 3, 1863, he was raised to the dignity of Royal Arch Mason, and October 2d of the same year became a member of the Pilgrim Chapter of Royal Arch Masons. Dec. 11, 1863, he received the order of the Red Cross; March 15, 1864, the order of the Temple and the order of Malta. He is also a charter member of the Old Commandery of Knights Templar. In the Boston Council of Select and Royal Masters he received the degrees of Select Master, Royal Master, and Super Excellent Master in succession. Subsequently withdrawing from the Boston Council, he and others (as charter members) were constituted and dedicated as the Abington Council of Select and Royal Masters.

Mr. Reed is genial, attractive in manners, and actively interested in all local improvements. He is a liberal contributor to the cause of Christianity. Endowed with a high and keen sense of honor, always actuated by sound ethical principles, he has acquired unusual personal popularity, even from political opponents. His singularly accurate judgment has almost always preserved him from mistake, and in the guidance of his remarkable energies has raised him to his present altitude of social success.

As an evidence of the esteem in which he is held, we mention that after the burning of Mr. Reed's manufactory a citizens' meeting was called at South Abington, to give public expression of sympathy for his loss and show the estimation with which he was regarded by the leading citizens of this section, in whose prosperity he had been a solid factor for so many years. The attendance was large, and the spirit shown deep and heartfelt. Many prominent men of neighboring towns took part with cordiality and earnestness. This meeting was an unselfish tribute of respect such as few men have while living.

From the resolutions adopted at this meeting we extract the following:

"Resolved, That to our fellow-citizen, Hon. William L. Reed, the senior member of said firm, we tender our warmest sympathy, and sincerely trust that he realizes how fully we appreciate his life-long devotion to the best interests of his native town,—how heartfelt is our grief over his great loss,—and how great is our reliance that he will meet the disaster which has overtaken him with the same courage and ability which has marked an active and energetic life, and made his name and that of his firm honored and respected wherever known."

Numerous speakers gave expression to their sympathy and regard for the energy, industry, perseverance, thrift, and benevolence of Mr. Reed, and we fittingly close this brief sketch by this extract from the speech of Hon. B. W. Harris:

"I came over from my home to express my deep sympathy for my friend, Hon. William L. Reed. I have known Mr. Reed for more than thirty years. He began life as a mechanic, at the bottom of the ladder, and by untiring industry, strict economy, and unvarying integrity, has won his way up to his present high position as a successful business man in the community. He is entitled to active and helpful sympathy. My acquaintance with him has been largely in the social and public relations. In public trusts as well as business relations he has made an honorable and enduring record. During his long public service I have yet to hear of his lacking anything of strict integrity and honorable purpose. In his business life he has attained an equally enviable reputation."

DAVID B. GURNEY.

The American Gurneys are descended from the ancient race of Gourney, which, in early European history, is recorded to have accompanied Rollo into Neustria, now Normandy, and became Lords of Gourney, whence their name. Gournay-en-Brai is a town in the arrondissement of Neufchâtel. At the battle of Hastings, in 1066 (when William the Conqueror defeated Harold, the last Saxon king of England, and thereby acquired the English crown and territory, which he divided among his chieftains), there were two Hugh de Gournays; the father (an old man) leading on his vassals of Bray. Both Hughs had grants from William, the caput baronum being in Norfolk, still the stronghold of the name, and their blood, became mingled with that of the Conqueror himself by the marriage of Gerard de Gourney with Edith, daughter of William the Conqueror. He joined the first crusade (1096), and subsequently died on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. From Walter de Gourney, who flourished under Stephen, and whose son, William, still held a portion of the fief of Bray, "came a long line of country gentlemen in Norfolk, who seem never to have risen above or fallen below that honorable status."

John Gurney, an early inhabitant of Braintree, born Sept. 29, 1615, died 1663, came probably from Southwark, England, near London Bridge. His children settled in Weymouth, and John and Richard were early residents of that town. This John was no doubt the John Gurney who came from Weymouth about 1690, and settled in South Abington (then Bridgewater). He died in 1715. His son, Nathan, had numerous children, among them Noah, born May, 1735. He married a daughter of Samuel Pool, Esq., and had six sons and one daughter. Asa, the oldest, married Mary, daughter of Joseph Hersey. Their only son, David Gurney (born 1782, died 1862), possessed a strong vitality, was an industrious and useful citizen, of fine mechanical skill, and when tacks

were made only by hand, worked years in making them in that way. He and Charles Dyer put in order and set in operation one of the first tack-machines in the United States, and for ten or twelve years Mr. Gurney employed horses to give the power. Afterwards a shop was erected on a stream affording a water privilege in Abington, and the manufacturing steadily advanced in proportion. Mr. Gurney combined farming with his tack-making, and by thrift and enterprise acquired wealth, and laid the foundation of one of the leading manufactories in Abington, proving himself worthy in many ways to be remembered as one of the most honest and valuable residents of his town. He married Anna Ellis. Their children were Ruth (Mrs. Orange Wilkes), Mehitable (Mrs. S. D. Wilkes), Davis, David B., Mary (Mrs. James Corthell), Rosanda (Mrs. Thomas Drake). He was a man of strong religious convictions, a member for many years of the Baptist Church, in which he was much interested, and to whose progress he contributed liberally both of time and money.

DAVID BRAINARD GURNEY, son of David and Anna (Ellis) Gurney, was born in South Abington, Mass., Sept. 10, 1815. His education was confined to the limited opportunities afforded by the town schools, but these laid the foundation for a clear and accurate knowledge of practical business. He added strength to a naturally robust constitution by farm-work, until he was about eighteen, when he entered the tack-works, and carefully learned the details of the business, under the oversight of his father, and he has ever since been connected with tack manufacturing, and, when his father retired (about 1851), succeeded him as proprietor. About this time an added impetus was given to the business, large buildings were erected, steam-power added to that of water, and tacks, shoo-nails, heel-plates, as well as lumber and shingles, were manufactured, affording labor to numerous workmen.

About 1875, Mr. Gurney removed his business from Centre to South Abington, where he erected commodious buildings, in accordance with the most modern improvements, intended in every way to facilitate the increased development of this industry. Everything is arranged with system; neatness, order, and taste are everywhere shown, and all this Mr. Gurney has accomplished by his personal industry, financial ability, and enterprise. He has loved his field of labor, and he is still found attending to the many requirements of his extensive business, which has far outgrown the expectations, if not the ambition, of its founder, and is now one of the leading factors of the life of the town.



Engr. by A. H. Johnson

Daniel B. Griswold



A. Whitman

Mr. Gurney married, Sept. 6, 1837, Clementina, daughter of Eli and Deborah (Harden) Blanchard, of East Bridgewater. Their children are Ann (Mrs. Charles Phillips), Myra (Mrs. L. B. Hatch), David A., all now residents of this town.

Mr. Gurney is unassuming and unostentatious. He has strong convictions, and can give logical and cogent reasons for his belief. He has stood in the van of the temperance cause, with which he has been identified for many years, and favors, as the best means of advancing that cause, the entire prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating drinks. He has been several times the candidate of the Prohibition party of Massachusetts for Secretary of State, having such associates on the ticket as Wendell Phillips, Rev. Dr. Miner, etc. He was heartily in accord with them, and from devotion to principle would prefer to cast his vote with a small minority he believed to be right rather than with a majority voting wrong. He has a quick sense of injustice, and was a persistent enemy of slavery, and on the organization of the Republican party strongly supported its war policy and struggles for the perpetuity of the Union. He is one of the deacons of the Baptist Church of South Abington, of which he has been a consistent, liberal, and leading member for twenty years. In all matters of public improvement or private benevolence, Mr. Gurney has ever been among the first to respond, and he has well earned by a straightforward life of industry and integrity, and his calm, cool, and clear judgment, the high place he occupies in the community, which justly classes him among its most valuable and valued citizens.

AUGUSTUS WHITMAN.

Augustus Whitman, son of Jared and Susanna Whitman, was born in South Abington, Mass., March 16, 1821. (For ancestral history, see biography of Jared Whitman in chapter of Bench and Bar.) His childhood and early youth passed happily. Active, impulsive, generous,—a thorough boy,—he was also reliable and faithful to every required duty. After a fair improvement of such advantages as could be had in the public and private schools of his native town, in his fifteenth year he entered that celebrated training-school, Phillips' Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H., then under the care of the venerable Dr. Abbott, where he remained a year and a half. As was shown by his letters home and the official reports, he was diligent and made highly commendable progress in his studies, especially selecting what would be of practical use in after-life. The next year he passed at

home. In his eighteenth year (1838) he entered the hardware-store of Peter Grinnell & Sons, Providence, R. I., to whose interests he devoted himself most faithfully and intelligently. His social life widened. In the Franklin Society he met a class of young men eager for improvement, the fire company found him an active member, and the artillery company, which he joined, was called out in the Dorr rebellion. The dangers he then shared in the cause of law and order may have intensified his sympathy in the struggle for the right and for the maintenance of the Union in the great civil war, and possibly the exposures of this part of his life may have laid the foundation of the infirmities of his later years. In 1848, a few years after leaving Providence, he became associated in the same business with Mr. Calvin Foster, of Worcester, where he remained for some years, making many valued friends. In 1856 he removed to Fitchburg, and entered into the manufacturing business, making a specialty of mowing-machine knives. The business increased so rapidly as to necessitate the establishment of a branch, which was done at Akron, Ohio. Those various branches were formed finally into the Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Company, of which he was the first president. He was also interested in and took an active part in the management of the manufacturing enterprises in Fitchburg and vicinity. He was president of the Worcester North Savings Institution, of Fitchburg, for ten years, and its financial adviser until his death. In 1874, after a severe illness, Mr. Whitman purchased a place at Leominster, in which he took much interest and pleasure. This country life had a beneficial effect upon his health, and he took pride in making a model stock farm. He imported many valuable animals from Europe, and his herds of "short-horns" and other blooded cattle gave his farm a wide reputation. About 1878, Mr. Whitman retired from active business, removed to Worcester, and purchased the farm formerly occupied by his brother, Jared Whitman. Here he was indulging his taste in many improvements, and had planned to complete a beautiful estate on which to pass his days, when, Oct. 2, 1880, he was thrown from his carriage in his orchard, and was instantly killed.

Concerning Mr. Whitman's character and ability, the following extracts from memorials given by those who were intimately connected with him will speak better than any words of ours. He did a man's work well in the face of difficulties which would have appalled many.

From trustees of the Worcester North Savings Institution:

"As members of this corporation, of which Mr. Whitman was president for ten years and its financial advisor from its inception, in 1868, until his death, we have been witnesses to his earnest and efficient performance of the trusts reposed in him, to his patient attendance upon the meetings of trustees under great physical infirmity, to his uniform courtesy and kindness, and to the eminent public spirit that animated him in the discharge of his official duty, and we hereby record our belief that all interested in the great trust in the execution of which his example is a rich legacy have occasion for generous gratitude to his memory, as the friend of this institution and a leading contributor to its success."

From the directors of the Rollstone National Bank of Fitchburg:

"Mr. Whitman was possessed of marked traits of character, which rendered his life more than an ordinary one. His career gives an example of what may be achieved by thorough uprightness of character, honesty of purpose, a just regard for the rights and happiness of others, and an indomitable will, which in his case triumphed over physical infirmities, such as a weaker nature would have succumbed to. He was kindly in disposition, and always courteous in his intercourse with his fellow-men. Though tenacious of his own opinions, he thoroughly respected those of others. He was just and exact in all his dealings, and required equal justice and exactness in return. He was outspoken in his views, and had a repugnance amounting almost to contempt for hypocrisy, insincerity, or double-dealing in any one. He was generous, and his contributions to both public and private enterprises were bestowed with a liberal hand. He took much interest in worthy young men struggling amid the vicissitudes of life, and many a one has cause to bless his memory for the material assistance and valuable counsel he so freely bestowed. We recognize his long service as a director of this institution, and accord full credit for his share in a management which has brought so much of success. Let us emulate his virtue, and cherish his memory."

The directors of the Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Company, Syracuse, N. Y.:

"Bear our witness to the thorough integrity of character, earnestness of purpose, and kindly fellowship of our departed associate and friend. He was our senior in years and in business, and we bear testimony to his wise and able counsels in the formation of our company, and to his steadfast helpfulness and ready assistance always at our command in the management of our business."

Rev. H. L. Edwards, a former pastor of South Abington Congregational Church, pays this tribute to his worth:

"I never was with him but to admire. He seemed so guileless, so pure in his nature and character, so considerate for others, so self-forgetful, notwithstanding his cares, his pains, and his infirmities. I am sure I should have been stupid not to have seen all this, or seeing not to have admired. How a man so quiet and so undemonstrative could achieve so much was always to me a mystery. That he had rare ability and could be conscious of it, without being the least ostentatious, I do not doubt. And who that believes in a 'better country' can doubt that he is an inhabitant. If not he, then who?"

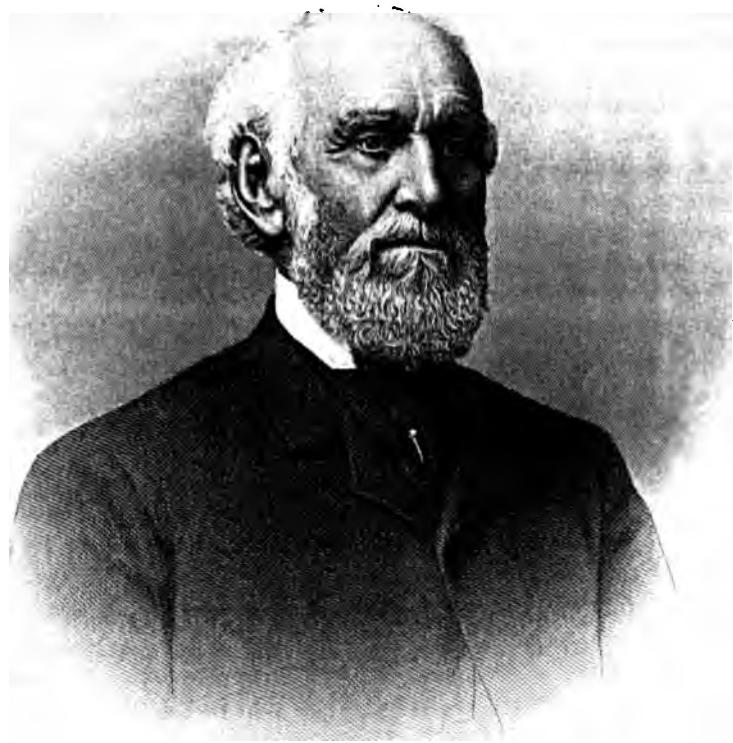
The citizens of his native town of South Abington hold him affectionately in memory, not only for his sterling personal qualities, but also for his generosity

in presenting the town with a valuable piece of land comprising eleven acres, to be made a public park, and which bears his name. In coming years this will be counted a benefaction of incalculable value. He also remembered the Congregational society munificently in his will.

MARTIN S. STETSON.

Of the old representative families of Plymouth Colony the Stetsons rank among the first for business ability and worth. They are all direct descendants of Cornet Robert Stetson, one of the earliest settlers, and the only one known to have emigrated to the colony (see biography of Nahum Stetson, Bridgewater). Among the most prominent business men who have had large mercantile interests during the last half-century or more may be mentioned Martin Sumner Stetson, son of Barnabas and Lucy (Barstow) Stetson, born June 1, 1809, at East Abington (now Rockland). The line of descent is Cornet Robert¹, Robert², Isaac³, Peleg⁴, Ephraim⁵, Barnabas⁶, Martin S⁷. His great-grandfather, Peleg⁴, was the first Stetson to settle in Abington, 1738. His grandfather, Ephraim⁵, third son of Peleg, married Ruth Ford. He was deacon of the Third Congregational Church from its organization until the infirmities of age induced him to resign the office. He lived to the great age of ninety-six years with unimpaired faculties. His children were Mary, Barnabas, Lydia, Ephraim, Jr., and Ruth. Barnabas, born April 27, 1775, married, Oct. 10, 1802, Lucy, daughter of Daniel and Betsey (Tilden) Barstow, of Hanover. (The families of Tilden and Barstow are old and valued New England families, and prominent men are to be found in their number, among them Samuel J. Tilden. The Barstows are large ship-builders, and also extensively engaged in manufactures and merchandising.) Their children were Amos (died suddenly, aged twenty), Lucy B., Martin S., Julia A. (Mrs. Samuel Blake, Jr.), Barnabas (deceased), and Lydia B. Mr. Barnabas Stetson was largely interested in various branches of business,—merchandise, farming, and manufacturing brick. He was associated with his younger brother, Ephraim, with the firm-name of B. & E. Stetson, and carried on a large mercantile business, having one store at East Abington (now Rockland), the other at Hanover Four Corners. He was an active, energetic business man through life; honest himself, he placed too much confidence in the honesty of his fellow-men for his own pecuniary interests.

Martin's scholastic education was acquired at the



W. & A. DODGE

Martin S. Stetson
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district school of his native town, supplemented by six months at an academy at Bolton, Mass. When twelve years old he entered the store of his uncle at Hanover, and stayed there some years, until, upon the death of an older brother, his services were required at home by his father, where he remained until he was twenty-one. During this time, however, he taught school several winter terms at East Abington and Hanover. In 1835 he commenced the manufacture of boots and shoes in company with Samuel Blake, Jr. (his brother-in-law), with the firm-name of Stetson & Blake. The manufacture of boots and shoes, which originated in Abington, was then in its infancy, and this was one of the few first firms. They commenced their commercial career by manufacturing for Amasa Walker & Co., one of the oldest established firms in Boston, and whose successors still continue the business. After a few years the firm of Stetson & Blake dissolved, and Mr. Stetson continued alone. In 1836-37 occurred the great financial crisis, and there were many failures of large firms; nearly all the banks suspended specie payment, and a general demoralization and overthrow of business was the result. During this time a number of manufacturers established houses at the South (New Orleans, Charleston, and Mobile, etc.) for the purpose of disposing of their goods. Mr. Stetson started a store in Mobile in 1840, and his brother was placed in charge. In November, 1842, however, Mr. Stetson went South and spent the winter, continuing his manufacturing at the North and also selling on commission a large amount of goods from other manufacturers, and soon succeeded in building up an extensive business, the largest of the kind in Mobile. From that time for nineteen years (until the Rebellion) he passed eight months of every year in the South, having his family with him, returning North for the summer. We quote Mr. Stetson's own words as to the feeling of the business men at the North: "Up to the time of the attack on Fort Sumter the business men of the North firmly believed that some compromise would be effected between the two sections, that war would not ensue. Acting on this belief, merchandise was shipped freely after many of the States had seceded. When the attack occurred it was too late to remedy the mistake." Before the commencement of hostilities, Mr. Stetson came North and passed most of the time during the war at South Abington, where he had a pleasant home, purchased some few years previously, and where he still resides, leaving his partner, Mr. James B. Studley, of Hanover, Mass., who was associated with him in business in 1850, with firm-name of M. S. Stetson & Co., to care for the business.

Mr. Studley had been first clerk for him from the commencement of his business, in 1842, and managed all affairs during his absence at the North, and was a most reliable, competent, and worthy man.

At this time the assets of the company were four hundred thousand dollars. There was no possibility of taking any of the money away, as all intercourse was suspended, and fifty thousand dollar bonds were required that not one dollar should be sent out of the Confederacy and no debt could be collected. Some three years after coming North, Mr. Stetson received the first news of his business in Mobile from a friend who had escaped from the South, who informed him of the death of his partner from fever caused by imprisonment at a sickly season of the year in a filthy prison, for refusing to enlist in a military company when not liable to do military duty. Judge Jones, acting under the Confederacy, confiscated the property and appointed a receiver to take charge of it. Immediately on Lee's surrender, Mr. Stetson returned to Mobile, reaching there in ten days, to find his property gone and the Confederacy a thing of the past.

During his life in Mobile, Mr. Stetson attained a high rank in commercial circles, his business, wholesale exclusively, extending to every hamlet in three or four of the Southern States, and his name was known to every merchant as a tower of financial strength and commercial honor. Although everything was changed at the South, and there still existed great animosity against Northerners, yet as Mr. Stetson and his family had been associated for so many years intimately with the best elements of society, and he had always liberally contributed of his means to sustain every worthy object, and for years had been an elder of the Presbyterian Church,—the Southerners acknowledging his unblemished character, freely admitted him into the old confidential relations (for nothing but his New England birth and disbelief in slavery could ever be brought against him) when he, at the close of the war, engaged in trade in Mobile. He opened a large stock of goods, which, as the country was almost entirely destitute, was in large demand, and brought rich returns, his sales averaging three hundred thousand dollars per annum. In 1869 he transferred his business to his son, retiring from active life. In 1861, Mr. Stetson had established a branch store in St. Paul, Minn., but closed his interest there in 1865.

Mr. Stetson married, Nov. 14, 1836, Eliza A., daughter of John Thomas, of Troy, N. Y., where her father held the office of city chamberlain. Their children were John T. (deceased), Amos Sumner,

Helen E. (Mrs. Alonso Lane), Julia B. (deceased), and Virginia A. (deceased).

Mr. Stetson has been a great traveler in America, preferring to see first American rather than European scenery. On the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad (1870) he joined the first organized excursion—that of the Boston Board of Trade—to California, Yosemite, etc. This was one of the pleasantest and most successful trips of the kind ever made. He is a director of the Abington National Bank; never has entertained a desire for political office, or to be connected with society organizations or clubs. He has been strictly a temperance man from youth, and was president of the first young men's temperance society organized in Plymouth County.

Mr. Stetson retains the erect bearing, courteous grace, and dignified appearance which have characterized him through life. An able business man, a genial companion, and a kind husband and father, he has given and derived much enjoyment during his diversified life. He has cheerfully given wherever charity was needed, and always heartily co-operated with matters of public interest. His social nature has made many friends. He is now enjoying the evening of an honorable and useful career in his pleasant home in South Abington, with his children and grandchildren near him.

OLIVER G. HEALY.

Oliver G. Healy was a native of Pembroke, Mass., where he was born Oct. 17, 1813. His early life was passed with an uncle, a farmer in Pembroke. When about sixteen he came with a brother to South Abington to learn the carpenter's trade, after which he engaged in business as carpenter and builder, which he followed until his death, July 2, 1876, from fever contracted at Philadelphia while attending the Centennial Exhibition. He married, July 17, 1834, Phebe, daughter of Philip and Mary (Taylor) Reed, who was a native of South Abington.

Mr. Healy was a man of quiet and reserved manners, of good shrewd judgment in business, and an honest and conscientious workman. The quick growth and prosperity of the village of South Abington was largely owing to his energy and enterprise. He purchased land, laid out streets, and built numerous houses which he sold on easy terms to those who desired to acquire the ownership of a home. Any honest, industrious workman could be sure of Mr. Healy's sympathy and aid in this direction, and, while

at the same time advancing his own interests and prosperity of the town, he was still the benefactor of the poor man. In compliment to him for the development he has made, this elevated tract of land has been changed from "Mount Zion" to "Mount Olives." His business sagacity and industry were rewarded by a substantial financial prosperity which he was ever ready to share with any deserving case of charity or benevolent objects.

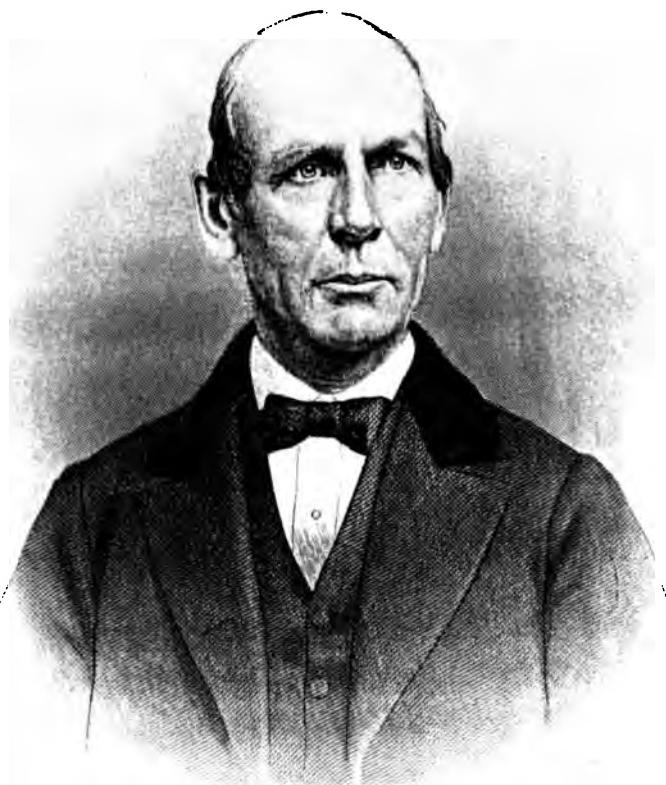
Mr. Healy was deeply imbued with religion. Indeed, that seemed a vital part of his character. He was a valued member of the Congregational Church, a popular Sabbath-school teacher, and heartily gave his personal assistance and monetary aid to its charities and support. He was especially interested in missionary work, and above every other object was he disposed to aid this important cause, bequeathing to this grand work the valuable property he had acquired after the faithful wife—the loved companion and collaborator of years—should no longer need its use. During his life Mr. Healy made numerous friends who were drawn to him by the many good qualities of his nature, and his life affords a good example to many a poor and struggling youth. With limited education, by honest integrity and industry he raised himself from humble circumstances to a comfortable position in society, and was enabled to do more for the advancement of his town than most others, and his memory is cherished by a large number. In all his enterprises and charities he was heartily seconded by Mrs. Healy, who is now engaged in carrying out such benevolent work as would meet his approbation.

JACOB P. BATES.

Jacob Pratt Bates, son of David and Almeria Bates, was born in South Abington, Mass., April 7, 1843.

The surname Bates is derived from the old French name Bartholomew. The first American resident was Clement Bates, who came from Kent, England, in the ship "Elizabeth," in 1635, and settled in Hingham, Mass. He is the ancestor of the numerous family bearing his name in this section of New England.

Eleazer Bates, great-grandfather of Jacob P. Bates, was born probably in Abington before 1750. He was a blacksmith by trade, and one of those New Englanders, of Puritan stock, possessed of robust bodies and old-fashioned virtues, which have been transmitted to their descendants. He had numerous children, among them four sons,—Robert, Seth, Eleazer, and



Oliver G. Healy



Engr'd by A. H. Burnside

Jacob L. Bates

John. All were of marked physical development, and all over six feet in height except John, who was short of stature. John was born in Abington about 1776. He married Milly Pratt, of Weymouth, and had but one child,—David. He died in 1841.

David Bates was born March 12, 1805, in Abington, and has followed the making of boots and shoes from boyhood. His specialty has been fine custom-work, in which he has displayed much skill and taken great pride. He has now (1884) a pair of boots, which he made for his own use about 1854. They have been worn every year since and are good boots yet, needing no repair. He married, September, 1828, Almeria, daughter of Jacob and Hannah Loring Pratt, of South Weymouth. They have seven children, all sons,—David B., Edwin W., James E., Henry A., Charles, Jacob P., and Andrew,—all stalwart six-footers. This family has a remarkable war record: five of these boys served the Union in the great civil war. As Mr. Bates would humorously say, "I have thirty feet of boys in the army." David, Edwin, James, and Charles served in the Thirty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers for three years. Edwin was nearly starved in Libby Prison, where he was incarcerated for six months, and Charles was slightly wounded by a spent ball. These were their only casualties during the long and active service, and all are now well and strong. Mr. Bates is tall, erect, and vigorous, even at his advanced age. He is a social companion, and has a lively fund of humor. He is orthodox in religious belief, and Republican in politics.

Jacob received his education in the public schools, and learned the shoemaker's trade of his father, with whom he worked most of the time until he was about eighteen years of age. In 1862 he enlisted in Company E, Fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, for nine months. This regiment went to New Orleans, serving in Banks' expedition, at Brashear City, and Port Hudson. At Brashear City he was detailed as commissary's clerk, and while there was captured by the rebels, but at once paroled, and soon exchanged. He returned home in 1863, after serving nearly a year. The same year he went to Boston unaided and alone, with only twenty dollars in his pocket, to seek employment. He commenced working for C. D. Cobb & Brothers, receiving at first but one dollar per day. He identified himself with his employers' interests, and, having good health, was enabled to perform more than ordinary service. Before he had been in the employ of the firm three years he received, much to his surprise, an offer of an interest in the business. Mr. Bates remained with this firm

as partner until 1870, when, severing his connection with it, he became one of the founders of the well-known house of Cobb, Bates & Yerxa. This firm began in a small way, with but little capital. Their business has steadily and rapidly increased, until they now are the largest grocery house in New England, transacting a business of about three million dollars per annum, their main store, on Washington Street, occupying an entire block of five stories five stories in height, with branch stores at Fall River, Taunton, and Chelsea. Active, energetic, and in the prime of life, much of the direction of the business falls on Mr. Bates, and he is apparently possessed of vitality enough for many years of active labor. Mr. Bates married in September, 1867, Helen A., daughter of Hon. Horace Reed, of South Abington. They have had five children, only two of whom are living,—Carrie A. and Mabel F. Mr. Bates is a member of Park Street Church, Boston; is Republican in politics, and belongs to three Masonic bodies, Puritan Lodge, South Abington, Pilgrim Chapter, Abington, and Boston Commandery, Boston, and is a director in the National Bank of the Republic, Boston.

Although a resident of Brookline, Mr. Bates takes a great interest in his native town, and has considerable money invested there. He is now constructing a brick block of stores; is the owner of Hotel Bates, and a generous contributor to all that promotes the progress and welfare of the town. He is in the full vigor of life, and with the prospect of many years of commercial activity before him, is a good type of the pushing, successful business man of the nineteenth century.

BENJAMIN S. ATWOOD.

Centuries ago, when men had but one name, they were usually distinguished from each other by the place where they lived, or by some characteristic. The name "At the Wood" was given to one John (?), who lived where there was much land, and he was called John "At the Wood." After a time it was condensed to "Attwood," which spelling some hold until the present writing; some branches of the family have dropped one "t," and spell it "Atwood," while many others retain only the last syllable, and are called "Wood."

John Wood, or Attwood, the first American ancestor of the numerous family of Atwood, came from England to America not long after the landing of the Pilgrims, and settled in Plymouth. Tradition has it that he had four sons; one settled at Cape Cod, one

took the name of Wood, one died at Plymouth, and the other, whose name was Nathaniel Atwood, settled in that part of Plymouth which in 1707 was set off and incorporated as the town of Plympton. But in 1790 this same land, once part of Plymouth, then Plympton, was again set off and named, for the third and last time, Carver. This land, occupied then by an Atwood, is still owned and occupied by those bearing the name.

Nathaniel Atwood¹ was a deacon of a church in Plymouth, and married Mary, daughter of Jonathan Morey. They had four sons,—John, Nathaniel, Barnabas, and Isaac. The following incident will give an idea of the primitive state of the country at that time: "Before they had almanacs, and teams were scarce, the deacon lost the run of time, and went eight miles with a grist on his shoulders to mill on Sunday, and when he found out it was Sunday he carried the bag of grain to the meeting-house."

Lieut. Nathaniel² married, first, Mary Adams, of Kingston, Mass.; second, Mrs. Abigail (Shaw) Lucas. They had a large family of children. Nathaniel was a lieutenant in the militia.

Ichabod³ was born in Plympton (now Carver), 1744; married Hannah Shaw, daughter of Capt. Nathaniel Shaw, a descendant in the fourth generation from Jonathan Shaw, the emigrant. (Her brother was Lieut. Joseph Shaw, of the militia. He carried the same sword in his military service which his grandfather used in the French war, and his father also used in the Revolution.) They had twelve children, all of whom lived to middle age.

Nathaniel⁴, son of Ichabod and Mary (Shaw) Atwood, was born April 28, 1782, at Middleboro'; married Zilpah, daughter of Francis Shurtleff, Esq., of Carver. They had three children attaining maturity,—Flora (Mrs. Elijah Hackett), Ichabod F., and Renel. (Ichabod F. Atwood, of Middleboro', to whose courtesy we are indebted for the foregoing ancestral history, was born March 13, 1820; he has served in various military, town, and church offices, and been a justice of the peace over thirty years. He married Abigail T., daughter of Harvey C. and Hannah C. Thomas. Abigail's great-grandfather, Cobb, lived to be one hundred and seven years and eight months old.)

Renel⁵ married Abigail Tillson. Their children are Renel G., Lucy C. (Mrs. Nelson Thomas), Flora M. (Mrs. Charles Cole), Zilpah S. (Mrs. Lorenzo Curtis), Benjamin S., Elijah H., and Lafayette, who is employed in his brother's business.

Benjamin S. Atwood, seventh generation from John Atwood, the first of the family to settle in

Plymouth, son of Renel and Abigail (Tillson) Atwood, was born in Carver, Mass., June 25, 1840. He received a common-school education, and at the age of fifteen went to work in a lumber-mill in Middleboro', afterwards in Plympton, from which town he enlisted, April 17, 1861, in Company H, Third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, under President Lincoln's call for seventy-five thousand men for ninety days. He re-enlisted for nine months in Company B, same regiment. His regiment was engaged in burning Gosport Navy Yard, and his company was on picket the night of the famous Big Bethel repulse. He was mustered out with his company, and returned to Plympton, where he remained until 1866. He then, with his brother, Elijah H., under the firm-name of "Atwood Brothers," engaged in the manufacture of wooden boxes at North Abington, which business they removed to South Abington in 1872. In 1879, Elijah retired from the firm, and Benjamin S. still carries on business under the old firm-name.

Mr. Atwood married, Sept. 20, 1862, Angelina F., daughter of Lewis and Mary Weston, of Plympton. They have three children,—Winthrop F. (a student at Harvard University), Bertrand W., and Mabel F. Mr. Atwood is Republican in politics, and active in political work; has been for several years a member of and now is chairman of the Republican town committee. He is a member of Puritan Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, South Abington; Pilgrim Royal Arch Chapter, Abington; and Old Colony Commandery of Knights Templar. He has been elected to all the offices of his post, No. 73, G. A. R., Abington, filling them acceptably, and has just been honored for the third time with an election as commander of Plymouth County Division, G. A. R.

Mr. Atwood is a progressive and energetic man, interests himself in all the public affairs of the town, and warmly advocates all measures tending to the growth and improvement of his chosen place of residence, and gives liberally of his time to forward them. He has been an ardent advocate for the introduction of water into the town; has been chairman of the committee on water-works from its organization; and the speedy and satisfactory progress and completion of the works is in no small measure due to him. He is an industrious, persevering, and successful manufacturer, a loyal and patriotic citizen, a generous, warm-hearted, and genial companion and friend; deserves and enjoys a large circle of appreciative acquaintance, and ranks worthily among the representative and self-made men of this prosperous and thriving town.



B. S. Atwood
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J. F. Copeland

HORATIO F. COPELAND, M.D.

Horatio F. Copeland, M.D., son of Horatio and Delia (Nye) Copeland, was born in Easton, Mass., Nov. 15, 1842. He is a direct descendant of Lawrence Copeland, the emigrant, who came to this country from England in early colonial days, married Lydia Townsend, and died in 1699, at a halo old age, which is said to have been one hundred and ten years. The line to Dr. Copeland is Lawrence¹, William² (married Mary Webb), Jonathan³ (married Betty Snell, settled in East Bridgewater, and died at ninety years), Elijah⁴ (married Rhoda Snell and resided in Easton), Josiah⁵ (married Susannah Hayward, of West Bridgewater), Horatio⁶ (married Mrs. Thomas Howard, *née* Nye), Horatio⁷.

Horatio Copeland was a merchant and manufacturer, and a stirring man of business. He was connected with cotton-manufacturing both in Easton, Mass., and in North Carolina, in which State he was probably the first man to put in operation a cotton-gin.

Dr. Copeland was fitted for college at Thetford (Vt.) Academy, and, after studying medicine with that justly celebrated physician, Dr. Caleb Swan, of Easton, attended Harvard Medical College, where he was graduated in 1865. His country needing his services as an assistant surgeon, he received his degree in advance of the regular graduation, and at once (January, 1865) took the position of acting assistant surgeon in the United States service, and was placed in charge of the post hospital at Bermuda Hundred, and also of the large smallpox hospital located at that post. Acquiring valuable experience, and doing faithful service, he remained until June of the same year, when he returned to Massachusetts, and located in the practice of his profession at South Abington, in which he has been constantly and successfully engaged. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and a diligent student and thoughtful observer of whatever transpires in the realm of medicine, keeping his knowledge fully to the front of the latest and approved medical discoveries, and thoroughly and patiently investigating the pathology of various cases coming under his personal observation, and comparing his conclusions with others. He has devoted himself to his profession, and stands high in the esteem of his medical brethren.

Dr. Copeland has taken much interest in Free-masonry. He was admitted to the order in Rising Star Lodge of Stoughton, but is now connected with Puritan Lodge, South Abington; Pilgrim Chapter, Abington; Old Colony Commandery, Abington; and Abington Council. Of this last-named

organization he was one of the constituent members, its second officer for three years, and its presiding officer four years. He is also a member of David A. Russell Post, No. 78, G. A. R. of South Abington; and a Republican in politics.

Dr. Copeland is in accord with the progressive element of society; has social qualities, and a winning geniality which attracts many friends, whom he retains by his outspoken frankness and sincerity, his broad and charitable opinions, and the strength of his adherence to his principles. Although young in years, he has built up a fine and lucrative practice, and is one of South Abington's most popular citizens.

REV. E. PORTER DYER.

Rev. E. Porter Dyer, formerly for many years pastor of the Congregational Church at Shrewsbury, died at South Abington Tuesday, Aug. 22, 1882. He was born at South Abington Aug. 15, 1813, graduated at Brown University in 1833, in the class with Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island, and afterwards pursued a theological course at Andover. In 1835 he began preaching at Stow, Middlesex Co., and established a Congregational Church there, which became the parent of two others in the neighborhood. He left the pastorate at Stow in 1846, and for a year was engaged in city missionary work at Boston. Under the auspices of the Home Missionary Society he then went to Hingham, where he established a Congregational Church, and secured the funds for building the meeting-house at Hingham Centre. He remained at Hingham sixteen years, where he greatly endeared himself to the people of the town. In the mean while he was instrumental in establishing a Congregational Church at Beachwood, in Scituate. In 1864 he resigned the pastorate, and again undertook pioneer work at Winter Hill, in Somerville, where he founded the Broadway Congregational Church. Thus he was directly the founder of three Congregational Churches, and indirectly of three more. From Somerville he was called to the pastorate of the Congregational Church at Shrewsbury, where he remained seven or eight years, then leaving the pastoral work to return to his ancestral home, at South Abington. He did not abandon pulpit service, however, and until the summer of 1881 he supplied one of the churches at Hanover, when his work was interrupted by a stroke of paralysis, which permanently disabled him. For the few months preceding his death he was confined to his room, though he retained his

mental faculties unclouded to the end. During his early ministry he was often actively engaged in revival work, and in most of the towns of Plymouth and Norfolk Counties many Christian people have cause to remember him with gratitude. His life was one of hard and unremitting toil for his Master, and he has gone to find the reward of a faithful servant. Of his children who reached adult life, two have gone before him,—Mrs. Helen A. Lee, who, after a term of service among the freedmen of the South during the war, and immediately after her marriage, was lost at sea, and Mrs. Sarah E. Pierson, a missionary of the American Board, who died last winter at Pao-ting-fu, North China. The surviving children are Edward N. Dyer, engaged in educational and missionary work in the Sandwich Islands; Mrs. Henry M. Wyatt, of West Medford; Mrs. J. F. Thomas, of Boston; Mrs. Martha L. Ford, of West Medford; and E. Porter Dyer, of Springfield. A descendant of a Pilgrim family, and brought up in conformity to the religious thought and life of the Old Colony, Mr. Dyer was a forcible preacher of the old school and very familiar with the Bible, which was always his chief religious teacher and guide. In middle life he was a frequent contributor to religious and other journals. He was also the author of two or three books for children and young people, and a metrical version of "Pilgrim's Progress," published by Lee & Shepard, in 1869.

WILLIAM P. CORTHELL.

A history of South Abington, however brief, would be far from complete if no mention were made of Mr. William P. Corthell. He has served on the board of selectmen, with one exception, every year since the incorporation of the town. In Abington he acted as a singularly able and impartial moderator at nearly all the regular and special town-meetings from May 5, 1848, to Dec. 8, 1874. From 1850 to 1855 he was on the boards of selectmen and assessors, and a member of the House of Representatives in 1850 and 1853. As a special county commissioner he served one year, and as a county commissioner, fifteen years. Such a period of service is almost without parallel, and shows the high degree of confidence that his fellow-citizens have placed in him.

HON. HORACE REED.

The senator from the Second Plymouth District for the present legislative year (1883-84) is Hon. Horace Reed, of this town. He is a brother of Hon. William L. Reed, and was born in Abington. Mr. Reed was a member of the lower branch of the General Court in 1863-64; has served on the board of school committee of Abington, and was clerk in his brother's factory for twenty years. He was a member of the Committees on Drainage, Insurance, and Prisons during the last session of the Legislature.

HISTORY OF ROCKLAND.

BY CHARLES F. MESERVE, A.M.

ROCKLAND, formerly a part of Abington, was incorporated March 9, 1874. Having had a corporate existence for only a decade, her history must necessarily be brief. Rockland is a busy manufacturing town. The streets are neat and well kept, and have beautifully-shaded sidewalks, and the dwellings convey to the stranger the pleasing impression of comfort and neatness. There is a well-organized fire department, and a liberally patronized public library.

The following were the town officers for the first year: Town Clerk, E. R. Studley; Treasurer and Collector, E. R. Studley; Selectmen, Assessors, and Overseers of the Poor, E. R. Studley, J. C. Hebbard, J. W. Beal; School Committee, J. C. Gleason (three years), Martha Reed (two years), George H. Bates (one year); Auditors, Washington Reed, Zenas M. Lane, Isaiah Jenkins; Highway Surveyors, J. C. Hebbard, J. W. Beal, Joseph French; Constables, George F. Wheeler, Owen Maguire, Joshua Crooker, David B. Torrey, J. W. Beal, Ferdinand H. Pool, Samuel P. Keen, Willis Taylor; Field-Drivers, Michael Shanahan, Luther W. Turner, John Llewellyn, George P. Shaw; Scaler of Weights and Measures, Samuel T. Bliss; Measurer of Wood and Bark, H. C. Totman; Surveyor of Lumber, Albert Culver; Fence-Viewers, George B. Clapp, Washington Reed, Richmond J. Lane; Truant Officers, David Thomas, H. C. Totman; Keeper of Lock-up, George F. Wheeler; Chief Engineer of Fire Department, Joseph Merritt; Representatives (Twelfth District), Dexter Grose, George W. Reed, of Abington.

The business conducted by Messrs. French & Hall was established in 1881 by the present proprietors. Mr. French, twenty years previous to that, was engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes. The special line of trade for which this house is celebrated is the manufacture of fine- and medium-grade hand- and machine-sewed calf boots and shoes, a department in which it stands second to none for excellence and durability of this class of goods. The business premises occupied by Messrs. French & Hall cover a

spacious area of twelve thousand square feet of flooring, the building being a four-story structure, of which they occupy the second, third, and fourth floors. On the first-mentioned floor is the office and packing-room; the third floor is required for the cutting and stitching, and sole-leather department, while the fourth is devoted to bottoming. Seventy-five people, some of whom are expert workmen, find employment here, their production averaging over two hundred and fifty pairs per day. The machinery with which the establishment is supplied is of a high degree of excellence, being of the latest improved pattern, and adds greatly to the perfection of the goods produced. In charge of the establishment is Mr. Joseph E. French, whose acquirements in his vocation are such as to insure the satisfactory transaction of all matters in his charge. Mr. Hall attends to all the selling of the goods, and is well known among the trade, having had some eight years' experience in this line. The number of cases of boots and shoes manufactured last year was two thousand six hundred, at the value of one hundred thousand dollars.

Messrs. French & Hall have been identified with their vocation in Rockland for a number of years, during which time they have not only acquired a thorough and minute knowledge of their business, but have secured and maintained the respect and esteem of the community. Of the individual members of the firm, we may say that Mr. Joseph E. French is a native of Rockland, where he was born in 1838; while Mr. George W. Hall is originally from Rochester, in this State, his birth occurring in 1847, and resides at Abington. Their Boston office is located at No. 135 Summer Street.

The affluence of invention characteristic of the present age supplies in abundance new machines, new processes, and new materials as rapidly as the never-ceasing demands for increased production, superior style and quality, and lessened cost of manufactured articles necessitates them. To those outside a department of industry who have merely noticed the

fact that the goods produced in it are more abundant, stylish, and convenient than formerly, an acquaintance with the intricate machinery, methodical processes, and systematic division of labor now employed comes as a startling revelation. The production of any one of the most familiar objects of every-day use involves the assistance of numerous mechanical contrivances of which the grandparents of the present generation were wholly ignorant. The manufacture of paper boxes, for example, is an industry which has assumed immense proportions with the development of production in innumerable varieties of goods to which this form of package is appropriate. Among those manufacturers in this department who add greatly to the impetus of the trade we find the house of Messrs. F. E. Nesmith & Co. The business was established in 1883, by C. Littlefield & Co., who were succeeded a short time ago by the present proprietors. The premises occupied by them are situated on Church Street, and cover an area of one hundred and forty-five by forty-five feet, being a four-story structure, of which they occupy the first floor, where they carry on the manufacture of paper boxes of all descriptions. The machinery with which the establishment is equipped embraces every improvement or novel advantage known to the trade, and adds greatly to the perfection of the goods produced as well as the rapidity with which they are made. Employment is given to about forty skilled operatives, who turn out about five thousand boxes per day, or one million two hundred thousand per year. Messrs. F. E. Nesmith & Co. entered into the arena of trade competition after a long application to, and a thorough practical knowledge of, the art. Possessing as they do a most eligible location, combined with practical knowledge and business capacity, the trade is sure to increase and attain such a position as they so well deserve.

Promoting the industrial thrift of Rockland by the employment of numerous artisans and others, and fostering a trade which extends throughout the country, the house of Messrs. R. J. Lane & Pratt is certainly entitled to mention in this work. Established in 1880, the firm was originally Lane & Chipman, who began about that time the manufacture of boots and shoes, which title was succeeded by R. J. Lane & Pratt in August, 1883, which from that period has (under the caption title) been composed of R. J. Lane, formerly senior partner in the house of J. Lane & Son, and A. H. Pratt, who was connected with the old house of Lane & Chipman from its foundation in 1880. The plant now covers an area of one hundred and forty-four by forty-five feet, flanked with an L measuring seventy by thirty-five feet,

being a four-story structure, of which they occupy the second, third, and fourth floors of the main building. Here we find the office, packing-room, and also the cutting department on the second floor. On the third floor a large number of mechanics are employed in bottoming, and on the fourth floor skilled operatives are attending the stitching. One steam-engine of about twenty-five horse-power furnishes the necessary motive-power. This manufactory contains the latest improved machinery, and employment is given to some one hundred people during the whole year, their annual output amounting to one hundred thousand pairs, which, for quality and excellence, bear a high reputation among the trade. It is not surprising then that this well-known and firmly-established house should have attained the success it enjoys, and which the long experience of the proprietors in the business and their general liberal policy and integrity fully warrants a lengthened continuance. The individual members of the firm are both natives of Abington. Mr. Richmond J. Lane was born in 1826, and Mr. Ashton H. Pratt in 1857. They have uniformly made it a rule to employ none but skilled workmen, use nothing but the best stock, and the trade may depend confidently upon securing from their establishment exactly what they desire. Their salesroom is at No. 127 Summer Street, Boston. The firm last year turned out four thousand twelve-pair cases, at a market value of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

In mentioning the boot and shoe trade of Rockland we would not willingly omit reference to the house of Messrs. Arnold & Leatherbee, which has done no little to promote the prosperity and industrial thirst of the community. This house was established in 1879, by Messrs. Arnold & Leatherbee, under the above title, both partners having had a previous experience in the manufacturing business of a comprehensive character. The premises consist of a four-story structure, measuring thirty-two by sixty feet in dimensions, the first floor being retained for office and sole-leather; the second floor required as finishing-room and packing department; on the third we find a force of skilled mechanics employed in cutting, fitting, and stitching; and the fourth is used for bottoming. Here one hundred hands are employed, who manufacture about two hundred pairs per day. In the hands, and under the able management of this house, the business has been greatly enlarged during the period which they have controlled it, a trade having been established throughout the United States, which is annually on the increase. The manufacture of hand- and machine-sewed men's fine calf boots

and shoes is under the immediate supervision of Mr. H. B. Arnold, the senior member of the firm, who, with an experience of many years, is known throughout the entire trade as an expert in his vocation. Mr. H. B. Arnold is a native of Rockland, and has reached the age of fifty-five years, while Mr. J. D. Leatherbee is a native of Boston, where he was born in 1846. Their sales-room is located at No. 57 Lincoln Street, Boston. Messrs. Arnold & Leatherbee were, for twelve years previous to their establishing themselves in business, in the employ of Mr. George B. Clapp, shoe manufacturer, the former as superintendent, and the latter as book-keeper. They employ one hundred hands, and manufacture three hundred pairs per day.

An important business was established in 1870 by Messrs. Torrey & Gurney, a title which was supplanted in 1879 by E. P. Torrey & Co., and in 1883 changed to the present style, Torrey, Gurney & Co. The premises cover an area of fifty by thirty feet, flanked with an L measuring thirty-four by fifteen feet in dimensions, being three stories in height. The first floor contains the office, packing-room, and stock of sole-leather, also the dressing and stitching department; the second floor is devoted to cutting and stitching, and the third floor is reserved for treing and finishing. One ten horse-power engine and fifteen horse-power boiler are required to move the machinery, which is of the latest and most improved style, while one hundred skilled operatives are given employment, who manufacture some two hundred pairs per day. The goods manufactured and turned out by Messrs. Torrey, Gurney & Co. hold the highest reputation in the market for quality and durability. The growth and prosperity of this house, though rapid, is only commensurate with the energy, good judgment, and superior advantages possessed by this firm, all of which are sedulously employed in maintaining the character of their goods. The individual members of the firm are too well and widely known in this town, and by the general trade over the country, to demand personal mention at our hands. Messrs. E. P. Torrey and E. S. Tirrell are natives of Abington, the former being fifty, and the latter fifty-four years of age. Mr. J. C. Gurney is a native of Hartford, Me., where he was born in 1833. Their sample- and sales-room is located at No. 107 Summer Street, Boston.

In reviewing the several firms and individuals in the boot and shoe industry, we require no apology for referring to the firm of Messrs. W. E. Putnam & Co. as being clearly entitled to recognition in this history. This house was organized in 1863, by the association of Messrs. W. E. Putnam and H. S. Jenkins, who

entered into the manufacture of fine calf boots and shoes. The factory, a three-story structure, occupies an area of two hundred and five by forty feet, the same being supplied with a twenty-five horse-power steam-engine which operates the machinery, all of which is particularly effective and ingenious. Some two hundred skillful mechanics find occupation in this establishment, who turn out over five hundred pairs per day. This factory is equal in extent to any similar concern in the State, and has become the centre from which radiates a trade extending from Maine to the Pacific slope, and from St. Paul to New Orleans. The first floor of this well-equipped factory is used as office- and packing-room, while a large force of artisans is attending to the finishing and dressing. On the second floor is a number of operatives conducting the fitting, cutting, and bottoming, and on the third floor bottoming and cutting is done. The factory is under the superintendence of Mr. W. H. Bates, and the goods made are mainly the finest hand-sewed, equaling in style the best Newark goods.

Messrs. W. E. Putnam & Co. also have a large manufactory at Campello. Always pursuing a policy embracing the cardinal elements of success,—the highest possible standard of goods produced at the lowest possible price,—strict adherence to sound business principles, and an indefatigable activity to ascertain the wants of the trade, the house of W. E. Putnam & Co. has created a demand for their manufactures throughout the country, and is regarded as one of the most reliable and liberal manufacturing concerns. Mr. W. E. Putnam is a native of Danvers, Mass., where he was born in 1837, and Mr. H. S. Jenkins claims Boston his native city, and has reached the age of forty-five years. As a firm, it is not too much to say of them, that in all attributes that lead to success and universal consideration, Messrs. Putnam & Jenkins have been endowed to a remarkable degree. The location of their sample-room is at 122 Summer Street, Boston.

To successfully achieve the desired result of turning out the best description of work, it is essential that the manufacturer should avail himself of such improvements as will more easily tend to accomplish his object. This more particularly applies to the manufacturer of boots and shoes, as the large amount of rivalry and competition displayed by the different houses affords at once a market for any improvement that may tend to lessen the cost or better the production. In this connection we make mention of the establishment of Mr. Jason Smith, of Rockland, manufacturer of Smith's patent sole-litting and channeling machine. This is one of the best labor-saving

machines ever introduced. Some of the advantages claimed for this machine are that the cost of labor in stock-fitting is reduced from fifty to seventy-five per cent., as one man can do the work of from two to four men. An active workman can round, channel, and groove in one day two thousand pairs. One great advantage in this machine is the saving of dies, which in one year alone will pay the cost of the machine.

A prominent manufacturer states that this machine has "saved more than three-fourths the expense of dies," and that they "find iron patterns more convenient to handle and easier to change."

This house was established in 1878 by Messrs. C. T. Stetson and J. Smith, under which title it was known till 1879, when by the retirement of Mr. C. T. Stetson the style and status changed to that at present employed. The premises occupied by Mr. Smith consist of a three-story structure, covering an area of fifty-five by twenty-seven feet, of which he occupies two floors, which are equipped with the most perfect machinery and mechanical appliances.

A native of Maine, where he was born in 1842, Mr. Smith has been prominent in promoting the industrial and commercial interests of Rockland, and occupies an esteemed position in the consideration of this community.

In reference to the boot and shoe business transacted in Rockland we have particular occasion to note the house of Z. M. & E. Lane as being more than usually prominent for the enterprise and energy with which its operations are conducted. When Mr. J. Lane established his business, in 1834, his capital was small, and his resources consequently limited. Being a practical mechanic, however, and perfectly familiar with his work in every department, he made it his object to excel, and the superiority of his work became so well known as to lead to a trade which gradually increased from year to year. In 1855 he admitted his two sons, R. J. and Z. M. Lane, to an interest in the concern, and the business was carried on under the style of J. Lane & Sons till 1879, when the present firm succeeded to the plant. To the manufacture of fine boots and shoes the attention of the firm is mainly directed, and the facilities enjoyed for the production of this class of goods are simply unrivaled. The factory is a large four-story building, covering an area of one hundred and fifty-eight by one hundred and ten feet, supplied with all the modern mechanical appliances requisite for the perfection of first-class work. Two hundred and twenty-five experienced mechanics are employed in the several departments, who turn out some seventy-five cases per day. In point of durability, style, and finish,

these goods compare most favorably with the similar products of other makers, and have a steady and widely-extended demand. Both members of the firm are natives of Rockland, and were born in that town,—Mr. Zenas M. Lane in 1828, and Mr. Everett Lane in 1836,—both having been actively identified here with the interests and industries of this community. This firm produces annually about nine thousand cases, at a value of three hundred thousand dollars.

Among the many houses engaged in the trade in Rockland that are worthy of mention is the house of Mr. C. W. Torrey. He is a manufacturer of fine calf boots and shoes, of which he makes as fine an assortment as can be obtained in any similar concern. This establishment was originated by C. W. Torrey and T. P. Young in 1858. They conducted the business until 1860, when the latter retired, and the title of the firm changed to its present title. The premises consist of a four-story structure, covering an area of thirty-five by one hundred and seventeen feet. Here, in various departments of the works, are employed one hundred and fifty hands, many of whom are expert mechanics, all being adroit in their respective duties, who turn out fifty dozen pairs per day. All the latest and most improved machinery, propelled by a fifteen horse-power steam-engine, are to be found here. In all respects this establishment occupies a leading position in the market, not only with regard to the superiority of its goods, but is also equally conspicuous for the enterprise of its policy and the liberality and promptness with which all its dealings are conducted. Mr. C. W. Torrey is a native of Rockland, where he was born in 1831, and bears a high reputation among his many friends and customers.

In describing the various manufacturers of Rockland we are not likely to overlook the establishment of Mr. C. H. Warfield, which is deserving of more than limited consideration. For many years Mr. Warfield has been well and favorably known in Rockland as a practical and skillful machinist, and the work turned out from his establishment has long been recognized by the trade as first-class in every respect. This house was established in 1881 by Mr. Warfield, and during this period he has been continually engaged in mechanical pursuits, until his name and reputation as a machinist have become widespread throughout this State. The premises consist of a four-story structure, of which he occupies part of the first floor, well equipped throughout, including two turning-lathes, two polishing-lathes, and a forge. The business done by Mr. Warfield is varied and extensive, embracing many specialties. He is a manufac-

turer of shoe machinery, together with all kinds of repairs and general machine work to order, etc. He employs assistants, who are also skillful mechanics, and is prepared to execute all work in his line not only promptly, but with that intelligent apprehension that makes his service so highly appreciated. Mr. C. H. Warfield is a native of Blackstone, this State, where he was born in 1842.

We have already commented at such length upon the important place that the boot and shoe manufacture holds in New England, and especially in Massachusetts, that any such remarks in connection with the house to which we invite the reader's attention in this article might well be deemed superfluous. The house of Mr. E. T. Harvell was established in 1874, and he has been identified with Rockland and its industries for a number of years. All the latest and most improved machinery is to be found here to facilitate the work of seventy-five skilled artisans, who manufacture about one hundred pairs per day. All goods are gotten up for comfort and durability, the stock being the best and the workmanship all that can be desired. Mr. E. T. Harvell is a native of South Weymouth, where he was born, in 1842, and has had an experience of fifteen years in this industry. In the liveliest season Mr. Harvell employs eighty hands, and last year shipped two thousand five hundred cases.

T. Donovan commenced the manufacture of boots and shoes in Rockland in 1877, and employs from twelve to twenty hands.

The business of Burrell, Houghton & Co. was established by L. J. Loud and B. A. Burrell, in December, 1872, under the firm-name of Loud & Burrell. At the end of two and a half years Burrell purchased of Mr. Loud his interest in the business, when the style was changed to B. A. Burrell & Co. Under this style it continued until July, 1878, when it took the present style of Burrell, Houghton & Co. Value of annual product, three hundred thousand dollars.

J. S. Turner. This business was established in September, 1865, under the firm-name of Studley & Turner. In 1873, Mr. Studley met his death by a sad accident. Since 1873 the business has been conducted under the firm-name of J. S. Turner. The number of hands employed when running full is from two hundred to two hundred and fifty. Value of annual product, three hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

J. H. Locke & Co. commenced business in Wheeling, W. Va., in the summer of 1874, and subsequently removed to Rockland. They employ about a

dozen hands. They do a business of about sixty-five thousand dollars annually.

A. W. Perry manufactures boots and shoes amounting to one hundred and thirty thousand dollars annually.

E. T. Wright, on Webster Street, and C. E. Lane, on Linden Street, have also built up a considerable business in the manufacturing of boots and shoes.

M. McDevitt's bakery is a representative institution of the town. It employs about thirty persons, and the value of the annual product amounts to about eighty thousand dollars.

The business done by Messrs. Culver, Phillips & Co. is so large that it is deserving of mention. It was established in 1871 under the firm-name of A. Culver & Co., and so continued until 1879, when the firm assumed the present name. Last year the sales of coal amounted to eight thousand tons, and the aggregate sales of coal, lumber, grain, flour, hay, etc., for the same period of time, footed up two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. A business of eighty thousand dollars was done the first year it was established. Mr. Culver was for many years book-keeper for Jenkins Lane & Son, and is at present treasurer of the Hanover Branch Railway Company.

In addition to the above there are also other minor manufacturing establishments in this town, constituting in all an industrial centre of no inconsiderable importance.

The following are the names of present voters who have lived in Abington and Rockland a half-century or more:

Jacob S. Ames.	Joshua Curtis.
Brigge Arnold.	Leander Curtis.
Era Arnold.	Brainard Cushing.
Era D. Arnold.	Davis Cushing.
Henry B. Arnold.	Urban W. Cushing.
William D. Arnold.	William S. Cushing.
Hornatio Baker.	Zattu Cushing.
Robert Bass.	Charles H. Dill.
David Beal.	Joseph Dill.
Franklin Beal.	Josiah K. Fuller.
Nathan A. Beal.	James C. Gardner.
Nathaniel Beal.	Washington Gardner.
Benjamin F. Brooks.	William H. Gurney.
Bradford T. Brooks.	David Hammond.
Alfred Brown.	Albert Hobart.
Adas Burrell.	John Hobart.
Benjamin Burrell.	David Holbrook.
Charles M. Burrell.	Dexter Holbrook.
Elias A. Burrell.	Quincy Holbrook.
Harvey C. Burrell.	Quincy Holbrook (2d).
John Burrell.	Richard Holbrook.
John Burrell (2d).	Turner R. Holbrook.
Lucius A. Burrell.	David Hunt.
Seth Chandler.	David F. Hunt.
Edmund B. Curtis.	Gilbert Hunt.

Reuben Hunt.
William Hunt.
David Jacobs.
Zenas Jenkins.
Albert Lane.
Elbridge Lane.
Marshall Lane.
Richmond J. Lane.
Silas Lane.
Teron Lane.
Thomas Lane.
Warren Lane.
Zenas M. Lane.
Reuben Loud.
Samuel V. Loud.
George Lovewell.
Daniel Lovewell.
Gustavus Mann.
Josiah Mann.
Lewis A. Nash.
Stephen Payne.
Gideon B. Phillips.
Cyrus Pool.
David S. Pool.
John C. Pool.
Ludo A. Pool.
Lysander Pool.
William Pool.
James N. Pratt.
Henry H. Prouty.
Amos S. Reed.
Dexter Reed.

Theodore Reed.
William T. Reed.
Brackley Shaw.
Augustus E. Shaw.
Elijah Shaw.
Jefferson Shaw.
Melvin Shaw.
Dana Smith.
Franklin Smith.
Nathaniel R. Smith.
Samuel W. Somers.
Josiah Soule.
Stephen Standish.
Austin Studley.
Reuben Studley.
William A. Studley.
David Thomas.
Ariooh Thompson.
Samuel V. Thompson.
Edwin S. Tirrell.
Charles W. Torrey.
David Torrey.
Edward P. Torrey.
Noah B. Turner.
Elbridge V. Wheeler.
George F. Wheeler.
John W. Wheeler.
Leonard Whiting.
Stephen Whiting.
John Wilkes.
Warren Wilkes.

Mary D. Crowell.
Sarah A. Donham.*
Mary D. Dunbar.*
Emma Dawes.
Fidelia A. Estes.
Ellen M. French.
Amanda M. Gardner.*
Angelina G. Gardner.
Anna G. Gardner.
Sarah E. Harper.*
Betsey A. Hicks.*
Isabella B. Hill.*
Emily R. Holbrook.
Lydia J. Holbrook.*
Marietta D. Howland.
Julia Holbrook.*
Mary R. Jenkins.*
Hulda B. Loud.*
Maria F. Lowell.

Sarah F. Mensor.*
Abbie M. Meserve.*
Malina Moore.*
Charlotte H. Mann.*
Rosmond S. Poole.
Hannah J. Packard.
Emma F. Poole.*
Julia Payne.
Martha Reed.*
Anna Reed.*
Arabella Torrey.*
Katherine D. Tirrell.*
Harriet Turner.*
Mary A. Woodsum.*
Susan Wheeler.*
Mary L. Smith.
Sarah Shaw.
Betsey C. Shaw.*
Mary P. Shaw.*

Those marked with an asterisk (*) voted at the last election for school committee.

Hartsuff Post, No. 74, G. A. R., was chartered Jan. 11, 1869, upon application of Charles L. Rice, Josiah Soule, Jr., Wesley Gurney, B. V. Bennett, Nelson Lowell, Elijah Thompson, George H. Hunt, Nathan A. Beal, Josiah W. Lane, and Joel Crowell, they being authorized by department headquarters to form an encampment.

At the first meeting a large number made application for admission to membership, and there has been a steady increase until there have been mustered two hundred soldiers and sailors from all branches of the service, both the army and navy, though the larger number of recruits came from the Third, Twelfth, Thirty-eighth, Forty-third, and Sixtieth Regiments of Infantry.

The first officers chosen were Charles L. Rice, C.; Josiah Soule, Jr., S. V. C.; John H. Harper, J. V. C.; George H. Hunt, Adj't.; J. S. Gray, Q.M.; Wesley Gurney, Q.M.-Sergt.; H. H. Reed, Sergt.-Maj., who were installed Jan. 18, 1869, by Capt. C. W. Thompson, assistant adjutant-general of the department.

The name of Hartsuff Post 74 was adopted in honor of Gen. George L. Hartsuff, who commanded the brigade to which the Twelfth Massachusetts belonged. He was a West Point graduate and had served in the regular army in the Florida war, a brave officer, and one who won the respect and love of all under his command.

From the formation of the encampment it has been the endeavor of the comrades to carry out the three grand principles of the order, fraternity, charity, and loyalty, particularly the two former, as a glance at the figures furnished by the relief committee will show.

The total receipts have been seven thousand dollars,

The teachers of Rockland are as follows: C. F. Meserve, M. M. O'Brien, Abbie E. Ferris, high school; C. B. Collins, William F. Nichols, Hulda B. Lond, Emma F. Poole, grammar school; Fidelia A. Estes, Ella A. Everson, W. W. Winslow, Sara A. McIlvein, Alice E. Newhall, Effie Beal, intermediate; Alice Holbrook, Central Street; Maria Jenkins, Mary P. Shaw, Clara A. Snow, Carrie Hughes, Mary D. Dunbar, Jennie McIlvene, Mary D. Lantz, primary.

The physicians at present practicing in Rockland are J. C. Gleason, medical examiner, C. S. Millett, Dr. Southgate, Mrs. Dr. Winslow, Dr. Beamish, and Dr. Forrest.

The receipts at the post-office the past year amounted to \$3140.85.

In 1860, Mr. William Douglas opened a periodical store. At this time he sold scarcely one hundred papers a day. From this small beginning his business has greatly increased, until now he averages six hundred a day, four hundred of which are dailies.

List of women in the town of Rockland qualified to vote in the election of school committee, as made out by the selectmen, March 3, 1884:

Sarah E. Bird.*
Emma L. Bearce.
Mary R. Burrell.*
Lydia F. Baker.*

Mary L. Burrell.*
Susanna P. Babcock.
Rebecca T. Collins.*
Angelina W. Collins.*

six thousand of which has been carefully expended in rendering assistance to soldiers and sailors, whether members of the order or not, in their hour of sickness or distress, and in caring for their families when necessary until they were self-supporting.

This relief-fund has been raised from time to time by holding fairs and entertainments, and in this connection too much praise cannot be given to the citizens of Rockland, who have ever taken a lively interest in the organization, and have heartily supported every enterprise which would add to the relief-fund.

The ladies have also been earnest workers in the cause, forming themselves into a Grand Army Sewing Circle, which has been of great benefit socially and financially to the post. First and foremost in every good work, in this they have been especially active.

Since 1869 death has often visited their ranks, and some twenty-two comrades have been called by the great Captain to be mustered into the ranks of the higher encampment. The roster is as follows:

	Died
Gideon B. Phillips.....	Aug. 29, 1869.
Capt. Josiah Soulo, Jr.	Oct. 5, 1870.
James B. Studley.....	April 24, 1873.
John A. Johnson.....	May 16, 1875.
Zenas Smith.....	Aug. 28, 1875.
John C. Illebord.....	Feb. 1, 1876.
Nonh Freeman.....	Feb. 25, 1876.
Walter M. Deal.....	June 19, 1876.
Charles F. Bly.....	Jan. 28, 1877.
Elijah Estes.....	April 15, 1877.
Patrick Donovan.....	Juno 29, 1877.
Jerome Shaw.....	Jan. 14, 1878.
Wesley Gurney.....	March 30, 1878.
Henry Warner.....	May 27, 1878.
Leander Torrey.....	April 8, 1879.
Leinuel Jenkins.....	Aug. 12, 1880.
Herbert M. Lound.....	Feb. 14, 1881.
Albert Smith.....	April 12, 1881.
Reuben L. Baker.....	Jan. 12, 1882.
Nathan S. Jenkins.....	April 8, 1882.
R. J. Hughes.....	May 20, 1882.
George W. Stoddard.....	Sept. 12, 1882.

It is a sad thought connected with the order that sooner or later it must of necessity become extinct. As the comrades gather each year to strew those flowers of affection on their dead comrades' graves, they are reminded by the increasing number of those little flags, so significant in their meaning, that they too will soon be called to the encampment of the great Commander, but if by their example the observance of Decoration-day be fully established, the Grand Army will have accomplished a work which shall be felt for all coming time, for a purer patriotism and stronger devotion to country must be the result of such observance.

The present officers are as follows: Isaac Hopkins, C.; A. H. Baker, S. V. C.; Charles H. French, J. V. C.; J. H. Harper, Q.M.; W. E. Foster, Q.M.-Sergt.; J. Looby, adjt.; George H. Hunt,

Chapl.; L. A. Swaine, Segt.-Maj.; Silas Gurney, Surg.

Some of the members of the post have a realizing sense of the horrors of Andersonville, Florence, Libby Prison, and Belle Isle, among whom were Comrades John H. Harper, Darius Everson, and John Avery, who remained in Andersonville ten, six, and eleven months respectively. It is a subject, even now, upon which they do not care to talk, their lives being saved only as by a miracle, so exhausted and emaciated were they by the inhuman treatment there received. Others were confined at different prisons, but were fortunately paroled after a short confinement.

The St. Alphonsus Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society.—On Nov. 26, 1870, a meeting of those interested in the formation of a Catholic Total Abstinence Society was called to meet in St. Bridget's Church, Abington. About two hundred and fifty persons responded, and, as a result, the above-named society was formally organized on Dec. 4, 1870. At this time the Catholic parish of Abington included what are now the towns of Abington, South Abington, and Rockland, and although but a small proportion of the members belonged in Abington, it was deemed best to hold the meetings monthly in the old town house, and at an early date we find it recorded that a vote of thanks be extended to the town officers for the free use of that edifice. It was not a great while before it was found difficult to get the members together from such great distances, and after struggling along for about five years it was decided to remove to Rockland, where rooms were secured in the Union Company's building, and after meeting there for a year they removed to the old hotel, where the society opened a reading-room and gymnasium, where they remained until it was found necessary to remove the building to make way for the new church which was afterwards built on that site.

It was now decided to build a hall to meet the increasing demands of the society, and after becoming incorporated, June 30, 1882, the erection of their present hall was commenced.

Temperance Hall, which was opened to the public Thanksgiving-day, 1882, is situated on the east side of Union Street, only a few rods north of the depot. The first floor is occupied by the members as a reading room, and also as a place of social enjoyment, where all kinds of innocent amusements are always in order. Adjoining the first room on this floor, and connected with it by folding-doors, is the gymnasium, which is fitted up with all the latest appliances for physical culture. On the upper floor, which is reached

by two flights of stairs situated on the right and left of the front entrance, is the main hall, seventy by forty-five feet, and a seating capacity of five hundred, with a splendid stage, anterooms, etc., which is used by the society for lectures, meetings, and sociables. The society is at present in a flourishing condition, having one hundred and fifty members on the roll, all interested in carrying out the objects for which the society was incorporated,—“The Promotion of Temperance in this Commonwealth and Charity and Benevolence amongst its Members.”

Hatherly Lodge, No. 699, K. of H., was instituted July 16, 1877, by C. H. Eaton, agent for Supreme Lodge. Charter members: Leonard Whiting, W. B. Studley, William Douglas, E. W. Whiting, J. S. Poole, C. A. Townsend, J. C. Gleason, M.D., George H. Ryder, W. G. Ball, G. E. Donham, L. W. Easton, G. C. Sherman, Daniel Purcell, C. W. Mitchell, Isaac Hopkins, M. V. B. Brock, Leander Torrey, Albert Culver, A. F. Kelley, Rev. A. W. Westgate, C. L. Rice, John Mann, Jr., Gideon Studley, Jr. Lost by death and otherwise, five; present number of members, sixty-two. Officers: J. Looby, D.; C. A. Townsend, Treas.; C. W. Mitchell, R.; L. W. Easton, F. R.

Rockland Encampment, No. 55, I. O. O. F., was instituted March 2, 1883, by E. Bentley Young, Grand Patriarch. Charter members (and first board of elective officers): Albert J. Meader, C. P.; Luther W. Easton, H. P.; Charles W. Mitchell, S. W.; Henry E. Fuller, S.; Leonard Whiting, Treas.; Charles H. Lane, J. W. Present number of members, fifty-two. Present board of elective officers: A. C. Duncan, C. P.; J. L. Burrell, S. W.; A. W. Clapp, Treas.; William W. Curtis, H. P.; S. A. Hunt, S.; A. Josselyn, F. S.; J. Looby, J. W.

Standish Lodge, No. 177, I. O. O. F., was instituted Oct. 6, 1876, by Horace W. Stickney, Grand Master. Charter members: J. C. Gleason, M.D., C. W. Mitchell, Leonard Whiting, P. R. Curtis, C. K. Witherell, C. A. Townsend, W. F. Hunt, D. H. Everison, N. B. Ellis, E. W. Whiting, Leander Torrey, J. H. Harper, George C. Soule, Henry M. Wade, Jeremiah Looby, W. H. Hebbard, C. A. Hebbard, S. D. Whiting, W. C. Curtis. Lost by death and otherwise, six; present number of members, eighty-eight. Elective officers: H. T. Smith, N. G.; G. E. Donham, R. Sec.; W. F. Hunt, V. G.; J. B. Hersey, Treas.; Daniel Purcell, Per. Sec.

The East Abington Savings-Bank was incorporated in March, 1868. The original members were Sumner Shaw, Franklin Poole,* Washington Reed,* Charles H. Dill (2d), James M. Underwood,* Gideon

Studley,* J. J. Estes, Elijah Shaw, Charles W. Torrey, Levi Reed,* R. J. Lane, Zenas M. Lane, Amos S. Reed, Isaiah Jenkins,* Alonzo Lane, Leonard Blanchard, George B. Clapp, Brainerd Cushing, Micah H. Poole,* Zenas Jenkins, Josiah Soule, Jr.,* Walter B. Studley, E. R. Studley, Jenkins Lane,* S. H. Dawes,* David Torrey, E. P. Torrey, Henry B. Arnold, Cornelius Daly, Van Buren Grover, Cyrus Poole, Edwin W. Whiting, Abner Curtis,* Joseph Perry.

Those marked with a * have since deceased.

At the first meeting, held May 11, 1868, Sumner Shaw was chosen president, Richmond J. Lane was chosen vice-president, and Zenas Jenkins was appointed treasurer, and the bank was opened for deposits on the 23d of May, 1868, at the railroad station, Mr. Jenkins being then station agent. This arrangement continued till October, 1869, when Mr. Jenkins resigned as treasurer, and Walter B. Studley succeeded him, and the bank was moved to Mr. Studley's store. The deposits at this time were about forty-eight thousand dollars. In 1872, Richmond J. Lane succeeded Mr. Shaw as president, and Franklin Poole became vice-president. Mr. Poole continued in his office until his death. Mr. Lane still continues as president.

The incorporation of Rockland in 1874 led to a change in the name of the bank. This was done by an act of the Legislature, passed Feb. 11, 1875.

Another change in the office of treasurer was made in April, 1876. Mr. W. B. Studley having resigned, E. R. Studley was appointed in his place, and the bank took a room in Underwood block, where it has remained since. The bank has had a steady growth, and at present has a deposit account of four hundred and twenty-six thousand dollars.

An effort to establish a church in East Abington (Rockland) was made in 1726. Between that date and 1812 several attempts were made to the same end, but were defeated through the opposition of the town. When, however, the South Parish had been successful in being set off (1807), and Rev. Samuel Niles, pastor of the First Church, had been laid aside by paralysis, it was felt that the time for success had come. A number therefore gathered on Fast-day, 1812, and determined to go forward to the establishment of the Third Church of Abington. The place of this gathering was then a rocky pasture, surrounded by woods, now the most central and thickly-settled portion of the town. The next July, on this spot, were laid the foundations of a church edifice.

Congregational Church.—1813 was a notable year in the history of the church. August 27th it was organized. The organization took place in a

private house, and the new body consisted of fourteen members. August 28th it was voted to call a pastor, and Rev. L. W. Colburn was chosen. October 27th the meeting-house was dedicated, and the first pastor inducted into his sacred office.

The day after the church was organized a meeting was held, at which it was voted to call Rev. Samuel W. Colburn. He accepted, and was installed the day of the dedication, 27th of October, 1813. Mr. Colburn's ministry here closed March 31, 1830.

Dec. 24, 1830, a call was extended to Rev. Lucius Alden. After an active pastorate of nearly two years Mr. Alden was installed, Dec. 5, 1832. His labors in this place closed June 27, 1843. On the 11th of December, 1843, it was voted to invite Mr. H. D. Walker to the pastorate. The ordination took place Feb. 15, 1844, and Mr. Walker's work as pastor was terminated Oct. 31, 1867. During the next eight years the church was without a settled pastor.

Rev. Jesse H. Jones was acting pastor about two years, Rev. Cyrus Wallace, D.D., about the same length of time, and Rev. Joseph Cook nearly a year.

Oct. 5, 1875, Rev. A. W. Westgate was installed pastor, and continued in that position until October, 1879.

Rev. L. Z. Ferris began that same month to supply the pulpit, and was installed as pastor June 24, 1880.

During the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Colburn—the "years of foundation"—thirty-four members united with the church. In the thirteen years of Rev. Mr. Alden's ministry more than a hundred were added, of whom about forty were received in 1832. The accession while Rev. Mr. Walker was pastor was one hundred and eighty-three. Seventy persons united with the church in 1857.

During the time the church was without a settled pastor ninety-seven came into its communion.

Under Rev. Mr. Westgate's pastoral care about forty became members.

The number of members the first Sabbath of 1884 was two hundred and sixty.

During this increase in numbers changes had been made in various directions. The first house of worship was enlarged and greatly improved in 1837; but at the end of another twenty years this house was removed, and (1857) the present spacious structure was erected.

The charitable contributions have increased as the years have passed, and in 1883 were nearly thirteen hundred dollars. This same year the expenses amounted to two thousand four hundred dollars, while a debt which had been accumulating for several

decades, and amounting to two thousand two hundred dollars, was wiped away.

The Sabbath-school, of which the senior deacon of the church, R. J. Lane, Esq., has been superintendent more than twenty years, numbered, in the aggregate, Jan. 1, 1884, two hundred and eighty-three. And it may be said, in closing, that this year (1883) has also been marked in its accessions to the number of the church, especially from the Sabbath-school.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Rockland, then East Abington, was built in 1832, through the efforts of Rev. John Bailey, who served as pastor at that time. It was situated on the north side of Webster Street, near the Hanover line. The membership consisted of seven persons. The first Methodist sermon in this town of which there is any record was preached by Rev. John Adams, in the house of David Cushing, in 1824.

"Father" Cushing, as he was familiarly known, may be considered the father of Methodism in what is now known as Rockland. He was converted in 1826, at Truro camp-meeting, and on his return he engaged Rev. Samuel Thompkins and Rev. William R. Stone to preach in East Abington twice a month. Their labors were followed by others, but the first regular pastorate was in 1830–33, by Rev. John Bailey. In 1833–34, Rev. Thomas Gile was the stationed preacher. About this time East Abington and East Randolph were formed into a "circuit."

In 1834–36, Rev. Richard Livesey was appointed by Conference, and during his pastorate East Abington again became an independent charge.

In 1836–37, Rev. E. B. Bradford was pastor.

Rev. George W. Bates, pastor in 1837–38, reported a membership of eighty-five, the largest membership ever reported in the history of this church.

In 1838–39, East Abington and Pembroke were united in a "circuit," with Rev. Andrew J. Copeland preacher in charge.

In 1839–40, Rev. Increase Bigelow was appointed to the charge.

In 1840–41, Rev. Otis Wilder served the church, and was followed by Rev. Nathan Rice, who closed his pastorate in 1843.

In 1843–44 the charge was without a regular pastor. Rev. S. G. Usher served from 1844–45.

Then followed an interval of fourteen years in which no preacher was appointed; but the society was served irregularly by those who were available. During this interval the church building was consumed by fire.

In 1859 the church entered upon what may be called its second epoch, in what is known as the "Old Congregational Church," furnished by Abner Curtis. Rev. Henry D. Robinson, pastor at this time, reported a membership of sixteen.

Rev. Joseph Marsh served the people in 1860-62. The church again entered upon a period of reverses, and no preacher was appointed by Conference for a number of years; but, true to the genius of Methodism, the church again revived, and in 1871-72 the present church building was erected at a cost of nine thousand dollars, of which five thousand five hundred dollars were paid at the time.

Rev. C. S. Nutter, of the Boston University School of Theology, served the church at this time.

In 1872-75, Rev. George H. Bates was appointed to the charge, and during his pastorate fourteen hundred and forty-five dollars were paid on the debt.

Rev. George T. Oliver, a student of the Boston University School of Theology, served the church in 1875-76.

Rev. W. F. Steele was appointed to the charge in 1876-77, and was succeeded by Rev. S. H. Day, who served till 1878.

Rev. Oliver A. Curtis, a student of the Boston University School of Theology, was appointed to the charge in 1878-80.

Rev. R. E. Buckley, a student from the same institution, served the church from 1880-81, and was succeeded by Rev. S. F. Harriman in 1881-82.

Rev. George H. Trever, also a student of the School of Theology, was appointed to the charge in 1882-83, who was succeeded by Rev. W. E. Kugler.

In 1884, the present year, Rev. E. N. Kirby was appointed pastor of the church. It is confidently expected that within a few months the old debt of two thousand dollars will be paid, as a large part of it, early in the year, has already been subscribed. Then it is hoped the church will enter upon its period of greatest usefulness.

Baptist Church.—Early in the year 1854 the Baptists of East Abington and vicinity began to meet for public worship in a hall which they engaged for the purpose. Through the influence and offered assistance of Deacon George W. Chipman, of Boston, the Baptists of the town organized on May 1, 1854, a church to be called the "East Abington Baptist Church." The church at the time of its organization numbered twenty-two members. Rev. Horace T. Love was the first pastor of the little flock, and during his short pastorate of less than one year and a half the church more than doubled. A council called by the newly-organized body recognized it as a

regularly-constituted Baptist Church. The growth of the church was so vigorous that at the annual meeting held March 13, 1855, it was voted to build a house of worship, and steps were at once taken to raise the money necessary for the purpose. In December, 1855, a contract was made to construct a house whose cost should be five thousand dollars, and it was dedicated Sept. 4, 1856.

The church has enjoyed a good degree of prosperity. Since its first year it has been blessed with several revivals. The two most important may be the one which occurred in the winter of 1857, and the other which occurred in the spring of 1884. The first, when Rev. A. B. Earle labored in the town, was perhaps the most extensive revival during the history of the church. The second occurred when Evangelist C. C. Luther conducted a series of meetings which continued for fifty-two consecutive evenings, and resulted in quickening of the church and in adding to its membership a good number of converts. In the period elapsing from May 1, 1854, to the present time (June, 1884) the church has grown from a membership of twenty-two to a membership of one hundred and ninety.

At the time of writing the financial condition of the church is healthful, and all current expenses are promptly paid. An effort, which will probably be successful, is now being made to raise two thousand dollars, the amount which is necessary to pay the debt of the church and make external repairs and improvements.

The church has had ten pastors, whose names and times of service are as follows: Rev. Horace T. Love, May, 1854, to June, 1855; Rev. N. P. Everett, December, 1855, to March, 1857; Rev. W. S. McKenzie, January, 1857, to July, 1858; Rev. J. D. Chaplin, October, 1858, to April, 1862; Rev. Serreno Howe, July, 1862, to May, 1867; Rev. J. H. Hamblin, July, 1868, to September, 1872; Rev. J. R. Chase, November, 1872, to October, 1874; Rev. L. D. Fitz, January, 1875, to December, 1878; Rev. A. Barnelle, April, 1879, to September, 1881; and Rev. A. E. Woodsum, called April, 1882, is the present pastor.

A Unitarian Church has recently been formed. It is a thrifty society, and is at present meeting in a hall. It has no permanent pastor, but is supplied from Sabbath to Sabbath. This society hopes soon to erect a church edifice and secure a permanent pastor.

Church of the Holy Family.—The Catholic Church of Rockland is of so recent origin that its history must of necessity be very brief. Rockland



Francklin Poole

Franklin Poole

was until quite recently included in the Abington Parish, and the Catholic population attended church there; but they became so numerous that about three years ago they began to build a church of their own. The building is of brick, and is doubtless the most imposing and expensive church edifice to be found in Southeastern Massachusetts outside of a city. The upper part of the house is not at present completed, but when it is finished the entire cost will be fifty thousand dollars. The situation of this church is very prominent and central, and the edifice is a great ornament to the town.

The services are held in the vestry of the church at present, and the congregation usually numbers about eight hundred. The Catholic population of the town is seventeen hundred. Rockland and Hanover constitute one parish, which is under the spiritual care of the Rev. Father Tierney. Father Tierney came to Rockland in June, 1883. His people are very much attached to him, and he is working most heartily for their spiritual and moral welfare.

Graduates.—Elliot Holbrook, 1874, graduated in the course in civil engineering with the title of S.B.

Cyrus B. Collins, Rockland.....	1878
Arthur W. Wheeler, Amherst.....	1879
James E. Thomas, Harvard.....	1879
Charles W. Holbrook, Amherst.....	1880
Junietta T. Wright, Rockland.....	1882
Grace E. Cooper, Rockland.....	1883
Viola L. Poole, Rockland.....	1884
Maria Gaynor, Rockland.....	1884
Harry C. Shaw, Harvard.....	1884
Albert A. Beal, Tufts.....	1884

The town officers for the present year are as follows: Town Clerk and Treasurer, Ezekiel R. Studley; Selectmen, Assessors, Overseers of the Poor, and Fence-Viewers, Charles Bearce, William Forbes, Edwin Mulready; School Committee (three years), Mariesta D. Howland; Surveyors of Highways, Henry A. Baker, Horace M. Hunt, James A. Monroe; Constables, George F. Wheeler, Owen Maguire, Thomas F. Kendrigan, Andrew J. Mansur, Horatio B. Burgess, John McMorrow, Joseph P. Campbell, William S. Perham, Elbridge V. Wheeler; Field-Drivers, Francis Wade, George C. Dunbar; Trustees of Public Library, Sarah A. Donham, Chester M. Perry; Auditors, William H. Bates, John Sullivan, J. S. Smith; Board of Health, J. C. Gleason, C. S. Millet, Franklin Poole.

The population of Rockland is now about 5000; valuation, \$2,236,850; number of polls, 1347.

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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

FRANKLIN POOLE.

Franklin Poole descended from Edward Poole, of Weymouth, who, it is supposed, came to that town from England about the year 1635, the exact date being somewhat uncertain. John, the grandfather of Franklin, was born in Weymouth in 1743, and married Sarah Clark, of Braintree, in 1769 or 1770, and the same year came to East Abington, and built a house on what is now known as Liberty Street, which is still standing in good repair and inhabited.

Micah, the son of John, and the father of the subject of this sketch, was the second in a family of eight children, and was born April 3, 1772, and married Nabby Holbrook, of Weymouth.

He was a man of marked prominence and influence in his native town for many years, being one of the selectmen eleven years, from 1813, and represented the town in the State Legislature seven years. David Poole, his brother, was remarkable for his musical and mathematical abilities. He, in conjunction with a friend, once published a volume of church music and some of his compositions were surreptitiously published in an old Handel and Haydn collection, and were popular for many years. He composed the anthem which was sung at his own funeral, and it has since been used several times upon similar occasions. He also correctly made all the astronomical calculations for an almanac, which embraced the time for nearly twenty years.

Franklin was born Sept. 29, 1811, in that part of Abington which is now Rockland, and was the eighth in a family of twelve children. He was educated in the public schools of the town and at Andover, and for several years followed school-teaching as a business a part of the time, working during the intervals between schools at shoemaking, which then, as now, was the principal business of the town. He earned at that time small wages, compared with the prices paid for labor at the same business at the present time. He was one of those men who all his life possessed the happy faculty of making a balance upon the right side of the ledger at the end of the year, no matter what the income. In short, he could keep his expenses within his income, believing that course to be the financial road to comfort and happiness.

He married Ann Sargent, daughter of Joseph Allen Sargent, of Wells, Me., June 5, 1836, who was a woman of remarkable energy and ability, and contributed her full share in laying the foundation for and in building up the fortune which, through the

most honest and honorable means only, they gathered about them. He always seemed to recognize and fully appreciate the great help he received from the superior management and frugality of his wife. She died suddenly April 16, 1878.

To this marriage four children were born,—Carrie, born July 26, 1837, was educated at Middleboro' and at Mount Holyoke Seminary, and was a successful teacher. She married James F. Clafin, a teacher of Newton, Mass., and finally settled in Lombard, Ill. She died at Grand Island, Neb., Nov. 3, 1875, while on her way home from California, where she had been endeavoring to regain her failing health. Her son and only child, William, is a graduate of Amherst College, in the class of 1883.

Charles Follen was born Sept. 13, 1839, and died July 26, 1840.

Benjamin F. was born June 13, 1842, was educated in the public schools of the town, and from boyhood has devoted himself to the grocery and hardware trade in his native place. He married Harriett E. Hunt, of East Abington (now Rockland), Aug. 11, 1862. They had one child, a daughter, who died in infancy.

Jerome B., born Dec. 14, 1844, was educated at Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H., and at Harvard College, where he graduated in the class of 1867, and since then has followed the profession of teaching, and has been a teacher in the English High School of Boston since November, 1873. He married Eurilla A. Shaw, of East Abington (Rockland), July 6, 1868, who died Aug. 29, 1880, leaving one daughter, Grace L., born Jan. 25, 1872.

Mr. Poole, in company with two of his brothers, Micah H. and Cyrus, helped to make up that memorable and historic, and it may be safely called illustrious, list of men in California known as "Forty-niners." He succeeded fairly well at mining, and came home in the summer of 1850, having been gone about a year and a half.

He soon after began, in a small way, in the grocery business at his native place, out of which, by prudence, economy, and good judgment, he accumulated what was, for a man of his habits, a competency of this world's goods. He possessed, in a marked degree, reliable and trustworthy business qualities. All his transactions in trade were characterized by that unswerving and unquestioned integrity which marked his life.

He was entirely above all the allurements and temptations which any sort of financial crookedness could suggest. His judgment regarding business was careful, though quick and decided. He intended

that his estimate of men should be just. In forming an opinion of the value of a man's financial credit, he was much more likely to ask what the man *was* than what he *had*.

He was often chosen to positions of responsibility in the town of Abington, and also in Rockland, since that became an independent corporation. His services were particularly valuable on a special board of valuation for Abington in 1862. He was for several years a member of the school committee in Abington, and afterwards in Rockland, and was connected with the Rockland Savings-Bank from its incorporation, most of the time being vice-president, and also upon the board of investment, and held these positions at the time of his death. He was a member of the Board of Health of Rockland from the time that board was established until he died.

He retired from active business in the spring of 1880, the trade which he established in 1851 having grown to be a large and lucrative one, in both groceries and hardware. In his son, Benjamin F., he leaves an able successor.

He contracted a second marriage, with Madeline Hayden, of Quincy, June 29, 1880.

Mr. Poole was a hater of all shams, and he had but to see or know of one to denounce it, and he often expressed himself with such an honest bluntness as to offend those who did not know him well; and he was sure to strike hard whenever he met the perpetrator of a swindle.

One day several years ago he met the pastor of the parish to which he belonged near a church then in process of construction, and Mr. Poole quite sharply criticised the architectural style of the building, and the minister said, "Why, it is in imitation of freestone," when Mr. Poole replied, "Confound imitations! Haven't we seen enough of them to teach us to build at least our churches so that they shall honestly be what they seem."

He was an early Abolitionist, and all his life long he tried to maintain those principles which promised the broadest human freedom. The temperance cause found in him an earnest adherent and a faithful supporter. He was a man of decided convictions, with the courage to express and ability to defend them.

He died on the 22d of May, 1884. His name will long be cherished in the memory of his friends and neighbors. His wife, his two sons, a grandson (the child of his daughter), and a granddaughter (the child of Jerome B.) are the members of his immediate family who survive him.



Jenkins Lam



Washington Rudd

JENKINS LANE.

Among the pioneers who founded and built up the great manufacturing interest which so largely predominates in the northerly section of the county (the manufacture of boots and shoes) few names will stand higher on the page of history than that of Jenkins Lane, and this, too, not wholly because of his business capacity and mechanical skill, which, with an industry and perseverance that never relaxed, built up a magnificent business for himself, while it stimulated others to follow. But more and better than this is the record of a broad and generous citizenship, which shared his success with others, that was always ready to help his neighbors and workmen towards a self-sustaining independence, and to-day that part of the town where his life was passed bears witness to his generous and unselfish enterprise, and is his best monument. Mr. Lane was born in East Abington on the 24th day of July, 1801.

His father, a farmer in moderate circumstances, gave him a common-school education, and he learned the trade of a shoemaker. For a number of years he worked at the bench, making sewed shoes in the manner of sixty years ago, wholly by hand-work, and after his marriage taking his bench into the room where he began housekeeping, his wife stitching and fitting the uppers and he making the shoes,—a common thing at that time. Up to this time he had worked for others, taking out his stock and making it into shoes at so much a pair. Then he began to buy stock in a small way, and, cutting and making it up, would take his shoes to Boston and sell or trade for more stock. Such was the humble beginning of a business which steadily increased in his hands till it mounted up to several hundred thousand dollars a year, and during the last years of his life, in connection with his sons, who had become partners in the business, to a million dollars in a year. Through all these years his integrity and fair, square dealing were never questioned. He had built up his success by straightforward, honest business methods, and so continued to the last.

In 1846 he was elected a member of the Legislature, and served one term, and for several years he filled the place of director in the Abington National Bank, and president of the Abington Savings-Bank, and treasurer of the Hanover Branch Railroad Company, holding these positions up to the time of his decease. But public official position had few attractions for him. His business and home-life were more congenial to his nature. His cheerful and buoyant disposition was a marked characteristic, and while he had ample dignity when it was required, his strong

sympathy with the young and his own boyish love of fun lasted him through life.

For years a school-house directly across the street from his own place sent out its scores of merry boys and girls, overflowing into the street and into his yard with boyish freedom and hilarity, yet it was no source of disturbance to him: he rather enjoyed it; and his workmen in the shops, as he went around among them, instead of having sharp criticism or censure, kept watch rather for some boyish prank or practical joke, which sometimes came when least expected.

During his last years he gave up the active management of his business to his sons, and devoted himself to improvements in machinery and inventions, which, with his natural mechanical ingenuity, he greatly enjoyed.

Mr. Lane was married, in 1825, to Mehitable P. Jenkins, of East Abington. By her he had seven children,—four sons and three daughters; all excepting two daughters still survive. He died on the 17th of November, 1870.

In the sketches of the lives of some of the leading settlers of the Old Colony we find this tribute, "He was long a useful man in the colony." Most fittingly may we borrow the simple eulogy for Jenkins Lane, "He was long a useful man" in the community in which he lived.

WASHINGTON REED.

Washington Reed was born in Abington, July 6, 1820, his father, Goddard Reed, and his mother, Marcia Reed, both being the grandchildren of Thomas Reed, born in Abington in 1732. Goddard Reed was one of the most prominent citizens of the east part, holding the offices of postmaster, representative to the General Court, selectman, director of the Abington Bank, and numerous minor offices, and his son, Washington, after finishing his education, which was quite liberal for the times, was able to enter immediately upon active business life, and to form the habits and gain the experience which contributed largely to his future success. After the retirement of his father from business he entered, in company with Mr. John Lane, in the wholesale boot and shoe business, with offices at Boston and New Orleans, at which latter place Mr. Reed resided and conducted the business part of the time. He continued in this firm for a number of years, when he withdrew to become a partner in the firm of Keene, Reed & Bryant, doing a large business, both manufacturing and importing leather; and later, in 1860, in company with Mr. George B. Clapp, he engaged in the manufacture

of fur-lined overshoes, the firm doing a larger amount of business than any similar company in the United States. He continued in this business until 1867, when he retired permanently from active business, devoting his time to travel and to the care of his estate.

In his business Mr. Reed exhibited the energy, sound judgment, and sagacity characteristic of the family, and which he inherited from both father and mother, and on account of his large experience and acknowledged integrity he was much sought by those needing counsel in business affairs, and during the years of his life after their incorporation he was a director of the Rockland Savings-Bank and of the Hanover Branch Railroad. In public affairs he took a deep interest, and was always ready to contribute his full share of labor and money for measures of public improvement. In the contest which resulted in the division of the town of Abington and the incorporation of the town of Rockland he was the leading spirit, and contributed largely by his ability and persistence to the result. Although not a politician in any sense of the word, he was a pronounced member of the Whig and Republican parties, and in 1872 received the nomination of the latter for senator from the Second Plymouth District, but was defeated through the treachery of the leaders of the party in some of the towns in the district on account of the division question, and, as was said at that time, "in a strong Republican district the candidate of the majority was defeated, and a senator chosen who represented neither his district nor his town, but only an ungenerous opposition to a single act of legislation."

In his private life Mr. Reed was one of the most exemplary of men, of strict integrity and irreproachable habits; he truly added to his faith virtue, and to his virtue charity, large and extended, with the absence of ostentation characteristic of his whole life.

He was married June 2, 1839, to Harriet Cortell, of South Abington, and died July 13, 1881, shortly after his return from a trip to California.¹

JOSEPH FRENCH.

Joseph French was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 15, 1813. His father, Moses French, came to Boston from New Hampshire. He married Elizabeth Perry, of Hanover. They had four children,—Catherine M., Eliza, Joseph, and John E. Mr. French died in 1822. Joseph, then about nine years of age, came to live with his maternal grandparents in Hanover. He had no other educational advantages than were

afforded by the common schools in the community where he was brought up.

He was early taught to earn his own living, being put at shoemaking when a boy. He learned the trade thoroughly, as it was then conducted, and upon attaining his majority he obtained a position as cutter in the factory of Jenkins Lane, at Rockland (then East Abington), and remained in Mr. Lane's employ many years.

About 1859 he engaged in the retail grocery business in Rockland, and meeting with success, he continued in trade till 1874, when he sold out and retired. He married, Dec. 25, 1834, Sarah P., daughter of Charles and Sarah (Reed) Lane. Their children were Sarah M. (deceased), Joseph E., Francis M., Charles H., Sarah E. (deceased), Henrietta W. (now Mrs. Stephen M. Howes, of Rockland), and Isadora A. (now Mrs. A. W. Perry, of Rockland).

Mr. French was a man highly esteemed for the many noble qualities he possessed. Being naturally of a modest, retiring disposition, he never sought or obtained office, but in the various relations of life which he assumed he bore himself in such manner as to win the lasting regard of those with whom he was brought in contact. He was genial and pleasant as a companion, warm-hearted and sincere as a friend, and strictly upright and honest in his business relations. To the poor he was kind and generous, and gave substantial aid when and where it was deserved. He was a man of calm judgment and strong principles of honor and integrity. In religious faith he was a Baptist, and in politics a Republican. He died Feb. 2, 1876.

JOSEPH E. FRENCH.

Joseph Edward French, eldest son and second child of Joseph and Sarah P. French, was born Aug. 12, 1838, in East Abington (now Rockland), Mass., and received his education at the high school in that town. As soon as he was of sufficient age for his services to be of value in that capacity he was placed to learn shoemaking in the factory of Mr. Jenkins Lane, and was there employed at stitching and cutting up to 1861. He then took charge as foreman of the factory of Leonard Blanchard, where he remained five years, when he took charge as general manager, for J. F. Dane, Grinnell & Co., of Boston, of their factory located in Rockland, and continued in this capacity a period of twelve years, when he went on the road as salesman for Z. M. and E. Lane, and continued with them two years. He then, in company with George W. Hall, engaged in manufacturing

¹ The above sketch of Mr. Reed was kindly contributed by Mr. George Hunt.





Joseph Goenck



J. E. French



Benjamin Beal

boots and shoes at Rockland, in which business he still continues. They manufacture a fine grade of goods, and find sale readily at good prices for their products. They employ from seventy-five to one hundred hands; Mr. French superintending the manufacturing, while his partner, Mr. Hall, attends to the selling. They are now entering on their third year, and are meeting with encouraging success.

He married, Oct. 2, 1859, M. Ellen, daughter of Reuben and Salome (Curtis) Burrell, of Rockland. They have but one child living, Winslow B., born Aug. 19, 1869.

Mr. French is a director in the Rockland Savings-Bank, and is an energetic, active man, and a useful citizen. In politics he is a Republican, and in religion a Baptist.

BENJAMIN BEAL.

Benjamin Beal, the son of Samuel and Sarah (Remington) Beal, was born in Templeton, Mass., May 10, 1798. His parents were originally from Abington, Plymouth Co. When Benjamin was eight years of age his mother died, and he came to live with his uncle, Nathaniel Beal, in what is now the town of Rockland, and remained with him until he had attained his majority. He had the usual advantages for an education which the common schools of the town at that day afforded. His uncle was a shoemaker, and young Beal learned the trade with him, and worked for him until he was of age. When he was twenty-two years of age he married, June 6, 1820, Charlotte Melville, who was born in Boston, Jan. 29, 1798, and who was entirely orphaned when an infant, and was adopted by Thomas Whiting, of Abington (now Rockland). She lived with Mr. Whiting till her marriage with Mr. Beal. She still survives, and is a lady of very remarkable strength of mind and force of character, and much of Mr. Beal's success in life was due to her prudence, judgment, and helpful aid. For a few years after Mr. Beal's marriage he made shoes by contract for others, and on one occasion he lost, through the failure and absconding of a party for whom he worked, seven hundred dollars. A very severe loss for him at that period.

When he began on his own account as a manufacturer, his first lot of shoes consisted of thirty-six pairs, which he sold in Boston, receiving at the same time quite a large order for more. He was one of the early manufacturers in the town of Rockland, and beginning in this small way, he gradually built up quite a large business for that period.

At that time the work was chiefly done at the

homes of the operatives, and Mr. Beal had men working for him not only in his own but in all the surrounding towns, and furnished constant employment to a great many people. He was energetic, enterprising, and economical, and met with abundant success. The financial crash of 1852, however, seriously affected him. He lost heavily through the failure of merchants to whom he sold his goods, and he was finally compelled to make an assignment. He turned over all his property to his assignees, and they effected an amicable settlement. He at once reembarked in business, met with good success, and soon re-established himself on a firm basis. He did not continue in manufacturing much longer, however, as in 1853 he retired permanently from the business. In common with other manufacturers at that day, he conducted a general supply store in connection with his manufacturing. The surplus earnings of his business he invested largely in real estate in and about Rockland, and this proved a wise investment, as the increase in value of lands eventually made him wealthy. At the time of his decease he owned and rented more than twenty houses. For several years prior to his death he devoted his entire attention to the care of his landed interests. He was always a modest, retiring man, and would never accept an office. In political faith he was a Whig and Republican. He had five children,—Benjamin (deceased), Franklin (now living in Rockland near the old homestead), Daniel L. (deceased), Boylston (resides in North Abington), and Daniel W. (who lives in Campello).

Mr. Beal was a very kind man in his domestic relations, and it is the testimony of his wife, who is now living in the full possession of her faculties at the advanced age of eighty-six years, that he was a kind, noble, true husband during the long period of sixty years which they lived together. Mr. Beal was a man of strong vitality, will-power, and determination, and Mrs. Beal is a lady of most remarkable mental strength, and yet these two powerful wills harmonized, and through a longer period than is often allotted to husband and wife they amicably trod life's pathway together, and this tribute is paid by Mrs. Beal to the memory of a good husband and an honorable, worthy man. Mr. Beal died March 17, 1882. His health had been remarkably good to within six years of his death, when he was stricken with paralysis, and from that time to his demise was a helpless invalid. He rests in Mount Vernon Cemetery, at Abington. Mrs. Beal has conducted the affairs of the estate since his decease with remarkable sagacity and judgment, and with but little outside aid or assistance in the direction of affairs.

HON. LEVI REED.

Hon. Levi Reed was the son of Samuel Reed, and was born in East Abington (now Rockland), Dec. 31, 1814. After attending the town schools he acquired further education at Phillips Academy, Andover.

Upon leaving that institution he engaged in teaching, and for many years was principal of the Washington School, in Roxbury. His health becoming impaired, he returned to his native town and engaged in the business of shoe manufacturing.

In 1861 he was elected a member of the Senate, and was subsequently chosen State auditor, and these offices he ably and faithfully filled. He died Oct. 18, 1869. He was a public-spirited, useful, and much-respected citizen.

J. C. GLEASON, M.D.

J. C. Gleason, M.D., was born in Hubbardston, Mass., Nov. 9, 1837. Fitted for college at New

Salem Academy; entered Amherst in 1859, and graduated in the first sixth of his class in 1863; taught in high schools in Holliston, Abington, and Barre; graduated from Harvard Medical Department in 1867, and practiced three years in Hardwick, Worcester Co., Mass.; was member of House in 1870 for Hardwick; moved to Rockland in the fall of 1870; has been chairman of school board since the incorporation of town, in 1874.

Dr. Gleason is at present a Fellow of Massachusetts Medical Society, and a member of its council. He is also a member of the Massachusetts Medico-Legal Society; on its standing committee (being medical examiner of Second Plymouth District).

He is professor of Clinical Medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, 34 Essex Street, Boston, Mass.

He has contributed articles to *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, and to the "Transactions of the Massachusetts Medico-Legal Society."

HISTORY OF ANCIENT BRIDGEWATER.

BY BRADFORD KINGMAN.

ANCIENT BRIDGEWATER.

Grant of Bridgewater Plantation—Purchase of Indians—Copy of Indian Deed—Confirmatory Deed from Pomponoho—Deed from Governor Thomas Hineckley for the Government—Confirmatory Deed from Josiah Wampatuck to Inhabitants of Bridgewater.

To give a clear account of the early settlement of the ancient town of Bridgewater it will be interesting to give some account of the origin of the town, its connection with and its identity with the parent town of Duxbury, and a brief account of its having been set off from Duxbury, and the purchase from the Indians. The ancient town of Bridgewater—then comprising what was North, East, West, and the present town of Bridgewater—was formerly a plantation granted to Duxbury in 1645, as a compensation for the loss of territory they had sustained in the setting apart of Marshfield from them in the year 1640. The grant was in the following language:

"The inhabitants of the town of Duxbury are granted a competent proportion of lands about Naughtuchquett (Satucket), towards the west, for a plantation for them, and to have it four miles every way from the place where they shall set up their centre; provided it intrench not upon Winnytuckquott, formerly granted to Plymouth. And we have nominated Capt. Miles Standish, Mr. John Alden, George Soule, Constant Southworth, John Rogers, and William Brett to be feoffees in trust for the equal dividing and laying forth the said lands to the inhabitants."

How these lands were divided, or what should entitle any one to a share, no record appears to show. Governor Hineckley, in his confirmatory deed, says that the "inhabitants agreed among themselves." There were fifty-four proprietors, each of whom held one share, the names of whom are as follows:

William Bradford.	Edmund Hunt.
William Morrick.	William Clarke.
John Bradford.	William Ford.
Abraham Pierce.	Constant Southworth.
John Rogers.	John Cary.
George Partridge.	Edmund Weston.
John Starr.	Samuel Tompkins.
William Collier.	Edmund Chandler.
Christopher Wadsworth.	Moses Simmons.
Edward Hall.	John Irish.

Nicholas Robbins.	Philip Delano.
Thomas Hayward.	Arthur Harris.
Ralph Partridg.	John Alden.
Nathaniel Willis.	John Forbes.
John Willis.	Samuel Nash.
Thomas Bonney.	Abraham Sampson.
Miles Standish.	George Soule.
Love Brewster.	Experience Mitchell.
John Paybody.	Henry Howland.
William Paybody.	Henry Sampson.
Francis Sprague.	John Brown.
William Bassett.	John Howard.
John Washburn.	Francis West.
John Washburn, Jr.	William Tubbs.
John Ames.	James Lendall.
Thomas Gannett.	Samuel Eaton.
William Brett.	Solomon Leonard.

To these shares were afterward added two more shares,—one to Rev. James Keith, of Scotland, their first minister, and the other to Deacon Samuel Edson, of Salem, who erected the first mill in the town,—making fifty-six shares.

This grant was considered as little more than an authority or right to purchase it of the natives. For this purpose Capt. Miles Standish, Samuel Nash, and Constant Southworth were appointed a committee to make the purchase, which they did, as appears by the following instruments :

"**WITNESS THESE PRESENTS**, that I, Ousamequin, Sachem of the Country of Poconocket, have given, granted, enfeoffed, and sold unto Miles Standish, of Duxbury, Samuel Nash, and Constant Southworth, of Duxbury aforesaid, in behalf of all the townsmen of Duxbury aforesaid, a tract of land usually called Satucket, extending in the length and breadth thereof as followeth: that is to say, from the wear at Satucket seven miles due east, and from the said wear seven miles due west, and from the said wear seven miles due north, and from the said wear seven miles due south; the which tract the said Ousamequin hath given, granted, enfeoffed, and sold unto the said Miles Standish, Samuel Nash, and Constant Southworth, in the behalf of all the townsmen of Duxbury, as aforesaid, with all the immuniti, privileges, and profits whatsoever belonging to the said tract of land, with all and singular all woods, underwoods, lands, meadows, rivers, brooks, rivulets, &c., to have and to hold, to the said Miles Standish, Samuel Nash, and Constant Southworth, in behalf of all the townsmen of the town of Duxbury, to them and their heirs forever. In witness whereof, I,

the said Ousamequin, have hereunto set my hand this 23^d of March, 1649.

"Witness the mark of OUSAMEQUIN.

"In consideration of the aforesaid bargain and sale, we, the said Miles Standish, Samuel Nash, and Constant Southworth, do bind ourselves to pay unto the said Ousamequin, for and in consideration of the said tract of land, as followeth:

"7 coats, a yard and a half in a coat.

"9 hatchets.

"8 hoes.

"20 knives.

"4 moose-skins.

"10 yards and a half of cotton.

"MILES STANDISH.

"SAMUEL NASH.

"CONSTANT SOUTHWORTH."

This contract is said to have been made on what was called "Sachem's Rock" (called by the Indians "Woonnocooto"), in East Bridgewater, a little south of Whitman's Mills (now known as the Carver Cotton-Gin Company), and near the house of the late David Kingman.

This Ousamequin, sometimes called Ossamequin, was no other than Massasoit himself, who, in the latter part of his life, had adopted that name. The deed written by Capt. Miles Standish, one of the original planters of the colony, and signed with the mark of the sachem, is still in existence. When the old sachem was called upon to execute his deed, he endeavored to make it as sure as possible. For that purpose he affixed a mark in the shape of a .

Thus we have seen that the original town of Bridgewater, comprising the territory now known as Brockton, East Bridgewater, West Bridgewater, and Bridgewater, including a portion of "Titicut Parish," was purchased by Capt. Miles Standish and others for the trifling sum of seven coats, nine hatchets, eight hoes, twenty knives, four moose-skins, and ten and a half yards of cotton, the whole not amounting to thirty dollars in value.

The original town of Bridgewater was the first interior settlement in the Old Colony. The grant of the plantation, as we have seen, was in 1645, and the settlement made in 1650. The first settlers had a house-lot of six acres each on the Town River, and the place was called Nuckatest, or Nuncketetest. The first lots were taken up at West Bridgewater, along the Town River, first houses built and the first improvements made there. The settlement was compact,—the house-lots being contiguous,—with a view for mutual protection and aid against the Indians, and, as a further protection from the natives, they erected a stockade or garrison on the south side of the river and fortified many of their dwellings. It is said that not more than one-third of the original fifty-six

proprietors ever became inhabitants of their new settlement. From this original home the settlers scattered into other portions of the town, extending their dwellings first into the southwest part of the town, toward Nippenicket Pond, a locality known as Scotland, on the road to Taunton, and Titicut, on the road leading to Middleboro', whither they were in the habit of going either to mill or to trade, and we are told they frequently went to that place on foot, with the grists on their backs, a distance of several miles.

The last settled part of the town was the North Parish (now Brockton), which was not till after 1700, no permanent settlement being made in what was called the North Parish till after that time, and the settlers were mostly from the West Parish (now West Bridgewater).

The plantation remained to Duxbury until June, 1656, when it was incorporated into a distinct and separate town in the following concise language:

"ORDERED, That henceforth Duxborow New Plantation bee allowed to bee a towne of ytselfe, destinct from Duxborow, and to bee called by the name of Bridgewater. Provided that all publicke rates bee borne by them with Duxborow upon equall proportions."

The court settled the rates to be paid by the proprietors as follows:

"The town of Bridgewater is to bear one part of three with Duxbury, of their proportion of the country rates for the officers' wages and other public charges.

Previous to the incorporation of the town the plantation had been called Bridgewater, but of the origin of the name we have nothing authentic except a matter of fancy for a town in England of that name. From the time of its first settlement the town has maintained a strong position in the history of the country, and for a long time continued a united and harmonious whole until 1715, when a petition was sent to General Court to be set off into a separate parish or precinct, the petitioners representing themselves as inhabitants of the easterly part of Bridgewater. A committee of two in the Council and three of the House was appointed to examine into the matter, who attended to their duties, and reported in favor of granting their request, which was accepted, and an act of incorporation passed June 1, 1716, with this condition:

"That the whole town stand obliged to an honorable maintenance of the Rev. James Keith, their present aged minister, if he should outlive his powers and capacities of discharging the office and duty of their minister."

The new parish was called the South, and the old one the North Precinct, which then included the West and what was afterwards known as North Bridgewater

(now Brockton). In 1723 that part of the old North Precinct now known as East Bridgewater (then known as the West Parish) was set off, and constituted a precinct called the East Parish, Dec. 14, 1723.

Titicut Parish was formed from the southwest part of the South Parish, with a part of Middleboro', Feb. 4, 1743. This place consisted of forty-eight families, forty-one houses, two hundred and sixty-two inhabitants in 1764, and in 1810 it had a population of three hundred and eighteen.

As some disputes arose in regard to the original purchase of Ousamequin, confirmatory deeds were given by Pomponoho, an Indian, at Titicut, and Governor Thomas Hinckley, in behalf of the government, and another from Josiah Wampatuck, another Indian, thus making a perfect title to all the land comprising Ancient Bridgewater. Here follows copies of the above-named deeds:

CONFIRMATORY DEED FROM POMPONHO.

"This deed, made November 20th, A.D. 1672, witnesseth, that I, Pomponoho, alias Peter, an Indian, living at Titicut, in the colony of New Plymouth, in New Eng., have sold for the sum of sixteen pounds,—viz., six pounds of current money of New England, and ten pounds in good merchantable corn, as by bill appeareth,—all the lands lying on the north side of Ticut River, within the bounds of Bridgewater, what lands were mine, or were either my father's or grandfather's or any otherwise conferred on me, excepting those lands expressed as follows, viz.: one hundred acres of land lying up the river to the eastward of a small brook, given to an Indian called Charles, my brother-in-law, and a certain parcel of land lying against the wear and bounded by the landing-place, running to the head of my field, containing about ten acres at the utmost, I say I, the above-said Pomponoho, alias Peter, have bargained, sold, and by these presents do bargain and sell for myself, my heirs, and assigns forever, unto Nicholas Byram, sen., Samuel Edson, sen., and William Brett, sen., in and for the use of the townsmen of Bridgewater, joint purchasers with them, which persons above mentioned were ordered by the court to make purchase of these lands, as by court record appears, I say I have sold all these lands, with every part thereof, and all the immunities and privileges belonging thereto, to them, their heirs, and assigns forever, the same quietly and peaceably to possess, without the lawful let, interruption, or molestation of me, the above-said Pomponoho, alias Peter, or other persons whatsoever, lawfully claiming by, from, or under me, them, or any of them. In witness whereof I have herunto set to my hand and seal.

"Read, sealed, and delivered
in presence of us.
POMPONIO (P) ::
his mark.

"Joseph Hayward.

"John Cary, Sen.

"Acknowledged before JOSIAH WINSLOW, Gov., Feb. 20,
1676.

"Recorded by NATHANIEL CLARK, Secretary, March, 1685."

The two reserved lots in the above grant were afterwards purchased by individuals in the town. Thus all the lands within the most extensive limits of the town appear to have been justly and fairly pur-

chased of the Indians, and we have the above-named Governor Winslow's attestation on record that this was the case in all the towns in the Old Colony of Plymouth.

In the year 1685 the Court of Assistants were empowered to examine, allow, and confirm from time to time all claims and titles to land formerly granted either to towns or individuals by the General Court, and, when allowed, they were to "pass the seal of the government for confirmation." In pursuance of this order, all the grants made to Bridgewater, as above stated and described, were confirmed by the following deed under the hand of Governor Hinckley and the seal of the government:

**CONFIRMATORY DEED FROM GOVERNOR THOMAS
HINCKLEY TO THE TOWN OF BRIDGEWATER.**

"At his Majesty's Court of Assistants, held at Plymouth the
6th of March, A.D. 1685-86.

*"To all to whom these presents shall come, Thomas Hinckley,
Esq., Governor of his Majesty's Colony of New Plymouth, in
New England, sendeth greeting.*

" WHEREAS, At his Majesty's general court, held at Plymouth the 4th of June, 1685, it was ordered and enacted that the court of assistants be from time to time a committee empowered to examine, allow, and confirm all such claims and titles to lands which were formerly granted or allowed by the general court, either to townships or particular persons, which, being allowed by the said committee, shall pass the seal of the Government for further confirmation thereof; and forasmuch as it hath been made to appear to the said court of assistants, now sitting at Plymouth, the first Tuesday in March, 1685-6, that a certain tract of land was granted by Wm Bradford, Esq., and his associates, assembled in court, in the year of our Lord 1645, unto the inhabitants of the town of Duxbury (a competent proportion of lands), about a place called by the Indians *Massaqnaticket*, for a plantation for them, the inhabitants of Duxbury, and that they shall have it four miles every way from the centre; the inhabitants of Duxbury being fifty-six in number, by agreement among themselves, every one were to have equal shares, who, by the approbation and appointment of his Majesty's honored court in New Plymouth, 1645, did employ Mr. Constant Southworth, with some others, to purchase the above-mentioned tract of land of Osamequin, chief Sachem of the Poconocket country, which being done, and now inhabited by many of the proprietors, is now called *Bridgewater*, and all such privileges allowed to them as the court allows or grants to other townships; and having set up their centre, his Majesty's court held at Plymouth, 1668, did grant to *Bridgewater* six miles from the centre on all four sides, where former grants made by the court hindrooth not, as appears in court records, and is bounded out by the agents of each respective town adjoining, as appears by their hands to their agreement, and assented to and acknowledged before the Governor and his associates, sitting in his Majesty's court held at Plymouth, the 2nd of March, 1685/6, the bounds of the whole township being settled between them and other towns adjoining, are as followeth: The bounds betwixt *Bridgewater* and *Taunton* being a heap of stones lying four miles west from the centre, and running north from station to station till it meet with the line of the colonies; and from said heap of stones south to a heap of stones lying to the west of *Unkotest Pond*, and from thence southeast into a

great white oak being marked with a T for Taunton, and on the north side with a B for Bridgewater, and so from station to station till it come to the great river on the westward side of a spot of meadow, according to the agreement of the agents of both towns. And the bounds between Middleborough and Bridgewater is the great river, until it come to the north side of Mr. Standish's land, lying on the mouth of Winnetuxit river, and so from the north side of said Standish's land until it meet with the easternmost line of Bridgewater, being a heap of stones, four miles from the centre, which is the bounds between them and the Major's purchase, running from said heap of stones south and by west half a point westerly until it meet with said Standish's land, &c., and from the aforesaid heap of stones running north-northeast from station to station to four white-oaks, the easternmost marked on all four sides, and so from station to station until it meet with the north line. The north bounds being six miles from the centre to a company of small trees marked, being to the northward of a great rock, and from the aforesaid marked trees running east until it meet with the above said northeast line, and from the aforementioned marked trees running west until it meet with the line of the colonies, and with the line of the colonies till it meet with the westerly line and Taunton (now Easton) bounds. All which lands, both upland and meadow, swamps, cedar swamps, ponds, rivers, brooks, springs, wood, underwood, and all herbage, seedlings, minerals, with all rights, liberties, privileges, and appurtenances thereto belonging, unto the appropriated inhabitants and other proprietors, though not inhabitants of the said town of Bridgewater, according to each person's several and respective title or interest therein, excepting two-fifths parts of the royal mine, one-fifth part to his royal majesty, and the other one-fifth part to the president and council. To have and to hold unto the said town and proprietors respectively, to their and every of their heirs and assigns forever, according to the tenor of our charter or letters patent granted by the honorable council at Plymouth, in the county of Devon, for the planting, ordering, and governing of New England, derivatory from his Majesty King James the First, of happy memory; and in testimony hereof doth allow the public seal of the Government to be affixed thereto for the further confirmation thereof.

"THOMAS HINCKLEY, Governor. ::
"Attest, NATHANIEL CLARK, Secretary."

A confirmation of the original purchase made of Ossamequin was also obtained about the same time, as follows:

**CONFIRMATORY DEED FROM JOSIAH WAMPATUCK
TO BRIDGEWATER.**

"To all Christian people to whom these presents shall come,
Josiah Wampatuck sendeth greeting.

"Know ye, that I, Josiah aforesaid, for and in consideration of ten pounds in money to me in hand paid, and one hundred acres of land lying on the upper end of Poor Meadow, on the lower side of a foot-path that goeth to Scituate, lying on both sides of the river, doth confirm, establish, and ratify unto Samuel Edson, sen., Ensign John Haward, and John Willis, sen., in behalf of the purchasers and town of Bridgewater, in New Plymouth Colony, in New England, and to their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns forever, all that whole tract of land lying northward of the south four-mile line of Bridgewater, which Ossamequin, Sachem of the Pocumtuck country, by the consent and approbation of his Majesty's General Court held at Plymouth, in New England, in the year 1645, sold to the inhabitants of Duxbury, as appears by deed, under Ossamequin's hand, to Capt. Miles Standish, Mr. Constant Southworth, and

Samuel Nash, as agents for the town of Duxbury. I, the above said Josiah, do ratify and confirm the above said sale of Ossamequin's, and bargain of lands belonging to Bridgewater, as uplands, swamps, meadows, brooks, rivers, ponds, timber, underwood, herbage, mines, with all commodities, benefits, privileges, immunities, and appurtenances whatever therein contained.

"I, the above said Josiah, also do ratify, establish, and confirm, and forever make over all my right, title, and interest in the above-mentioned land from me, my heirs, executors, and assigns, unto the above said Samuel Edson, John Haward, and John Willis, agents for the town of Bridgewater, their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns forever, to have, and to hold, occupy, and enjoy as their proper right forever, without any claim, title, interest, or molestation to be made by me, my heirs, executors, or assigns, or any other person or persons, to any part or parcel thereof, in, by, or under me any way appertaining; and do by these presents bind myself, and heirs, and executors, and assigns to maintain and defend the above-mentioned sale of lands against other Indian or Indians that shall make any claim or title to any part or parcel thereof."

"In witness whereof I have set to my hand and seal this twenty-third day of December, and in the second year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord King James II. A.D. one thousand six hundred and eighty-six.

"The mark of JOSIAH WAMPATUCK.

"Signed, sealed, and delivered in presence of us.

"JOHN SOULE.

"JOSEPH BARTLOW.

"SAMUEL TINSLEY.

"December 23d, 1686.

"Recorded, p. 425, in the Great Book of Records.

"Pr. SAMUEL SPRAGUE.

"Recorder.

"Acknowledged before

"WILLIAM BRADFORD,

"Deputy Governor."

The one hundred acres mentioned in the above confirmation were afterwards repurchased by individuals in the town. From this deed it appears the greatest part of the town was twice purchased of the Indians,—once of the Massasoit, and again of Wampatuck,—and a valuable consideration paid each time. By the boundaries of the town, as described in Governor Hinckley's deed of confirmation, it is evident a gore of land was still left on the north between Bridgewater (now Brockton) and the line of the colonies, commencing at the point where the six-mile line met the colony line towards the northwest corner of the town, and thence extending easterly to the northeast corner of the town, where the distance to the county line is considerable. The westerly and narrow end of this gore having been purchased of the government after the union of the colonies by Daniel Howard and Robert Howard, was, on the petition of the selectmen of the town, annexed to Bridgewater, Oct. 15, 1730. These several grants and additions constituted all the territory ever belonging to Bridgewater in its greatest extent. The greatest part of Abington and what is now Hanson at that period

belonged to Bridgewater, which must then have contained about ninety-six square miles. In this situation, and with these extensive territorial dimensions, the town remained without change or diminution till June 10, 1712, when Abington was incorporated.

When the Abington petitioners first applied for an act of incorporation, July 4, 1706, they denominated themselves "certain inhabitants of the east part of the town of Bridgewater, and proprietors of a certain tract of land between the towns of Weymouth, Hingham, Scituate, and Bridgewater," and when the act was finally passed, in 1712, the boundaries were thus described:

"On the north with the line of the colonies of the Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth, on the east upon the town of Scituate, on the south with the line that is the southerly bounds of land of John Cushing, Esq., and of John Cushing, Jr., Esq., then on the southwesterly side by certain bounds which the town of Bridgewater have set and profixed to Beaver Brook, and on the west with the said brook until it comes to the extent of Bridgewater northward, together with a small gore of land lying between the said town of Bridgewater and the said line of the colonies, the town of Bridgewater having signified their consent thereto."

By the plain and express language of the statute, the whole gore is included in Abington; but for some reasons now unknown, the "Howard Farms" seem, as the selectmen of Bridgewater in their petition stated, to have been considered as "belonging to no town," till they were annexed to Bridgewater in 1730. Another considerable tract on the east part of the

town was annexed to Pembroke, June 7, 1754, and now constitutes the greater part of Hanson. The old Bridgewater line was as far east as the west line of the farm formerly owned and occupied by the late Rev. Dr. Hitchcock. These two are the only instances in which any considerable portions of the town have been annexed to other corporations. Questions and disputes as to boundaries were formerly frequently arising between this and neighboring towns. The latest occurred with Middleboro', which was finally settled by court June 8, 1716, when the great river was constituted the boundary between them. This seems to have been done in pursuance of the express power which the court had reserved to itself in the "two-mile additional grant." The boundaries of the town, as finally settled, may be thus described: On the east it is bounded by Halifax and Hanson; on the north by Abington, Randolph, and Stoughton; on the west by Easton and Raynham; and on the south by Middleboro', Titicut River there constituting the boundary. It is the northwest town in the county of Plymouth, adjoining the county of Norfolk, or Old Colony line, on the north and the county of Bristol on the west. Its dimensions may be estimated at about twelve miles by six, and as containing at least seventy square miles. The centre of the town is about twenty-six miles from Boston, twenty from Plymouth, and ten from Taunton.

HISTORY OF BROCKTON.

BY BRADFORD KINGMAN.

CHAPTER I.

Petition of the North Precinct to be set off into a separate Town—Charter for a Precinct—First Meeting of the Same—Selectmen—Clerks—Treasurers—Parish Committees—Moderators of Precinct Meetings—Parish Tax for 1744—Poll Tax List for 1770—United States Land Tax, 1798.

North Parish of Bridgewater.—On account of the labor of attending on church worship at “so remote a distance” from home, fifty-five individuals belonging in the old North Parish sent a petition to the General Court, asking to be set off into a separate township, which petition was so far granted as to allow them the powers and privileges usually allowed to parishes.

The following is a copy of petition and the act of incorporation:

“To His Excellency Jonathan Belcher, Esqr., Captⁿ General and Governor in Chief in and over his Majesties Province of the Massachusetts Bay, in New England, and to the Honourable his Majesties Council and House of Representatives in Generil Court Assembled at Boston, on the 31st of May, 1738, the Petition of us, the Subscribers, Inhabitants of the Town of Bridgewater, Consisting Chiefly of the North part of the west precinct, and two Familys of the East Precinct, in s^d Town,—

“Humbly Sheweth:

“That, when the meeting-house was lately built In the West precinct, the Inhabitants of the North part of s^d West precinct Cheerfully Consentted to, and Did their proportionable part In, building of s^d meeting House where it Now stands, tho' very Remote from the Petitioners, and at such a Distance from them so as but few of their Families Ever Could, without Great Difficuity, attend the Publick Worship of God there; but, Notwithstanding, they were Willing to Do the utmost of their power and ability to Promote the Worship of God their, In hopes when they were able to have it Nearer to them; and, by the Providence of God, they are Greatly Increased in Numbers and Something In Estates, So that they look upon themselves Capable of Building a Meeting-House, and Sittling a Minister, and upholding the Publick Worship of God among themselves, and are in hopes that the Best part of the Town and West precinct have no Just Cause to object against it, Since we have been so helpful, and Done to the utmost of our power in Sittling the minister and Building the New Meeting House, In s^d West precincts and we are willing and Desirous that what we then Did should be left to that precinct, who are now able of themselves, under

their present good and Growing Circumstances, to maintain the Publick Worship of God there without us, as will appear by the Valuation of their Estates herewith exhibited, which the more Emboldens us to petition this Honourable Court to Set us off a Distinct and Separate Township, by the following metes and Bounds, which Includes not only the North part of Bridgewater, but a small Tract of land and a few of the Inhabitants of the town of Stoughton, which suitable accomodites them as well as us, viz. Beginning at a white-oak tree standing on the North west part of Jonathan Packard’s field, on the Easterly side of Country Road, and from thence East and West till It meets with Easton Line, and East till it meets with the East precinct Line, and then North on s^d Line half one mile, and then North East till it meet with Beaver Brook; then by said Brook to the Colony Line, So called; then Westerly by s^d Line to a Beach-tree which is the Easterly Corner Bounds of Stoughton; then on the Line between Brantrey and Stoughton to Capt. Curtis’ Land; then Westerly to Salisbry plain River; then Southerly by s^d River to the Colony Line; then Westerly by s^d Line to Easton Line; and then South By s^d Line first mentioned. We, having in time past once and again petitioned this Honourable Court for Relief in the premises, but it so happened that this Honourable Court Did not then Grant the prayer of our petition in full, But Neverthelaw, according to our Desier, Sent a Committee to view and Consider our Circumstances, whose report (we humblye Concre) was something Differont from What we prayed for in our petition, and the matter falling through, in as much as it happened that his Excellency the Governor Did not then sign what the Honourable Court acted on said report, and we remaining under our Difficulties and unrelieved, But yet taking encouragement from what was acted on s^d report by the Honourable Court, and also from what was acted by our town in general, at a Town-meeting Lawfully Called and Notisled to that purpose, on the 15th of February Last, In which We had the major vote for our being set off a Distinct Township, and, that we might not be under Difficulties In Building an House and Settling a Minister all at onco, have erected and Inclosed a good House for the publicke Worship of God Where it may Best accomodate us all. We Do therfore think it our duty once more humbly to Ronew our Petition that We may be set off a Township as Before herein prayed for, and we Humble beg leave here to say, that what we now offer in Respect of our being So Set off is Sincerity for the promoting the Worship of God and Religion In the Purity of it among us.

“Wherefore we pray your Excellency and Honour would be pleased to here our Request and Grant our petition, and as we in Duty Bound Shall Ever pray.

“Robert Howard.

John Johnson.

John Kingman (2d).

David Packard.

Charles Snell.

Charles Cushman.

Nathaniel Hammond.

Theophilis Curtis.

William Curtis.	Joseph Pettengall.
Ashley Curtis.	Abiel Packard.
Edward Curtis.	Akerman Pettingall.
David Hill.	Zachariah Cary.
William Finch, Jr.	John Pratt.
James Hewett.	Timothy Keith.
Daniel Howard.	Joshua Warren.
Hugh McCormick.	Constant Southworth.
Nathan Keith.	Seth Packard.
Solomon Packard.	Samuel Brett.
William Finch.	John Allen.
Henry Kingman.	John Dixon.
John Wormall.	William Packard.
James Packard.	Abiah Keith.
John Kingman (3d).	Isaac Fuller.
Walter Downie.	Joseph Richards.
David Packard, Jr.	Thomas Buck.
James Berret.	Isaac Kingman.
Benjamin Edson.	Zacheus Packard.
Charles Bestwick.	Abijah Hill.
John Packard.	Daniel Field, Jr.
Michael Langford.	Timothy Keith, Jr.
Ephrim Willis.	Zachry Snell.
Jacob Allen.	

"IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JUNE 14, 1738.

"Read and ordered that the petitioners have the West Precinct in the town of Bridgewater, and also the town of Stoughton, with a Copy of the petition, that they show Cause (if any they have), on the first Thursday of the setting of the Court, why the prayer thereof should not be granted; and the petition is referred, the meantime, for Consideration.

"Sent up for Concurrence.

"J. QUINCY, Spkr.

"IN COUNCIL, JUNE 15, 1738.

"Read and concurred.

"J. WILLARD, Secretary.

"16th Consented to.

"J. BELCHER."

"IN COUNCIL, Dec. 1, 1738.

"Read again, together with the answer of the West Precinct, In the town of Bridgewater, and other papers In the Case; and, the parties being admitted before the Board, were fully Heard, in their pleas and allegations, thereon; all which being considered,—

"Ordered, That the prayer of the petition be so far granted as that all the land, with the inhabitants thereon living, half a mile to the northward of an east and west line, from the white-oak at Jonathan Packard's corner, together with David Packard, Solomon Packard, and Jacob Allen, inhabitants of the east side of the river, their families and estates, be set off and constituted a distinct and separate parish, and be invested with the powers, privileges, and immunitiess that all other precincts or parishes within this Province do or by law ought to enjoy.

"Sent down for concurrence.

"SIMON FROST, Deputy Secretary.

"IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Dec. 2, 1738.

"Read and Concurred.

"J. QUINCY, Spkr.

"January 3.—Consented to.

"J. BELCHER.

"A true copy. Examined.

"SIMON FROST, Deputy Secretary.

"This is a true Copy of an etested copy examined by me.

"ROBERT HOWARD, Parish Clerk."

NOTIFICATION OF FIRST MEETING.

"Pursuant to a warrant directed to me from Samuel Pool, one of His Majiistise Justices of the Pees for the County of Plymouth, these are therfore to notify the freeholders and other inhabitants of the North Precinct, in Bridgewater, to assemble and meet together at the meeting-house in said North Precinct, in Bridgewater, on Monday, the fifth day of February Next, at one of the cloek in the afternoon, then and there to Elect and chouse all precinct officers that shall be needful for the present year to be chosen. Dated at Bridgewater, Jan. the 19th, 1738—9.

"ABIEL PACKARD."

The first meeting held in the North Parish after the grant of the petition to become a separate parish was held Feb. 5, 1739, for the purpose of organization and choosing the necessary officers, as appears by the following record:

"Feb. the 5th year, 1738—9.

"The North Precinct, In Bridgewater, Being Legally Notified, meet to Gather at the place and time of Day spesesed in the Notification, and the meeting was setteled by the Chose of Timothy Keith, Moderator of s^d meeting, & Robert Haward was chosen Clark of s^d meeting, and the Moderator, by the voice of the precinct, ajorned the meeting Half one Houre to the house of John Johnson, and Robert Haward was precinct Clark for the present year, and sworn to the faithfull Discharge of his Office, and Timothy Keith, David Packard, & Daniel Howard were Chosen precinct Committee, and it was further put to vote whether the precinct would chuse any more precinct Officers, and it was voted In the Negitive.

"ROBERT HAWARD, } Precinct
"Timothy Keith, } Clark.
"Moderator." 1739."

Official History of the North Parish of Bridgewater (now Brockton).—Previous to 1700 the number of selectmen in the old town of Bridgewater was three, and they were chosen by nomination, which custom was continued till 1757, when the number chosen yearly was five,—one from each parish,—till the incorporation of the town of North Bridgewater. The following are those chosen for the North Parish of Bridgewater:

SELECTMEN.

Shepard Fiske, 1757—74.	Issachar Snell, Esq., 1786—88.
Col. Simeon Cary, 1770—75.	Capt. Jesse Perkins, 1789—95.
Nathaniel Reynolds, 1776, '77.	Maj. Daniel Cary, 1790—1801.
Col. Josiah Hayden, 1770—80.	Capt. Abel Kingman, 1802—17, '19—21.
Lieut. John Howard, 1781.	Col. Josiah Hayden, 1782.
Col. Josiah Hayden, 1782.	Eliphalet Kingman, Esq., Capt. Jesse Perkins, 1783—85. 1818.

CLERKS.

List of clerks in the North Parish of Bridgewater, and the years each has served:

Robert Howard, 1739—71.	Capt. Jesse Perkins, 1802—15.
John Howard, 1772—81.	Jesse Perkins, Jr., 1816—18.
Daniel Howard, 1782—85.	Adin Packard, 1819.
Capt. Jesse Perkins, 1786—91.	Lemuel French, 1820, '21.
Daniel Cary, 1792—1802.	

TREASURERS.

Treasurers of the North Parish of Bridgewater from 1738 to 1821:

Abiel Packard, 1738-43.	Capt. Jesse Perkins, 1773, '81, '82.
Deacon Samuel West, 1744, '45.	Isaac Snell, 1774.
Samuel Brett, 1746-48.	Reuben Packard, 1775.
Constant Southworth, 1747.	Simeon Packard, 1778, '79.
Daniel Howard, 1749-51.	Simeon Cary, 1780.
Isaac Packard, 1752-54.	Capt. David Packard, 1783.
Abia Keith, 1755, '59-61.	Lieut. Daniel Cary, 1784-92.
Thomas Torrey, 1756, '58.	Jonathan Perkins, 1793, '94.
Jabez Field, 1757.	Abel Kingman, 1795-1800.
Abiel Packard, 1762.	Caleb Howard, 1801.
Dr. John Staples Crafts, 1763, '64.	Capt. Howard Cary, 1802-9.
Zachariah Cary, 1765.	Perez Crocker, 1810.
Barnabas Packard, 1766-71.	Jonathan Boals, 1811, '12.
Nathaniel Southworth, 1772, '76, '77.	Ichabod Howard, 1813.
	Edward Southworth, 1814-21.

PARISH COMMITTEE.

Committee of the North Parish of Bridgewater from 1738 to 1821, showing the years each has served:

Timothy Keith, 1738-40, '49.	
David Packard, 1738-45.	
Daniel Howard, 1738, '39, '41-48, '52-55.	
Samuel Kingman, 1739-40.	
James Packard, 1741, '42, '51, '52.	
Zachariah Snell, 1743, '46, '47, '54.	
Samuel West, 1744, '45.	
Abiel Packard, 1746-48, '50, '52, '54, '58-59, '60, '61, '63-69.	
Moses Curtis, 1748, '49.	
Solomon Packard, 1749.	
Robert Howard, 1750, '51, '56, '70, '81.	
Henry Kingman, 1750, '51, '55, '67, '68.	
Shepard Fiske, 1753, '58-59.	
Simeon Cary, 1759, '61, '77, '79, '91.	
Nathaniel Reynolds, 1759, '66, '70, '72, '74, '75.	
Constant Southworth, 1760, '62, '64.	
Ebenezer Packard, 1762, '63, '68, '69, '73, '74.	
Isaac Packard, 1765, '72.	
Abia Keith, 1770.	
Barnabas Howard, 1771, '72, '74, '76, '78.	
Dr. Philip Bryant, 1771, '75, '76, '79, '95, '97.	
Jacob Packard, 1772.	
Simon Brett, 1777.	
Deacon David Edson, 1776.	
Josiah Hayden, 1778.	
Jesse Perkins, 1780, '83, '91, '93, '96, '98-1800.	
Jonathan Cary, 1780, '84, '86, '87-90.	
Capt. Zebedee Snell, 1780, '86, '94, '95.	
Zoebiah Gurney, 1781, 1812, '21.	
Ichabod Edson, 1781.	
Isaac Snell, 1782, '84-93.	
Matthew Kingman, 1782-93, '98.	
Reuben Packard, 1782.	
William Shaw, 1783.	
Ichabod Howard, 1794, 1802, '04-06.	
Dr. Elisha Tillson, 1794, '95, '97.	
Capt. Lemuel Packard, 1796, '99, 1803, '07, '08.	
Timothy Ames, 1796.	
Dr. John S. Crafts, 1797.	
Col. Caleb Howard, 1798, 1801, '03, '11-13, '15-21.	
Joseph Silvester, Esq., 1799, 1800.	
Jonathan Perkins, Jr., 1800, '10, '15, '19, '20.	

Issachar Snell, Jr., 1801.

Daniel Cary, 1801.

Perez Southworth, 1802, '04-10, '12-14, '21.

Howard Cary, 1803.

Capt. Gideon Howard, 1804-10.

Moses Cary, 1807-09.

Aaa Jones, 1809.

Col. Edward Southworth, 1810.

Abel Kingman, Esq., 1811, '13, '14.

Thomas Packard, 1811.

Capt. Robert Packard, 1817, '18.

MODERATORS OF PRECINCT MEETINGS.

Moderators of the yearly precinct meetings for the choice of officers from 1738 to the incorporation of the town of North Bridgewater in 1821, also the date of annual meetings:

Timothy Keith, Feb. 5, 1739.	Simon Cary, March 17, 1779.
Timothy Keith, Mar. 12, 1739.	Thomas Thompson, March 27, 1780.
Jas. Packard, March 26, 1739.	Simon Brett, March 19, 1781.
John Kingman, Mar. 24, 1740.	Capt. Jesse Perkins, March 19, 1782.
Daniel Howard, Mar. 23, 1741.	Daniel Howard, Mar. 23, 1742.
Abiel Packard, Mar. 28, 1743.	Abiel Packard, Mar. 28, 1743.
Daniel Howard, Mar. 28, 1744.	Daniel Howard, Mar. 28, 1744.
Shepard Fiske, Mar. 25, 1745.	Shepard Fiske, Mar. 25, 1745.
Daniel Howard, Mar. 26, 1746.	Daniel Howard, Mar. 26, 1746.
Daniel Howard, Mar. 25, 1747.	Daniel Howard, Mar. 25, 1747.
Daniel Howard, Mar. 28, 1748.	Daniel Howard, Mar. 28, 1748.
Abiel Packard, Mar. 27, 1749.	Abiel Packard, Mar. 27, 1749.
Abiel Packard, Mar. 29, 1750.	Abiel Packard, Mar. 29, 1750.
Abiel Packard, Mar. 25, 1751.	Abiel Packard, Mar. 25, 1751.
Shepard Fiske, Mar. 25, 1752.	Shepard Fiske, Mar. 25, 1752.
Constant Southworth, March 28, 1753.	Constant Southworth, March 28, 1753.
Shepard Fiske, Mar. 28, 1754.	Shepard Fiske, Mar. 28, 1754.
Daniel Howard, Mar. 26, 1755.	Daniel Howard, Mar. 26, 1755.
Shepard Fiske, Mar. 29, 1756.	Shepard Fiske, Mar. 29, 1756.
Shepard Fiske, Mar. 28, 1757.	Shepard Fiske, Mar. 28, 1757.
Daniel Howard, Mar. 24, 1758.	Daniel Howard, Mar. 24, 1758.
Zachariah Snell, Mar. 20, 1759.	Zachariah Snell, Mar. 20, 1759.
Simeon Cary, March 19, 1760.	Simeon Cary, March 19, 1760.
Constant Southworth, March 16, 1761.	Constant Southworth, March 16, 1761.
Daniel Howard, Mar. 22, 1762.	Daniel Howard, Mar. 22, 1762.
Daniel Howard, Mar. 25, 1763.	Daniel Howard, Mar. 25, 1763.
Shepard Fiske, Mar. 19, 1764.	Shepard Fiske, Mar. 19, 1764.
Simeon Brett, March 27, 1765.	Simeon Brett, March 27, 1765.
Daniel Howard, Mar. 19, 1766.	Daniel Howard, Mar. 19, 1766.
Daniel Howard, Mar. 18, 1767.	Daniel Howard, Mar. 18, 1767.
Constant Southworth, March 22, 1768.	Constant Southworth, March 22, 1768.
Simeon Cary, March 20, 1769.	Simeon Cary, March 20, 1769.
Simeon Cary, March 20, 1770.	Simeon Cary, March 20, 1770.
Nathaniel Reynolds, March 20, 1771.	Nathaniel Reynolds, March 20, 1771.
Nathaniel Reynolds, March 12, 1772.	Nathaniel Reynolds, March 12, 1772.
Simeon Cary, March 22, 1773.	Simeon Cary, March 22, 1773.
Simeon Brett, March 28, 1774.	Simeon Brett, March 28, 1774.
Nathaniel Reynolds, March 20, 1775.	Nathaniel Reynolds, March 20, 1775.
Simeon Cary, March 14, 1776.	Simeon Cary, March 14, 1776.
Simeon Cary, March 17, 1777.	Simeon Cary, March 17, 1777.
Simeon Cary, March 25, 1778.	Simeon Cary, March 25, 1778.
Joseph Sylvester, Jr., March 2, 1801.	Joseph Sylvester, Jr., March 2, 1801.
Daniel Howard, Jr., March 4, 1802.	Daniel Howard, Jr., March 4, 1802.
Daniel Howard, Jr., March 28, 1803.	Daniel Howard, Jr., March 28, 1803.
Moses Cary, March 27, 1804.	Moses Cary, March 27, 1804.
Abel Kingman, Mar. 11, 1805.	Abel Kingman, Mar. 11, 1805.
Caleb Howard, Mar. 27, 1806.	Caleb Howard, Mar. 27, 1806.
Jona Perkins, Mar. 30, 1807.	Jona Perkins, Mar. 30, 1807.
Howard Cary, March 24, 1808.	Howard Cary, March 24, 1808.
Dr. Nathan Perry, March 20, 1809.	Dr. Nathan Perry, March 20, 1809.

Jona. Perkins, Mar. 19, 1810.	Joseph Sylvester, Jr., March 24, 1817.
Gideon Howard, Mar. 18, 1811.	Joseph Sylvester, Jr., April 3, 1818.
Caleb Howard, Mar. 23, 1812.	Howard Cary, Esq., March 25, 1819.
Jona. Perkins, Mar. 15, 1813.	Caleb Howard, Mar. 10, 1820.
Jos. Sylvester, March 24, 1814.	Dr. John S. Crafts, March 10, 1815.
Jos. Sylvester, March 13, 1815.	Caleb Howard, March 4, 1816.

PARISH TAX, 1744.

The following is a list of rates as made out by the assessors in the North Parish of Bridgewater (now Brockton) for the payment of Rev. John Porter's salary for the year 1744, as made out by Daniel Howard and Robert Howard, assessors of the precinct, September ye 14th, 1744, and committed to Joshua Warren, constable, for collection, and is inserted to show the inhabitants of the parish at that date:

Names.	Polls.	Tax.	Names.	Polls.	Tax.
	£	s.		£	s.
Timothy Keith.....	2	2	7	6	
David Packard....	3	3	11	3	
Solomon Packard..	2	2	7	6	
Jacob Allen.....	1	1	3	9	
John Kingman (2d)	1	1	3	9	
Benjamin Edson...	3	3	11	3	
John Kingman (3d)	1	1	3	9	
Henry Kingman ..	1	1	3	9	
Deacon Packard... Zechariah Packard	2	2	7	6	
James Torrey.....	0	0	3	0	
Joshua Warren....	2	2	7	6	
James Hewett.....	1	1	3	9	
Micah Langford....	1	1	3	9	
Daniel Rickard....	1	1	3	9	
Abiel Packard....	2	2	7	6	
C. Southworth.....	2	2	7	6	
Widow L. Packard	0	0	0	0	
Caleb Phillips....	1	1	3	9	
John Johnson.....	0	0	0	0	
Zechariah Cary....	2	2	7	6	
John Pratt.....	1	1	3	9	
Zechariah Snell....	2	2	7	6	
William French....	0	0	0	0	
Elisha Dunbar.....	1	1	3	9	
Abiah Koith.....	1	1	3	9	
Daniel Field, Jr....	1	1	3	9	
Ebenezer Hill.....	1	1	3	9	
John Battles.....	1	1	3	9	
Joseph Phinney....	1	1	3	9	
Nath'l Reynolds... Thomas Reynolds.	1	1	3	9	
Samuel Pettingill..	1	1	3	9	
Ass Pettingill....	2	2	7	6	
Isaac Allen	1	1	3	9	
Benj. Hayward....	1	1	3	9	
Zechariah Cary....	1	1	3	9	
Edward White.....	1	1	3	9	
John Randall.....	2	2	7	6	
William French....	1	1	3	9	
David French.....	1	1	3	9	

Poll-Tax List for 1770.—The following list is inserted to show the residents of the North Parish of Bridgewater (now Brockton) in 1770, with the number of polls against each householder:

Names.	Polls.	Names.	Polls.
Joseph Allen.....	1	Dr. Philip Bryant.....	1
Samuel Brett.....	1	Seth Bryant.....	1
Simeon Brett.....	3	Job Bryant.....	1
Matthew Buck.....	3	Jeremiah Beal.....	2

Names.	Polls.	Names.	Polls.
	£		£
Japhet Beal.....	1	Ashley Curtis, Jr.....	1
Zochariah Cary.....	1	Elisha Dunbar.....	0
Joseph Cole.....	1	Elisha Dunbar, Jr.....	1
Samuel Cole.....	2	Seth Dunbar.....	1
Zachariah Gurney.....	1	Silas Dunbar.....	1
Lieut. Elisha Gurney.....	1	Jesse Dunbar.....	1
Micah Gurney.....	1	Ens. John Dailey.....	1
Daniel Howard, Esq.....	1	Jacob Field.....	3
Capt. Barnabas Howard.....	1	Levi French.....	1
Capt. Robert Howard.....	2	Ebenezer Snell.....	2
Robert Howard, Jr.....	1	Cornel Charles Snell.....	2
Elisha Hayward.....	1	Bleaser Snow, Jr.....	2
Joseph Hayward.....	1	Samuel Sturtevant.....	1
Jonathan Haydon.....	1	Ezekiel Southworth.....	1
Josiah Hayden.....	2	Edmund Soper.....	1
Abiah Keith.....	2	Jacob Thayer.....	1
Nathan Keith.....	2	Noe Thayer.....	1
Jacob Keith.....	1	Zechariah Watkins, Jr.....	1
Daniel Manly.....	1	Elenzer Cole.....	1
John Brett.....	1	Ephraim Willis.....	1
Capt. Abiel Packard.....	2	Donatrina Rickard.....	1
Thomas Packard.....	1	Fobes Field.....	1
Timothy Packard.....	1	Samuel Brett, J.....	1
David Packard.....	2	Ezra Cary.....	1
David Packard, Jr.....	1	Abram Packard.....	1
Abiezer Packard.....	1	E nos Thayor.....	1
William Packard.....	2	Barnabas Curtis.....	1
William Packard, Jr.....	1	Elenor Cole.....	1
Leviel Packard.....	1	Daniel Ames.....	3
Capt. Isaac Packard.....	2	Timothy Ames.....	1
Abin Packard.....	1	Noah Ames.....	1
Eusign Abel Packard.....	2	Benjamin Ames.....	1
John Packard.....	1	Siemon Alden.....	1
Nathan Packard, Jr.....	1	Isaac Brett.....	1
Barnabas Pratt.....	1	Siemon Cary.....	1
Thomas Pratt.....	1	Jonathan Cary.....	1
Jonathan Perkins.....	1	Dr. John Staples Crafts.....	1
Daniel Pettingill.....	1	Deacon David Edson.....	1
Stephen Pettingill.....	1	James Edson.....	1
Caleb Phillips.....	1	Benjamin Edson.....	1
Capt. Eliphilet Phillips.....	1	Jacob Edson.....	1
Nathaniel Reynolds.....	2	William Edson.....	1
Philip Reynolds.....	1	Iohn Edson.....	1
Jonas Reynolds.....	1	Ebenezer Edson.....	2
Timothy Reynolds.....	1	Isaac Fuller.....	1
Thomas Reynolds.....	3	Mark Ford.....	1
Jacob Rickard.....	1	Thomas Hendry, estate.	
Charles Richardson.....	1	Lieut. John Howard.....	2
Ben. Pettingill.....	1	Adam Howard.....	0
Joseph Pettingill.....	1	Lieut. Henry Kingman.....	2
Peter Edson.....	1	Matthew Lincoln.....	1
Benjamin Worrick.....	1	Ebenezer Packard.....	2
John Buck.....	1	Henry Kingman, Jr.....	1
Simeon Cary.....	1	John and Adam Kingman..	1
Jonathan Cary.....	1	John Kingman, Jr.....	1
Thomas Torrill.....	1	Levi Koith	2
John Coley.....	1	James Packard.....	1
Zepio (colored)....	1	Reuben Packard	2
Thomas Henry.....	1	Seth Packard.....	1
Matthew Buck.....	1	William Shaw.....	3
Abiah Koith.....	1	Joseph Sylvester.....	1
Widow Keith.....	0	Thomas Thompson.....	2
John Dailey.....	0	Seth Thayor.....	2
Charles Snell.....	1	Eliab Packard.....	1
Shepard Fiske.....	0	Barnabas Packard.....	1
Ephraim Willis....	0	George Packard.....	1
John Brott.....	1	Josiah Perkins.....	1
Thomas Buck.....	1	Thomas West.....	1
Benj. Edson, Jr.....	1	Samuel Pettingill.....	1
John Dailey.....	0	Edmund Pettingill.....	1
John Dailey.....	0	Joseph Pettingill.....	2
John Richards.....	2	Lient. Daniel Noyes.....	0
John Richards.....	0	Jacob Noyes.....	0
Constant and Nath. Southworth.....	1	Samuel Noyes.....	0
Edward Southworth.....	2	David Porter.....	0
Ephraim Cole.....	1	Joseph Porter.....	1
Joseph Cole, Jr.....	1	Samuel Diko.....	1
Ephraim Churchill.....	2	Jesse Perkins.....	1
		Jaacob Packard, Jr.....	1
		Moses Cary.....	1

United States Land Tax.—“General list of all Dwelling Houses which, with the Out-Houses appurtenant thereto and the Lots on which the Same are erected, not exceeding two Acres in any Case, were

owned, possessed, or occupied, on the 1st day of October, 1798, within the Assessment District No. 10, in the Sixth Division of the State of Massachusetts, exceeding in value the sum of One Hundred Dollars:"

Names of reputed owners.	Valuation.	Names of reputed owners.	Valuation.
Daniel Alden.....	\$200	Thomas and Elijah Packard	\$175
Timothy Ames.....	230	Abiah and Howard Packard.....	250
Noah Ames.....	225	Josiah Pratt.....	....
Job Ames.....	225	Jonas Reynolds.....	150
Joseph Alden.....	110	Widow Elisabeth Reynolds.....	150
Daniel Alden.....	230	Seth Snow.....	105
Philip Bryant.....	500	Ephraim Sturtevant.....	275
Amsi Brott.....	110	Jonathan Snow.....	200
Job Bryant.....	200	Silas and Widow Snow..	550
Samuel and Wm. Brett..	275	Zachariah and Oliver Snow.....	275
Japhet Beal.....	250	Jeremiah Beal.....	175
Ephraim Cole.....	500	Isaac and Joseph Brett..	820
Jonathan and James Cary.....	325	Samuel Brett.....	150
Jonathan Cary, Jr.....	200	Rufus Brett.....	110
Simeon and Howard Cary.....	325	Daniel Cary.....	350
Jacob and Ebenezer Dunbar	220	Thomas Craft.....	550
Jacob Dunbar, Jr.....	150	Ephraim Churchill.....	105
Samuel Dike, Jr.....	120	Barnabas Curtis.....	120
Mannasseh and Samuel Dickerman	325	Joseph and B. Crosswell.	105
Ihabod Edson.....	250	Moses Cary.....	110
Seth Edson.....	105	Samuel Chесman	175
William and William Edson	120	Benjamin Keith.....	275
David Edson.....	230	Shepard Keith.....	150
James and Josiah Edson.	120	Seth Kingman.....	500
Josiah and Elisha Ramos.	200	Matthew Kingman.....	275
James Eaton.....	105	Matt. Kingman (guardian of Isaac Packard).	325
Fobes, Jabez, and Daniel Field.....	500	Abel Kingman.....	150
William Field.....	175	Nathan Keith.....	120
Asa Ford.....	175	Henry Kingman.....	150
Mark and Samuel Ford..	150	Nehemiah Lincoln.....	175
Bezaleel and Bethuel Field.....	200	Nathan Leach.....	130
Zochariah Gurney } 105		Nathaniel Manley.....	230
Zochariah (Gurney Jr.) }		Daniel Manley.....	230
Silas Sturtovant }	200	Daniel Mantle, Jr.....	110
Ephraim Groves }		Thomas Macomber.....	200
Caleb Hayward.....	125	Hayward Marshall.....	175
Ihabod Howard.....	625	Ephraim Noyes.....	500
John Howard.....	500	Josiah Packard	500
Alfred Howard.....	230	Eliphalet Packard.....	150
Robert and Robert Howard, Jr.....	400	Nathaniel and Leonard Orcutt.....	135
Mary Howard }	200	Silas Packard.....	625
Solomon Hill }		Jonathan Perkins, Jr....	150
Waldo Howard.....	110	Ames Packard.....	110
Asaph Howard.....	200	Ebenezer, Lot, and Robert Packard.....	360
Asaph Hayward.....	275	Jonas Packard.....	150
Joseph Hayward.....	175	James Porter.....	120
Barnabas and Jonas Hayward	500	Josiah Packard.....	200
Daniel Howard (2d).....	300	Leviel Packard.....	650
John Hunt.....	180	Jonathan Perkins.....	110
Oliver Howard.....	350	Nathan Packard.....	325
Gideon Howard.....	400	Jesus and Zadoc Perkins.	625
William Jameson.....		Robecca Perkins }	120
Asa Jones.....	175	Noah Packard }	120
Ephraim Jackson.....	230	James Perkins.....	600
Jonathan Keith.....	230	Thomas Packard.....	130
Lovi Keith.....	350	John Porter.....	....
Luke Perkins and Isaac Porter .....	....	Luke Perkins.....	200
Josiah Perkins.....	120	Shepard Perkins }	275
Benjamin Packard.....	450	Widow Abigail Perkins	....
Joseph Packard.....	105	Zobedes Snell.....	175
Widow Content Packard.	150	Issachar Snell.....	400
Mark Perkins.....	175	Joseph Snell.....	110
Levi Packard.....	325	Joseph Sylvester.....	120
Widow Dorothy Packard.	275	Joseph Sylvester, Jr....	350
Cyrus Packard.....	175	Benjamin Southworth...	105

Names of reputed owners.	Valuation.	Names of reputed owners.	Valuation.
Peres Southworth.....	\$210	Jeremiah Thayer.....	\$110
John Tilden.....	275	Enos Thayer.....	230
Thomas and Thomas Thompson, Jr.....	460	John Wales.....	130
James Thompson.....	....	Thomas Willis.....	500
Seth Thayer.....	110	Ephraim Willis.....	250

NAHUM MITCHELL, Assessor.

JOHN WHITMAN,
SOLOMON HAYWARD,
DANIEL CARY,
JONATHAN COPLAND,
DANIEL FOBES,

} Assistant Assessors.

BRIDgewater, March 5, 1799.

CHAPTER II.

Precinct Controversy and Incorporation of the Town—Indian History—Petition of the North Parish (Asa Howard and others) to be Incorporated into a Town—Remonstrance of Gideon Howard and others—Remonstrance of Eliab Whitman and others—Petition in aid of Asa Howard and others for an Act of Incorporation—Remonstrance of Daniel Howard, Esq., an Agent for the Town of Bridgewater—Vote of the Town—Petition of Jesse Packard and others in aid of Asa Howard's Petition—The Act of Incorporation as passed June 15, 1821—First Town-Meeting.

Precinct Controversy and Incorporation of the Town.—The people of the North Parish remained contented with their connection with the other portions of the town for a long time; but, as the number of inhabitants increased, they commenced to discuss the propriety of becoming a town by themselves. The first step taken in that direction was in 1793. In a warrant for a parish meeting, dated June 15, 1793, we find the following:

"To see if the Parish will petition to the town to be set off into a town by themselves, or petition the West Parish to join with them into a town if they should get voted off by said town." At a meeting held June 26, 1793, agreeably to notification, "the above article was negatived, and the meeting was dissolved by the moderator."

Things remained quiet in reference to the subject of division of the town till Nov. 25, 1814, at which time a meeting was held "to see if the parish will petition the town of Bridgewater to vote them off into a separate town by themselves." "Voted not to do so."

Another measure was then proposed; namely, "To see if the parish will petition the Legislature of this Commonwealth to incorporate them into a town by the name of North Bridgewater, or such other name as the parish may think proper, with all the rights

and privileges of other incorporated towns." Upon this article "no action was taken, and the meeting was dissolved." Again we find, March 4, 1816, a committee of seven were chosen "to consider the subject of requesting the town to set them off into a town by themselves, and to report at a future meeting." Col. Caleb Howard, Daniel Howard, Esq., Abel Kingman, Esq., Gideon Howard, Esq., Howard Cary, Esq., Joseph Sylvester, Esq., and John Wales were the committee. The meeting was then adjourned to April 8, 1816, at which time the parish came together, and, after hearing a verbal report from their committee, "Voted to take measures to have the parish separated from the town and incorporated with the privileges of a town." Also "voted the same committee petition the town to vote that the parish be incorporated." What this committee did towards forwarding the wishes of the town does not appear on record. Again, November 11th of the same year, the parish "voted to take measures to have this parish separated from the town and incorporated with the privileges of a town." Thirty-nine in favor, nineteen opposed to the measure. We should judge by the records that nothing was done for a few days, as we find another meeting was held ten days after the above vote was passed, at which a committee of four was chosen, with full instructions to petition the Legislature to incorporate the parish with the privileges of a town. Sixty-two were in favor, and thirty-six opposed to the same. Abel Kingman, Esq., Joseph Sylvester, Esq., Col. Edward Southworth, and Col. Caleb Howard were the committee to carry the above vote into effect.

At a meeting held May 5, 1818, to ascertain the yeas and nays on the question of a division of the town, the yeas were one hundred and twelve; the nays, nineteen.

Indian History.—The war of the colonists with King Philip proved very disastrous to the Indian race. Many obstacles were thrown in their way, which so far discouraged them that they were forced to give up their possessions and seek other localities away from the new-comers, who were gradually extending their territory westward.

"There was a time when red men climbed those hills,
And wandered by those plains and rills,
Or rowed the light canoe along yon river,
Or rushed to conflict armed with bow and quiver,
Or, 'neath the forest leaves that o'er them hung,
They council held, or loud their war-notes sung."

To what extent Indians occupied the North Parish (now Brockton) we are unable to learn. We have no doubt, however, that they were quite numerous, as

the plow frequently brings to light some relic of past days and of an uncivilized people. Spear-points, arrow-heads, mortars, pestles, gouges, and stone hatchets are often found in different sections of the town.

In the north part of the town are found hearthstones of ancient Indian wigwams. There was one directly under the house of the late Oliver Howard, which was taken down a few years since. Judging from the number of relics found in the northerly section of the town, we should judge they frequented that part of the parish to a considerable extent.

The writer has a clay pipe found by Mr. Willard Howard near his residence; also specimens of arrowheads of stone found by Bela Keith, Esq., on his land at Campello, which are splendid specimens of natives' work, besides many other relics of barbarous days.

There is another evidence of the town having been the residence of the red man. In the west part of the town, on what is called "Stone House Hill," a natural cave is found in the solid stone, from which the hill derives its name, which is said to have been the dwelling of some tribe of Indians. It is situated on or near the old road leading from North Bridgewater (now Brockton) to Easton, and near the residence of Timothy Remick.

It is also traditionary that Indians had their huts in the valley of Salisbury River, opposite Campello, and so on north as far as the bridge at "Sprague's Factory." There was an Indian family named Hammond, who lived on the land recently owned by the late Benjamin Kingman, Esq., west of his farm-barn, in a lot formerly known as the "Old Pasture," and nearly opposite the residence of Lucius Keith, or the Seth Kingman place. The native Indian tribes living upon maize and fish principally, as well as game, we are inclined to the opinion that they generally sought for dwelling-spots near some stream, where fish could be found, as it made no difference about their game, that they could find all over the forests.

It is impossible at the present time for us to realize to ourselves the situation of the first white settlers of the town. They lived in constant fear of a sudden attack. Exposed at all times, they were haunted in their imaginations by death with torture, or of a hopeless captivity. The principal companion of the white man, whether in the field or at his dwelling, was his gun. While at his daily labor in the cultivation of his lands, if he had not his gun, he was likely at any time to be carried away.

Even down to a late period, when people assembled

for public worship, a guard was the first thing to establish, in order that they might not be suddenly captured.

We do not learn that the people of the North Parish were so much molested as in some other portions of the ancient town, for the reason the white people did not settle that portion to any extent till after 1700.

Mitchell, in his excellent "History of Bridgewater," says "that the people displayed great courage and intrepidity during Philip's war, and were often advised to desert their dwellings and repair to the sea-shore towns." They, however, resolutely kept their ground, and helped other towns to do the same. Whatever others may think, there is something sad in the reflection that the natives of these hills and valleys have disappeared, and at the same time we cannot regret that a Christian and enlightened people have taken the places of a barbarous and heathen race. The last vestige of the tribe that once traveled over the soil of Bridgewater has long ago disappeared.

"Alas for them! their day is o'er;
Their fires are out on hill and shore."

Petition of Asa Howard and others.—March 25, 1819, the parish "voted to petition the Legislature the next session for a division of the town." Abel Kingman, Esq., Col. Caleb Howard, Joseph Sylvester, Esq., and Col. Edward Southworth were chosen a committee to draft a petition and get petitioners. The following is a copy of the same as presented to the General Court:

To the Honorable Senate and Honorable House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in General Court assembled, A.D., 1819:

"The petition of the subscribers, inhabitants of the north precinct of Bridgewater, humbly shows that the town of Bridgewater is large and extensive in territory, and furnishes about eleven or twelve hundred voters, of which number nearly three hundred belong to the north precinct, and have to travel from five to seven miles on an average to attend town-meetings, over a piece of way which is generally very bad in the months of March and April; and in having to transact our town business such a distance from home, it subjects us to a great expense of time and travel, which might be saved if we were set off into a separate town, as we then could transact all our town and parish business on the same days. We would further represent that it is very difficult in full meetings doing the business of the town in their present house on account of it being out of repair and not of sufficient size. Several attempts have been made to repair and make the house suitable for the whole town to meet and transact their business in, but have failed.

"Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that the honorable Legislature will take into their wise consideration the grievances above stated, and set off and incorporate said precinct into a separate town, by the name of North Bridgewater, and by the lines and estates that it was incorporated by, and

has been improved
And in duty will

"Asa Howard
Jeremiah Be
Asel Gurney
Jeremiah Be
Asa Ford.
Caleb Phillips
John Packard
Oliver Snell,
Oliver Snell.
Jeremiah Snell
Thomas Rey
Daniel Ames
Gustavus Sykes
Arza Keith.
Caleb Jackson
Jonathan Snell
Zachariah G.
John Burritt
Benjamin A.
Isaac Horton
Jonathan Pease
James Hatch
Orren Faxon
Lemuel French
Isaac Clapp.
Ambrose Packard
Joseph Whipple
Joseph Wild
Zenas Packard
Barnabas E.
Simeon Dun
Zenas Packard
Oliver Dike.
Abel Kingman
William Tripp
Jonas Brown
Jonathan Caver
Perez Crook
Bela Keith.
Eliphalet Bishop
Ambrose Packard
Zophar Field
Ichabod Howard
Klijah Drak
Cyrus Warren
Parmonus Bishop
Apollas Howland
John Porter
Elisha Tillotson
Martin Dral
Joseph Roy
Simeon Dun
Apollas Packard
John Battle
Asa Pratt.
Israel Packard
Barzillai Field
Thomas Walker
Micah Faxon
Mark Faxon
Perez Southworth
Matthew Smith
Cyrus B. Phelps

Josiah Ames.
Bethuel Field.
Robert Howard.
Nathan Leach, Jr.
Edward Pratt.
Nathan Hayward.
Benjamin F. Dickerman.
Parmonas Packard.
Rosester Jones.
Josiah Brett.
Martin Cary.
David Ford.
David Ford, Jr.
Abijah Knapp, Jr.
David Packard (2d).
Charles Lincoln.
John Packard.
Benjamin Kingman.
Jabes Kingman.
Simeon Packard.
Joseph Faxon.
Nathaniel Ames.
Micah Packard.
David Packard.
Bernard Jackson.
Joseph Silverster.
John Cobb.
Samuel Dike, Jr.
Jonas Packard.
Samuel Ford.
Adin Packard, Jr.
Thomas Wales.
Noah Chosman.
Howard Cary.
Isaac Keith (3d).
Sylvanus French.
Ziheon Brett.
Ozen Turney.
Edward Southworth.
Asa Jones.
Zibeon Packard.
Abiel Kingman.
Zibeon Cole.
Joseph Reynolds, Jr.

Calvin Bryant.
Jonas Reynolds.
Samuel Chosman.
Sprague Snow.
Mark Ford.
Elias Thayer.
Eliphalet Thayer.
Alexander Thayer.
Alexander Thayer, Jr.
William Alden, Jr.
William Packard.
Isaac Packard.
Joseph D. Snell.
Isaac Brett.
Alpheus Tribou.
Isaac Reynolds.
Eliphalet Sprague.
Adin Packard.
Jesse Perkins.
Stillman Willis.
Ziba Keith.
David Edson, Jr.
Samuel Harris.
Galen Warren.
John May.
Nathaniel Manley.
Perez Southworth, Jr.
William Brown, Jr.
Ichabod Howard.
Alvah Warren.
Oliver Lench.
Josiah Edson.
Micah Shaw.
Samuel Dike.
John Humphrey.
Lewis Dailie.
James Humphrey.
Joseph Hayward.
Nathaniel Hobart.
Nathan Leach.
Howard Packard.
Daniel J. Dickerman.
Nathaniel Wales.
Aphia Alden.

"IN SENATE, June 3, 1819."

"Read and committed to the Committee on the Incorporation of Towns.

"Sent down for concurrence.

"JOHN PHILLIPS, President."

"HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, June 3, 1819."

"Read and concurred.

"TIMOTHY BIGELOW, Speaker."

Here follows the action of the General Court upon the petition:

"COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS."**"IN SENATE, June 4, 1819."**

"On a petition aforesaid, Ordered, That the petitioners cause an attested copy of their petition, with this order thereon, to be served on the Town Clerk of said town of Bridgewater, thirty days at least before the second Wednesday of the second Session of the present General Court, that all persons interested may then appear and show cause (if any they have) why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

"Sent down for concurrence.

"JOHN PHILLIPS, President."

"IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, June 4, 1819."

"Read and concurred.

"TIMOTHY BIGELOW, Speaker."

"A true copy. Attest:

"S. F. McCLEARY, Clerk of the Senate."

"BRIDGEWATER, September 27, 1819.

"This order of notice, with a copy thereof, was left with me by Abol Kingman, Esq.

"ELIAKIM HOWARD, Town Clerk."

At the second session of the General Court, the town of Bridgewater was represented by Daniel Howard, who had been chosen as the agent of the town to oppose the petition of Asa Howard and others for an act of incorporation. Remonstrances against the petition were also presented from Gideon Howard and ninety-eight others, and Eliab Whitman, Esq., and fifty-eight others, also residents of the North Parish, and a petition of Bela C. Dike and nineteen others, which we publish in full, to show the feeling of the parish at that time:

Remonstrance of Gideon Howard and others.

—The following is a true copy of Gideon Howard's remonstrance:

"To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in General Court assembled, January Term, 1820:

"The subscribers, inhabitants of the North Parish of the town of Bridgewater, beg leave respectfully to remonstrate against the petition of Asa Howard and others praying the General Court of Massachusetts to set off and incorporate the North Parish of the town of Bridgewater aforesaid with all the privileges of a town. Your remonstrants feel imperiously urged by a sense of duty to again come forward, the steady and decided supporters of the union of the town of Bridgewater. The preservation of the union, resources, influence, respectability, and friendly intercourse which subsists between the sections of so large a town is with them an object truly desirable; and, upon most candid examination, they are at a loss on what to bottom this eager desire to loosen the bands of its union and degrade its importance. It is a fact well known that but few towns in the county of this Commonwealth have managed their public business more correctly for fifty years past than the town of Bridgewater; and it is believed that, at the present moment, did not the question about division agitate and, indeed, irritate the feelings of its inhabitants, the business of the town might be performed understandingly, decently, and in order. We feel assured your Honors will search in vain for reasons to support an opinion that the lasting and substantial interests of the town will be promoted by division; and we feel equally assured that the separation of the section prayed for in the petition aforesaid will immediately result in a complete division of the whole town. Your remonstrants would not attempt a display of arguments or objections on this subject, but cheerfully submit their interest and wishes to your wise consideration. A former decree, on a petition to divide the town of Bridgewater, inspires your remonstrants with confidence in renewing their opposition to an impolitic measure. They are further encouraged by a recent vote of the town, which, by a majority of sixty-five votes, declared that the North Parish should continue a part of the town of Bridgewater. The town has at all times been uniform in its opposition to division, and an application being made to the

General Court for division has invariably voted by handsome majority to preserve its union. Your remonstrants, however, confident of success in their opposition, may be disappointed. With all due deference to the decision which the General Court may make on this important subject, anxious for the fate of Bridgewater as a town, they will early search for the evidence of a final result. And the first moment of doubt will induce them to petition your Honors to belong with the property which they respectfully hold to the town of Bridgewater.

"Gideon Howard.	Ebenezer Dunbar.
Luke Packard.	Samuel Wood.
Asa Battles.	Isaac Hartwell, Jr.
Shepard Packard.	James Willis.
James Cary.	Abijah Knapp.
Theron Ames.	Martin Dunbar.
Job Ames.	John Tilden.
Darius Howard.	John Tilden, Jr.
Lewis Howard.	Daniel Manley.
Sidney Howard.	Howard Marshall.
Moses Cary.	Gilbert Snell.
John Craft.	Enos Thayer.
Silas Packard.	Ephraim Cole.
Jonathan P. Crafts.	John Ames.
Jesse Perkins, Jr.	Rev. Thomas Beresford.
Ebenezer Edson.	Samuel Packard.
Seth Snow.	Isaac Eames.
John Smith.	Otis Alden.
Eliphalot Kingman.	Alvin Snell.
Josiah Perkins.	Shopard Snell.
Nahum Perkins.	Loring Brett.
Thomas Thompson.	Cyrus Howard.
John Thompson.	Nathan Packard.
Josiah Dunbar.	Samuel Bryant.
Silas Dunbar.	Seth Kingman.
Waldo Hayward.	Galen Manley.
Enos Thayer (2d).	Benjamin Marshall.
Seth Edson.	John Wales, Jr.
William Edson.	Ephraim Noyes.
Otis Howard.	Merritt Noyes.
Gideon Howard, Jr.	Oliver Howard, Jr.
Oliver Howard.	Barnabas Curtis.
Lott Blanchard.	David Noyes.
William French.	Moses Noyes.
Ezekiel Merritt.	John Ritchie.
M. H. Perkins.	Ansel Perkins.
Amos Whiting.	Robert Packard.
Turner Torrey.	Perez Robinson.
Isaachar Snell.	Ortho Hayward.
Shepard Keith.	Azor Packard.
Joseph Snell.	Zina Hayward.
Henry Kingman.	Daniel Howard, Jr.
Jacob Fuller.	David Battles.
Isaac Curtis.	Salmon Manley.
Charles Packard.	Austin Howard.
Preston Packard.	John Wales.
Caleb Copeland, Jr.	Eliab Whitman.
Oliver Jackson.	Samuel Holmes.
Charles Dunbar.	Jonathan Perkins.
Jacob Dunbar.	

"IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, January 15, 1820.
"Read and committed to the Committee on the Incorporation
of Towns.

"Sent up for concurrence. TIMOTHY BIGELOW, Speaker."

"IN SENATE, January 18, 1820.

"Read and concurred. JOHN PHILLIPS, President."

Remonstrance of Eliab Whitman and others.

—The following is a copy of the remonstrance of Eliab Whitman and others of the North Parish:

"To the Honorable the Senate and the Honorable the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in General Court assembled, Anno Dom. 1820.

"We, the undersigned inhabitants of the North Parish in Bridgewater, understanding that an order of notice from your honorable body has been served on said town of Bridgewater, purporting that Asa Howard and 213 others have petitioned the General Court praying that said North Parish may be set off from the town of Bridgewater, and incorporated into a separate town by the name of North Bridgewater, do most respectfully represent that, in our opinion, the proposed dismemberment of the town of Bridgewater cannot be supported by such reasons and arguments as will justify a measure so repugnant to the interest and happiness of the said North Parish, as well as to the town at large. We cannot conceive what new reasons or arguments can be offered for dividing the town. It is a fact that the population of said town has been nearly stationary for forty years past, and the distance from the centre has not increased, but in several instances has been considerably shortened, and the roads very much improved in that time. It is also a fact that there are sections of the south, east, and Titicut parishes nearly as remote from the centre of the town as the most remote section of the North Parish, and they cannot be much relieved by the proposed division. The town-house is a substantial building, and ample in its size, and with a very small expense might be made a convenient accommodation for our most numerous town-meetings. Nevertheless, should your Honors, in your great wisdom, think it expedient to grant the prayer of said petition, and incorporate the said North Parish into a distinct and separate town,

"We, the undersigned inhabitants of said North Parish, being deeply impressed with the belief that such a measure will be pregnant with many great and serious evils to said North Parish, do most earnestly wish, and humbly pray your Honors, that we, the said undersigned, may, with our estates, be exempted from said Act of Incorporation, and still retain our connection and relation to the town of Bridgewater; and, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

"Eliab Whitman.	Silas Dunbar, Jr.
Lott Blanchard.	Thomas Thompson.
Gideon Howard, Jr.	David Battles.
Lewis Howard.	Job Ames.
Darius Howard.	Asa Battles.
Theron Ames.	Ansel Perkins.
Martin Dunbar.	Turner Torrey.
Shepard Keith.	Hayward Marshall.
Jonathan Perkins.	James Willis.
M. H. Perkins.	Benjamin Marshall.
Jacob Dunbar.	Ezekiel Merritt.
Ebenezer Dunbar.	Josiah Perkins.
Charles Packard.	Silas Packard.
Shopard Snell.	Jacob Fuller.
Sidney Howard.	John Crafts.
Samuel Packard.	Josiah Dunbar.
Ephraim Noyes.	William French.
Moses Noyes.	John Wales, Jr.
Ortho Hayward.	Moses Cary.
Austin Howard.	Seth Snow.
Rev. Thomas Beresford.	K. Edson, his X mark.
John Tilden.	Jonathan P. Crafts.
Abijah Knapp.	John Tilden, Jr.

Seth Edson.
Nahum Perkins.
Josse Packard.
Isaac Curtis.
Oliver Howard.
Waldo Hayward.
John Wales.

Enos Thayer (2d).
Nathan Packard.
Joseph Snell.
Oliver Jackson.
Isaac Barnes.
William Edson.

"IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, January 10, 1820.
"Read and referred to the Committee on Incorporation of Towns.

"TIMOTHY BIGELOW, Speaker."

"IN SENATE, January 10, 1820.

"Read and concurred.

"JOHN PHILLIPS, President."

Petition in aid of Asa Howard and others.
—The following is a copy of a petition in aid of Asa Howard and others:

"To the Honorable Senate and the Honorable House of Representatives in General Court assembled, A.D. 1819:

"The petition of the undersigned inhabitants of the North Parish of Bridgewater humbly shows that whereas there is now pending before the honorable legislative body the petition of Asa Howard and two hundred and thirteen others praying for said North Parish to be set off into a town for various reasons did not sign said petition, but have since taken into consideration the subject-matter of said petition, and are of an opinion that it will be very advantageous to the inhabitants of said parish to be set off as aforesaid, and cannot see any disadvantage that will arise to the remaining part of the town by granting the prayer of said petitioners. For the foregoing reason your petitioners wish to have their names annexed to said petition, and, in duty bound, will ever pray.

Bolton C. Dike.	Abijah Pitcher.
Ebenezer Warren Jr.	Ephraim Brett.
William Cary.	Luke P. Lincoln.
Kiphrain Howard.	Joseph S. Packard.
Job Bryant.	Orin Packard.
Elisha Belcher.	Shubael Clark.
John Marshall.	John B. Harris.
Moses Packard.	Martin Snow.
Joel Packard.	Charles Gurney.
Algernon S. Silvester.	Issachar Snell."

"IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, January 18, 1820.
"Read and committed to the Committee on the Incorporation of Towns.

"Sent up for concurrence.

"TIMOTHY BIGELOW, Speaker."

"IN SENATE, January 18, 1820.

"Read and concurred.

"JOHN PHILLIPS, President."

Remonstrance of the Town of Bridgewater.
—The following is a copy of remonstrance from the town of Bridgewater, by Daniel Howard, Esq., as agent:

"To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled.

"The subscriber, an agent for the town of Bridgewater, duly appointed for this purpose, begs leave, in behalf of said town, respectfully to remonstrate against the petition of Asa Howard and others, praying that the North Parish of said Bridgewater

may be set off and incorporated into a separate town, by the name of North Bridgewater.

"This renewed attempt to divide the town of Bridgewater has been witnessed by a large majority of its inhabitants with feelings of regret and surprise. It was hoped and believed that the petitioners would acquiesce in the decision of the last General Court, whose attention was called to the subject by a petition, both in substance and in form like the present. The petitioners, however, having soon fit to renew the controversy, renders it necessary on the part of the town again to protest against the adoption of a measure which no exigence or necessity requires, and which, it is believed, would affect very injuriously the best interests of the inhabitants of Bridgewater.

"The evils which the petitioners suffer from their connection with the town are, as they allege, the distance which they have to travel to attend town-meetings, the badness of the roads at a certain season of the year, and the want of a house convenient for the transaction of the business of the town.

"There is no town in the Commonwealth the inhabitants of which, if so disposed, cannot complain of some inconveniences to which they are subjected in the transaction of their municipal concerns. The inconveniences experienced in this respect by the town of Bridgewater are not more numerous than what are suffered by the greater part of the towns in the State. The distance traveled by the petitioners to attend town-meetings, and the badness of the roads, may be inconveniences, but they are not more so now than they have ever been since the town was incorporated. They are inconveniences to which the inhabitants of every country town must, in a greater or less degree, submit, and to which the people of the North Parish, in their more unambitious days, quietly submitted, in the full persuasion, no doubt, that they could not be remedied without subjecting themselves and the town to others of a much more serious and formidable nature.

"It may be asserted, however, with truth, that the roads in Bridgewater are, generally speaking, uncommonly good. They have been much improved, and, within a few years, new ones have been opened, lessening the distance of travel from various parts of the town (particularly the North Parish) to the centre.

"The numerous population of Bridgewater, to which the petitioners have alluded, constitutes no impediment to the correct and orderly transaction of the business of the town.

"Their system of town government, practiced upon for many years, very much facilitates the management of their municipal concerns. Each parish has the nomination, and, in fact, the appointment of its proportion of town officers, and thus the interests of all are equally consulted.

"If the town house is out of repair, as stated in the petition, it can be easily fitted so as to accommodate all the inhabitants, and nothing has prevented this but the fear of a division, which the petitioners have contributed so much to excite and keep alive.

"The whole amount, then, of what the petitioners would gain by a separation would be barely saving to themselves of a few miles' travel, an advantage too inconsiderable to balance the many disadvantages to the town at large, of which such a measure must be productive.

"The separation of the North would doubtless be followed by a total dismemberment of the ancient and respectable town. A short time would see us divided into four or five petty towns, with an increase of expense to each, involved in perpetual litigations with each other, and vexed with internal broils. The seeds of dissension are already sown among us, and wait only the favorable moment of a separation to spring up and yield a plentiful harvest.

"It is unnecessary to pursue this subject further, and set

down in order all that can be said against granting the request of the petitioners. Enough has been said in this brief statement, it is apprehended, to convince every candid and reflecting mind that a separation of the North Parish would, to itself, be productive of no real advantage, but to the town of great and lasting injury.

"January 18, 1820."

"DANIEL HOWARD."

"IN SENATE, January 18, 1820.

"Read and committed to the Committee on Incorporation of Towns.

"Sent down for concurrence.

"JOHN PHILLIPS, President."

"IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, January 18, 1820.

"Read and concurred.

"TIMOTHY BIGELOW, Speaker."

"The Committee of both Houses appointed to consider applications for the Incorporation of Towns, to whom was referred the petition of Asa Howard and others, inhabitants of the north precinct of Bridgewater, praying that said precinct may be incorporated into a separate town, have had the same under consideration, and ask leave to report, that the prayer of the petition be so far granted that the petitioners have leave to bring in a bill for that purpose.

"Which is respectfully submitted, by order of Committee.

"EBEN GAY, Chairman."

"IN SENATE, February 2, 1820.

"Read and accepted.

"Sent down for concurrence.

"JOHN PHILLIPS, President."

"IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Feb. 11, 1820.

"Read and concurred.

"E. H. MILLS, Speaker pro tem."

Vote of the Town.—The vote on the acceptance of the report was seventy-eight in favor, and sixty-eight opposed. An effort was made to reconsider the above vote, which was rejected.

In the first session held in June, 1820, the petition was again presented, and the following action taken:

"IN SENATE, June 10, 1820.

"On the petition aforesaid, Ordered, That the petitioners cause an attested copy of their petition, with this order thereon, to be served on the Town Clerk of Bridgewater, thirty days at least before the first Wednesday of the next session of the present General Court, that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause (if any they have) why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

"Sent down for concurrence."

"JOHN PHILLIPS, President."

"IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, June 10, 1820.

"Read and concurred.

"E. H. MILLS, Speaker."

"A true copy. Attest:

"S. F. McCLEARY, Clerk of the Senate."

"Received this order of notice by hand of Abel Kingman, Esq., the seventh day of August, 1820.

"ELIAKIM HOWARD, Town Clerk of Bridgewater."

The town, upon the receipt of the above order of notice, held a meeting Nov. 6, 1820, "to see whether the town would vote to be divided." One hundred and forty-four voted in favor of division, and one hundred and sixty-four against the same.

The meeting then adjourned to the 24th of November, at which time the vote was put to see whether they would choose an agent to oppose a division of the town. Two hundred and six voted to choose an agent, and three hundred and twenty-one voted against the same. This is the last attempt of the town to oppose the passage of the bill to incorporate the North Parish into a town.

Petition of Jesse Packard and others in aid of Asa Howard.—At the next session of the General Court, held in Boston, January, 1821, the subject of division was again brought to their notice, as appears of record. The petition was read and referred to the Committee on Incorporation of Towns, Jan. 18, 1821, together with the following petition:

"To the Honorable Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

"The undersigned humbly represent that we did, in the course of the last year, sign a paper remonstrating against the petition of Asa Howard and others, inhabitants of the North Parish of Bridgewater, praying for said parish to be incorporated into a town, and was at that time fully of an opinion that it would be best for the town to keep together; but, taking into consideration the petition of the West Parish to become a town, and the proceedings of the town at a late meeting on the subject of said petition, do not think it proper to oppose any further; but if the honorable Legislature should think proper to grant the prayer of the said Asa Howard and others, we wish to be incorporated with them, notwithstanding any petition to the contrary.

"NORTH PARISH, Jan. 10, 1821.

"Jesse Packard.

"Hayward Marshall.

"Oliver Jackson.

"Nathan Packard.

"Jacob Dunbar.

"Ansor Perkins.

"Ebenezer Dunbar.

"Samuel Bryant.

"Ezekiel Merritt.

"Job Ames.

"Turner Torrey.

"Theron Ames.

"Abijah Knapp.

"Shepard Snell."

"Isaac Hartwell, Jr.

The committee to whom was referred the above petitions reported as follows, namely:

"COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"The committee of both Houses, to whom was referred the petition of Asa Howard and others, praying that the North Precinct, in the town of Bridgewater, in the county of Plymouth, may be set off from Bridgewater, and incorporated into a separate town, have had the same under consideration, and ask leave to report that the prayer of the petition be so far granted that the petitioners have leave to bring in a bill for that purpose.

"Which is respectfully submitted, by order of the committee.

"MARK DOOLITTLE, Chairman."

"IN SENATE, June 9, 1821.

"Read and accepted.

"Sent down for concurrence.

"JOHN PHILLIPS, President."

"IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, June 11, 1821.

"Read and concurred.

"JOSIAH QUINCY, Speaker."

Act of Incorporation.—The following is a copy of the bill as passed by both Houses, assembled June 15, 1821:

"An Act to establish the town of North Bridgewater.
"SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by authority of the same:

"That all that part of the North Parish of Bridgewater which lies within the said town of Bridgewater, according to the present territorial limits thereof, be and hereby is established as a separate town, by the name of North Bridgewater; and the inhabitants of the said town of North Bridgewater are hereby vested with all the powers and privileges, and shall also be subject to all the duties and requisitions of other corporate towns, according to the constitution and laws of this commonwealth.

"SECTION 2. Be it further enacted, That the inhabitants of the town of North Bridgewater shall be helden to pay the arrears of all State, county, and town taxes which have been legally assessed upon them, together with their proportion of all debts due from the said town of Bridgewater prior to the date of this act; and the said town of North Bridgewater shall be entitled to receive their proportion of the said debts and taxes due to the said town of Bridgewater, when collected and paid into the treasury of said town; and the said town of North Bridgewater shall be entitled to hold their proportion, according to the present valuation of all the real and personal property belonging to the town of Bridgewater before the passing of this act.

"SECTION 3. Be it further enacted, That the said town of North Bridgewater shall be helden to support their proportion of the poor of the town of Bridgewater which are now chargeable to said town, which proportion shall be ascertained by the present valuation of the town; and all persons who may hereafter become chargeable as paupers to the said towns of Bridgewater or North Bridgewater shall be considered as belonging to that town on the territory of which they had their settlement at the time of the passing of this act, and shall in future be chargeable to that town only.

"SECTION 4. Be it further enacted, That all future State and County taxes which may be levied on the said towns of Bridgewater and North Bridgewater, previous to a new valuation, shall be assessed and paid in the same proportion as they now are according to the present valuation.

"SECTION 5. Be it further enacted, That any Justice of the Peace for the County of Plymouth is hereby empowered, upon application therefor, to issue a warrant, directed to a freehold inhabitant of the said town of North Bridgewater, requiring him to notify and warn the inhabitants thereof qualified to vote in town affairs to meet at such convenient time and place as shall be appointed in the said warrant, for the choice of such officers as towns are by law required to choose and appoint at their annual town-meetings."

"In House of Representatives, June 14, 1821.

"This bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

"JOSIAH QUINCY, Speaker.

"In Senate, June 15, 1821.

"This bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

"JOHN PHILLIPS, President.

"June 15, 1821.

"Approved.

"J. BROOKS."

The first town-meeting held after the incorporation

of the same was July 4, 1821. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Daniel Huntington, the pastor of the First Congregational Church. Joseph Sylvester, Esq., was chosen moderator, and Col. Edward Southworth town clerk. Abel Kingman, Esq., Howard Cary, Esq., and Capt. Zechariah Gurney were chosen selectmen, after which the other town officers were chosen. The number of voters present at the first town-meeting was about two hundred.

CHAPTER III.

SITUATION AND TOPOGRAPHY.

Situation and Extent—Topography—Centre Village—Campello—"Sprague's" or Factory Village—Salisbury Heights—Northwest Bridgewater—Rivers, Brooks, Hills—Natural History—Birds, Fish, Wild Animals—Geological Formation—Official History—Selectmen—Assessors—Town Clerks—Treasurers—Moderators—Dates of Annual Meetings—Engineers of the Fire Department—Councillors—Senators—Representatives to the General Court—Coroners—Notaries Public—Deputy Sheriffs—Justices of the Peace—Trial Justices—Votes for Governor in Brockton—List of Governors.

Brockton is a city in the northwest part of Plymouth County,—bordering on Bristol County on the west, and Norfolk County on the north,—and is situated between $42^{\circ} 03'$ and $42^{\circ} 08'$ north latitude, and between $70^{\circ} 57'$ and $71^{\circ} 01'$ west longitude; and is bounded on the north by Randolph and Stoughton, on the east by Abington and East Bridgewater, on the south by West Bridgewater, on the west by Easton. It is twenty miles south from Boston, thirty miles northeast from Providence, twenty-four miles northwest from Plymouth, the shire-town of Plymouth County, sixteen miles southeast from Dedham, the shire-town of Norfolk County, fifteen miles northeast from Taunton, a half shire-town of Bristol County, thirty-five miles northerly from New Bedford, thirty and one-quarter miles northeast from Fall River, forty-nine and one-quarter miles northeast from Newport, R. I., one hundred miles from Provincetown, two hundred and ten miles from New York by rail and steamer. The city is five and a half miles in length from east to west, and five miles in width from north to south, and contains about thirteen thousand acres, and is about four and a half miles square,—has a total length of nearly one hundred miles of public streets, and it may truly be called a "live" place.

Campello.—The next in importance is a neat and pleasant locality, about one and a half miles south from the centre of the city, formerly known as "Plain Village," now Campello. This name was first sug-

gested to the citizens of Plain Village at the time of the establishment of the post-office, in February, 1850, on account of the name of Plain Village being often confounded with other places spelled nearly the same. It was proposed by Rev. Daniel Huntington, and unanimously adopted by the people as a proper one, it signifying a small plain. It has always been noted for its extensive manufacturing establishments of boots, shoes, cabinet furniture, and musical instruments; and the thrift and industry of her citizens may be clearly seen in the neat and tidy appearance of the small cottages scattered throughout the limits of the same. The growth of this place was materially checked, May 23, 1853, by one of the most destructive fires that ever occurred in the city, if not in the county. It is now growing rapidly, and bids fair to be among the best localities for business. Here there is a large amount of business done in the shoe trade, several large establishments being engaged in manufacturing goods for foreign markets, the owners or proprietors of which have stores for the sale of goods in Boston, one manufactory of musical instruments, several variety stores, grocery stores, post-office, railroad depot near by, rendering it a desirable place for trade or for a private residence. The main street runs the entire length of the city, north and south, with graceful elms on either side. There are schools in the place and five churches.

Salisbury Square.—Sprague's Factory Village, or Salisbury Square, is another small and beautifully-located cluster of houses and manufacturing establishments, about three-fourths of a mile east of the main street of the city, on the road leading to Abington. There is a large manufactory of last and boot-trees in this place, with water- and steam-power, formerly owned and conducted by the late Chandler Sprague, Esq., to whom the citizens of that portion of the city owe their success for the enterprising manner in which he rendered the place attractive. Several years since he erected a large and convenient building for his use, in which were conducted several branches of manufacturing; also a beautiful residence now owned by Dr. S. J. Gruver, situated but a short distance from the factory; also a store. In this vicinity is a neat and roomy school-house, having a tower, with a bell; a saw-mill, and several shoe manufactories, besides other establishments for the manufacture of shoe tools.

Brockton Heights.—The next is the "West Shares, or "Northwest Bridgewater" (now known as "Brockton Heights"), a prominent height of land from which magnificent views may be had. It is the

highest portion of land to be found in all the four Bridgewaters. On the north we have a view of the Blue Hills of Milton, and on the west we have a picturesque view of the Western Hills; and no place can excel it for its lovely scenery and its healthful locality. The land is of a good quality, and the people in this portion of the town are mostly farmers. In immediate proximity to this place is one Methodist Church, school, post-office, and store, and is situated at about equal distance from Stoughton and Centre of Brockton.

Rivers and Brooks.—This town is well watered by brooks and streams, only one large enough to be called a river, and that of small size. Most of these have had mills erected upon them. The most prominent of these is the Salisbury River, which rises in the town of Stoughton, running southerly one-half mile west of the Centre Village, till it crosses Belmont Street, a short distance below the mill known as the Caleb Howard Mill, when it turns and runs east till it meets Trout Brook.

This brook also rises in the southerly part of Stoughton, and runs south about a half-mile east of the middle of the town till it meets Salisbury Brook, near Sprague's works. At this point the two are joined, and run in a southerly direction, a short distance east of Campello village, into the town of East Bridgewater.

Beaver Brook is another stream, rising in Weymouth; runs in a southerly direction, and forming a boundary-line between Abington and North Bridgewater, till it enters East Bridgewater. Another river rises in Easton, and runs through the southwest part of the town into West Bridgewater, and is called Cowesett Brook.

Mike's Brook rises in the northeast part of the town, and runs southwesterly, and empties into Trout Brook, and is a very small stream.

West Meadow Brook rises north of the residence of Caleb Phillips, near Pleasant Street, and runs in a southerly direction into West Bridgewater, near Henry Jackson's.

Another small stream rises in the south part of Stoughton and north part of Brockton, near George W. Hunt's; running southeasterly it empties into Salisbury Brook, near Galen Packard's mill.

Also, a small stream rises near the residence of the late Deacon Silvanus French, and, running south, enters West Bridgewater east of the late residence of Nahum Hayward, and empties into Salisbury River.

Although the streams in this town are small, there has been, at various times, considerable manufacturing done by water-power. There are no ponds in town of

any size, excepting those made by flowing meadows for mill-privileges, the largest in town being that at Sprague's works, next at Howard's mills, and one at Tilden's Corner. There is about a thousand acres in the town covered by water, the balance is well divided into woodland, pasturing, and mowing, and there is no city or town in the county where there is less unproductive or unimproved land than in this town. There are over four thousand acres of good woodland, and over eleven hundred acres of land tilled, exclusive of orcharding; over fifteen hundred acres of good upland mowing land, about eighty acres of orcharding, about six hundred acres of fresh meadow, about three thousand acres of pasture land.

Hills.—Of the town of Brockton, we may say that its surface is comparatively level, with but a few hills. Besides those already mentioned, there are some elevated spots here and there, prominent among which is Cary Hill, situated in the northeast part of the town, overlooking the village on the south, gently sloping in either direction, from the top of which we may get pure air and fine views in an autumn day. When the leaves are turned into rich drapery, it is worth while to ride to this place for the prospect that may be had. It is of very easy access by good roads, and the wonder is that it is not more generally selected as a place of residence by those wishing a healthy and retired locality. The land in the immediate vicinity is good, well adapted to tillage, produces fine crops with little labor.

Prospect Hill is another high and pleasant spot of land, very desirable for building purposes, and but a short distance from the village in a northwest direction, west of the late Capt. Asa Jones' residence. On this height are many fine residences.

Ridge Hill is a rough and rocky pasture, running from near the residence of Freeman Holmes, in the south part of the town, northerly for about one mile, and has been much celebrated for its plentiful crops of huckleberries and blackberries.

Stone-House Hill is situated on the boundary-line between Brockton and Easton, a short distance west of the shoe manufactory of Jonas Reynolds at Tilden's Corner. At this place is an old cave, made in the solid stone ledge, and is said to have been used by the Indians as a dwelling. The cave may now be seen as formerly used. It is situated on the old road leading from Brockton to Easton. A pastoral poem was written by George H. Fullerton, Esq., the late postmaster of Brockton. This work is worthy of a perusal.

Natural History.—To the true votary of science everything in nature presents a lovely aspect. "To

him there are books in the running streams, sermons in stones, good in every thing."

"There's a pleasure in the pathless woods;
There is society where none intrudes."

Every town has its natural history, and every mile of its surface, with its hills and plains, its rivers, ponds, rocks, and trees,—all have a charm that clusters around the home of childhood. The forests of Brockton consist of red-, white-, and sugar-maple (although the latter is scarce, it is occasionally found), white-, red-, and black-ash, the tremulous poplar and verdant hewlock, the tall spruce, much used in building, white-ash, used for carriage-work, scythes, and rake-handles, for hoops, sieve-rims, and boxes, and a superior wood for oars. Sassafras was in early times quite plenty, valuable only for medicinal purposes. Chestnut is not abundant. White-oak is used for carriages, red-oak for casks, the bark of which is used for tanning; hickory affording plenty of good shell-barks; butternut is not common,—here and there a tree; white-pine is tolerably plenty, although it has been of late much cut for fuel and building purposes; pitch-pine is quite plenty,—good only for fuel, being knotty and pitchy; red cedar, used for rail-fences and pencil-woods, also very useful for linings to chests, as a protection from moths; red-beech, used for plane, woods, last, and boot-tree forms. Tall and graceful elms rejoice the eye in every direction. In the early settlement of the town large quantities of ship-timber of oak and chestnut were carried from the town to the sea-shore towns of Weymouth, Scituate, and Duxbury. Among those who did a large trade in that line were Messrs. Abel and Eliphalet Kingman, and, later, Edwin H. Kingman. Of late years a ready market is found at home for all the wood cut, where formerly large lots were either carried to Boston and the seaport towns, or made into charcoal, and then sent to Boston. Since the railroads have been built wood has been much used on the locomotives, and has made it scarce at times, but if we take a look about the town we shall find "a few more left of the same sort."

Fruit-Trees.—Of this kind of tree not so great a variety is found as in many places, although the writer is happy in believing that there is an increasing interest being felt in this most important of agricultural pursuits,—that of raising fruit. The most common fruit is the apple. There is a fair assortment of them in the town, and the new orchards contain choice varieties, while the old and wild orchards have given way to the woodman's axe. Now the apple is a staple article of consumption, the consumers

being more numerous than the producers, and people are looking more to the cultivation of all kinds than ever before. Choice varieties are grafted upon the stumps of old trees, and were it not for the borers that eat the roots, canker-worms and caterpillars that eat the leaves and branches, we might look with delight upon as fine orchards as could be found in any place. These pests have destroyed the orchards, as grasshoppers have the nice fields of grass, and the ways and means of ridding the orchards of these plagues is not yet fully understood. Next to the apple comes the pear-tree, which does not appear to thrive as well in this town as in many others, the land not being well adapted for this kind of fruit, though of late many have been successful, and raised choice kinds.

Peaches are raised to a very limited extent, the climate not being adapted for the successful cultivation of this variety. The trees are said to be short-lived, and do not flourish.

Cherries do very well, and much is being done in this kind of small fruit, many varieties being cultivated. Of the native shrubs, we find the town has the usual variety,—such as the blueberry and huckleberry,—that affords employment for the boys and girls in a pleasant afternoon, and a source of pleasure to older persons, furnishing an agreeable repast when eaten with milk. Then we find the raspberry, gooseberry, and thimbleberry. Of the raspberries, there are the red and white, that grow wild, and are cultivated in gardens. Gooseberries of late years have become an article of much use, many new varieties having been introduced, the best of which is the English variety, that grow as large as shellbarks. Then we have the currant, an exceedingly useful article of culture, and easily raised, valuable for wine or table use. Of these we have also several varieties, —red, white, and black. Then comes that highly-esteemed and valuable luxury,—“a dish of ripe strawberries, smothered in cream.” These are found in many places growing wild in the pastures, and, although they are sweet and delicious, they are found so scarce that not much account is made of them. The cultivated fruit of this kind is a favorite dish, of which there is a great variety, among which are the “Hovey’s Seedlings,” “Early Virginia,” and “Boston Pine.” These are fast becoming an article of cultivation as much as the potato or corn, and large amounts are cultivated in the gardens and fields of this town. The first that were raised for market to any extent were those by Mr. B. F. Lawton, of the West Shares. Since then several have raised them with profit and sent them to market, among whom

are C. H. Packard, at Campello, and Ira Copeland.

“Wife, into the garden, and set me a plot
With strawberry-roots of the best to be got;
Such growing abroad among thorns in the wood,
Well chosen and picked, prove excellent and good.”

Tusser.

Birds.—The birds common in this locality are the quail, partridge, snipe, woodpecker, woodcock, sparrow, thrush, robin, blue-bird, bobolink, wren, pewee, lark, king-bird, blue-jay, black-bird, chickadee, marten, barn- and bank-swallow, cat-bird, cuckoo, hummingbird, kingfisher, whip-poor-will, owl, hawk, crow, bats. Wild geese occasionally alight on the small ponds in the outskirts of the town.

“What songs with those of birds can vie,
From the goldfinch that on high
Swings its wee hammock in the sky?”

CANNING.

Fish.—Among the different kinds of fish that abound in our streams may be found the trout, pickerel, sucker, shiner, minnow, hornpout, eels, perch. Herrings in early days used to run up the rivers, but of late are seldom found.

Wild Animals.—The early forests in town had their share of vexatious animals that were common in this part of the country,—as wolves, wild-cat. Foxes have become shy of company. Skunk, musquash, and mink have been severely hunted. Wood-chucks, rabbits, and squirrels of different kinds. Racoons, that damaged the cornfields, have almost disappeared. Moles and meadow-mice are found in the fields, and often do much damage, gnawing bark off of trees in winter.

But the worst enemy the early settlers had to contend with among the beast kind was the wolf, which troubled the infant settlements exceedingly,—so much that shepherds were appointed over the flocks by day, and they were put in folds at night and securely guarded,—and even after the town became quite thickly settled these pests would make night hideous by their howling around the farms. Rewards were offered by the town for their heads, and wolf-traps were common in all parts of the town.

Geology.—The geological formation of Brockton is similar to many other towns in Plymouth County. The hills, meadows, large plains and intervals, deep swamps and rocky pastures furnish food for almost all kinds of grass, trees, and shrubs. Of the rocky portions of the town we find sienite, or composition of feldspar, quartz, and hornblende. Says Dr. Hitchcock, in his survey through the State,—

“The most elegant variety of porphyritic sienite that I have met with in the State occurs in North Bridgewater and Abing-

ton, and in other parts of Plymouth County. Its base consists of quartz and feldspar, with an abundance of epidote, disseminated and in veins. This rock, if polished, would form, it seems to me, the most ornamental stone in the State. The feldspar, crystal, that constitutes it a porphyry, are of a flesh color. There is a dark-colored mineral diffused throughout the mass, which may be hornblende or mica."

In some sections of the town slaty formations exist to a slight extent, but of very little account.

Where mica is found plenty in the composition it is sometimes called sienite granite.

Large quantities of peat have been cut in the meadows of the town in past times, and it is now being used as a fuel, which is of an excellent quality.

Large quantities of iron ore have been found in the western and other sections of the town, and some has been manufactured into iron. It is not, however, plenty now, and the business of making it into iron ceased several years since.

Official History.—There are many who like to know who have had the management of public affairs both in town and State. To see a list of those having held positions of trust and confidence can hardly fail to be of interest to us as showing the estimate in which they were held by their fellow citizens. To be a selectman, or "townsman," as they were sometimes called, was considered as being one of the "fathers of the town." The selectmen have nearly the control of the affairs of a town, and it is very common, even to this day, in town-meetings, "to refer the matter to the selectmen, with full powers," or to leave business at the discretion of the selectmen, with suggestions from the town. Hence the value that should be placed upon such officers, and the reason why none but men of good judgment and integrity should be selected. Anything and everything, not otherwise provided by law, in regard to town affairs, falls by custom to the care of the selectmen, and generally such men have been chosen.

SELECTMEN.

List of selectmen from the incorporation of the town of North Bridgewater, now Brockton, to its incorporation as a city:

Howard Cary, 1821, '22, '23, '24.
Zachariah Gurney, 1821, '22, '23.
Abel Kingman, 1821, '22, '23.
Eliphalet Kingman, 1824, '25, '26, '27, '28.
Ephraim Cole, Jr., 1824, '25, '26, '27, '28.
John Packard, 1824, '25.
Robert Packard, 1824.
Caleb Howard, 1824.
Jesse Perkins, 1826, '27, '28.
Benjamin Kingman, 1829, '30, '31, '32, '33.
Darius Howard, 1829, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35.
Nathaniel Perkins, 1830, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35, '36.
Linus Howard, 1834, '35.

Lucius Kingman, 1834, '35.
Albert Smith, 1836, '37, '38.
Lorenzo Wade, 1836.
Nathaniel H. Cross, 1836, '37.
Isaac Eames, 1837, '39, '40, '50.
Newton Shaw, 1840, '41, '42, '43, '44.
Caleb Copeland, 1836, '40, '41, '42, '45.
Josiah W. Kingman, 1838, '39, '40, '41, '58, '60, '61, '62, '63.
Peter Marshall, 1842, '43, '43.
Col. Nathan Jones, 1843, '44.
George Clark, 1846, '47, '48, '49, '50, '51, '52, '53, '54, '72.
Bela Koith, 1845, '46, '47, '48, '51, '52, '53, '54.
Frederick Howard, 1849.
John Field, 1849.
Marcus Packard, 1851, '52, '53.
Ellis Packard, 1855, '59, '60, '61.
William H. Cooper, 1855.
Vinal Lyon, 1855.
Franklin Ames, 1856, '57, '58, '59, '60, '61, '62, '63.
Edwin H. Kingman, 1846, '47, '48, '56, '57.
Franklin Keith, 1856, '57, '58.
Nelson J. Foss, 1859, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '72.
Isaac Kingman, 1850, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '77.
Ruel Richmond, 1854.
Nathan Packard (2d), 1862, '63.
Jonas R. Perkins, 1864.
Rufus L. Thatcher, 1864, '65, '66, '67.
George Stevens, 1866.
Jonathan White, 1868.
Elbridge G. Aimee, 1869.
Henry A. Ford, 1870, '71, '73, '74, '75, '76, '79, '80, '81.
Albert Keith, 1871.
Welcome H. Wales, 1873, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78.
Davis S. Packard, 1875, '76, '78.
Simeon F. Packard, 1877.
Henry Southworth, 1877.
Sanford Winter, 1877.
Henry B. Packard, 1878.
Daniel Dunbar, 1878, '81.
John J. Whipple, 1878.
Henry H. Packard, 1879, '80, '81.
William W. Cross, 1879, '80.
Ziba C. Keith, 1879.
Walter F. Cleveland, 1879.
William S. Green, 1880.
Henry E. Lincoln, 1880, '81.
Rufus P. Kingman, 1881.

ASSESSORS.

List of assessors¹ of the town of North Bridgewater and Brockton from 1875 to the date of its becoming a city, March 28, 1874:

Edward Crocker, 1875.
Henry A. Ford, 1871, '76, '76.
David S. Packard, 1875, '76, '78.
Henry Southworth, 1876, '77.²
Isaac Kingman, 1877.
Simeon F. Packard, 1877, '79, '81.
Frederic Howard, 1870.

¹ The selectmen have performed the duties of assessors and overseers of the poor from the incorporation of the town to 1875, at which date they became a distinct board of officers.

² Three assessors previous to 1877, then five were chosen.

Elisha H. Joslyn, 1877, '79.
 Henry E. Lincoln, 1878, '79, '80.
 L. F. Severance, 1878.
 Barnabas Snow, 1880.
 Albert Keith, 1880.
 William Rankin in 1880, '81.
 Rufus C. Kimball, 1881.

TOWN CLERKS.

List of town clerks of North Bridgewater, now Brockton, from its incorporation to its incorporation as a city, with the years each has served:

Col. Edward Southworth, 1821, '22, '23, '24, '25, '26, '27, '28, '29.
 Jesse Perkins, 1830, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35, '36, '37, '38.
 Franklin Ames, 1839, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48, '49, '50, '51, '52, '53, '54.
 Horatio E. Payne, 1855, '56, '57, '58, '59, '60, '61.
 Welcomme H. Wales, 1862, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78.
 Henry A. Ford, 1879, '80, '81.

TREASURERS.

List of treasurers of the town of North Bridgewater, now Brockton, from its incorporation to its incorporation into a city:

Col. Edward Southworth, 1821-29.
 Jesse Perkins, 1830-38.
 Franklin Ames, 1839-54.
 Francis M. French, 1855.
 Rufus P. Kingman, 1866-64.
 Onakes S. Soule, 1865-81.

MODERATORS.

Date of the annual town-meetings, and list of moderators from the incorporation of the town to the present time:

July 4, 1821. Joseph Sylvester.
 March 18, 1822. Joseph Sylvester.
 " 22, 1823. " "
 " 15, 1824. " "
 " 14, 1825. " "
 " 13, 1826. " "
 " 12, 1827. Abel Kingman.
 " 10, 1828. Joseph Sylvester.
 " 9, 1829. " "
 " 8, 1830. Abel Kingman.
 " 7, 1831. " "
 " 5, 1832. Joseph Sylvester.
 " 18, 1833. " "
 " 17, 1834. " "
 " 2, 1835. " "
 " 7, 1836. Nathan Jones.
 " 6, 1837. " "
 " 5, 1838. Joseph Sylvester.
 " 4, 1839. Nathan Jones.
 " 2, 1840. " "
 " 8, 1841. " "
 " 14, 1842. " "
 " 20, 1843. Jesse Perkins.
 " 18, 1844. " "
 " 17, 1845. " "

March 16, 1846. Jesse Perkins.
 " 15, 1847. " "
 " 20, 1848. " "
 " 19, 1849. " "
 " 11, 1850. " "
 " 24, 1851. " "
 " 1, 1852. " "
 " 7, 1853. " "
 " 6, 1854. " "
 April 2, 1855. W. H. Cooper.
 March 24, 1856. George Clark.
 " 30, 1857. " "
 " 22, 1858. " "
 " 29, 1859. " "
 " 12, 1860. W. H. Cooper.
 " 4, 1861. Rodolphus H. Williams.
 " 10, 1862. " "
 " 9, 1863. " "
 " 14, 1864. " "
 " 7, 1865. " "
 " 5, 1866. " "
 " 4, 1867. " "
 " 9, 1868. " "
 " 8, 1869. " "
 " 7, 1870. " "
 " 1, 1871. " "
 " 11, 1872. " "
 " 3, 1873. " "
 " 9, 1874. " "
 " 1, 1875. " "
 " 6, 1876. " "
 " 6, 1877. " "
 " 4, 1878. " "
 " 3, 1879. " "
 " 1, 1880. " "
 " 7, 1881. " "

ENGINEERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

List of engineers of the fire department since its organization, in 1846:

Benjamin Kingman, 1846, '47,	Darius Howard, 1854, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59.
Edward Southworth, 1846, '47, '58.	Lewis Fisher, 1855, '56, '57, '58, '59.
Josiah W. Kingman, 1846, '47, '48, '49, '50, '51, '52, '54.	Nelson J. Foss, 1857, '58, '59, '61.
Charles Lincoln, 1846, '47, '48, '49, '50, '51, '52, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59.	Barnabas H. Gray, 1858, '59.
Ruel Richmond, 1846, '47, '48, '49, '50, '51, '52, '54.	Chas. L. Hathaway, 1858, '59.
Chandler Sprague, 1846, '47, '48, '49, '50, '51, '53.	Daniel Dunbar, 1859.
William S. Gay, 1846, '47, '48.	Alpheus K. Harmon, 1860.
Bela Keith, 1849, '50, '51, '52.	Benjamin P. Lucas, 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71.
Benjamin G. Stoddard, 1849, '50, '51, '52.	George Sawyer, 1864, '65.
Charles Howard, 1852, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59.	Samuel McLaughlin, 1864, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71.
Lorenzo D. Hervey, 1853, '54.	Isaac H. Hartwell, 1864, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71.
Francis M. French, 1853, '55, '56, '57.	William Stevens, 1866, '67, '68, '69, '70.
Aaron B. Drake, 1853, '54, '55, '56, '57.	H. D. Kendrick, 1871.
Enochiah S. Holmes, 1872, '73, '74, '75, '76, '78, '80, '81.	E. L. Stevens, 1871.
Edwin H. Kingman, 1854.	

¹ Chosen to take the place of H. B. Lincoln.

Benjamin S. Clark, 1872, '73,
'74.
David R. Eldred, 1872, '73,
'74, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80,
'81.
Elijah Hollis, 1872.
Charles M. Trilou, 1872.
Josiah S. Lincoln, 1873, '74.
Samuel Waterman, 1873, '74,
'75, '76, '77.
J. B. Hollis, 1873, '74.
J. Lowell French, 1876, '77.
Kenneth McLeod, 1876, '77,
'78, '79.

William H. Jacobs, 1876, '77,
'78, '79, '80.
Henry A. Willis, 1876, '77, '78,
'79, '80, '81.
Zenas L. Marston, 1877, '78,
'79, '80, '81.
Charles Eaton, 1881.
Solomon Leighton, 1875.
R. B. Grover, 1875.
Francis Goodwin, 1875.
Uriah Macoy, 1875.
William S. Green, 1878.

COUNCILLORS.

Executive councilor from District No. 8:

Hon. Franklin Ames, 1859.

SENATORS.

State senators from North Bridgewater and Brockton:

Hon. Abel Kingman, 1836, '37.	Hon. Edward Crocker, 1868.
Hon. Jesse Perkins, 1841, '43.	Hon. Jonathan White, 1869, '77, '78.
Rev. Azariah B. Wheeler, 1857.	Hon. Henry W. Robinson, 1875, '76.
Hon. Edward Southworth, Jr., 1861.	

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE GENERAL COURT.

List of representatives to the General Court from the town of North Bridgewater and Brockton from its incorporation to the time of its incorporation into a city:

Caleb Howard, 1822.	Rev. A. B. Wheeler, 1856.
Howard Cary, 1823, '24.	Rev. Paul Cough, 1857, '58.
Capt. John Packard, 1825.	Edward Southworth, Jr., 1859, '60.
Abel Kingman, 1828, '29, '30, '36, '37.	Lorenzo D. Hervey, 1861, '62.
Ephraim Cole, 1829, '30.	George B. Dunbar, 1863.
Rev. John Goldsbury, 1831.	Jonathan White, 1865.
Eliphalet Kingman, 1831.	Nelson J. Foss, 1864.
Lucius Kingman, 1834, '35.	Uriah Macoy, 1866.
Albert Smith, 1838, '39.	C. C. Bixby, 1867.
Elijah Whitman, 1840, '41.	Welcome II. Wales, 1868, '70.
Benjamin Kingman, 1842, '43.	I. C. Lewis, 1869.
Daniel Huntington, 1844.	Loring Thayer, 1871, '72.
Henry French, 1845, '46.	Edward O. Noyes, 1872, '73.
Josiah W. Kingman, 1847, '48.	T. M. House, 1873.
Jesse Perkins, 1831, '33, '34, '36, '37, '39, '40, '49, '51, '52.	Ziba C. Keith, 1874, '75.
No choice 1850.	Alfred Laws, 1875.
Nathan Perkins, 1853.	Henry B. Packard, 1877.
No choice 1854.	Bhalis Sanfort, Jr., 1877.
Lewis Fisher, 1855.	Alfred C. Monroe, 1878, '79.
	Albert Keith, 1879, '80.
	Davis S. Packard, 1880, '81.

CORONERS.

Coroners in the town of North Bridgewater, now Brockton:

Thomas Packard, Dec. 17, 1811.
Thomas Wales, Jr., July 3, 1821.
Benjamin A. Packard, Feb. 11, 1856.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Notaries public in the town of North Bridgewater, now Brockton:

Jonas R. Perkins, Dec. 6,	Hamilton L. Gibbs, June 14, 1853.
'70, '80, '81.	1878.
Charles Eaton, 1881.	George W. Bryant, May 10, 1854.
Solomon Leighton, 1875.	John J. Whipple, March 16, 1881.
R. B. Grover, 1875.	Charles W. Sumner, June 27, 1874.
Francis Goodwin, 1875.	Loring W. Puffer, Jan. 20, 1882.
Uriah Macoy, 1875.	Charles D. Fullerton, May 9, 1876.
William S. Green, 1878.	Ira A. Leach, April 28, 1882.

DEPUTIES AND SHERIFF.

Deputies sheriff resident in the town of North Bridgewater, now Brockton:

Darius Howard, 1806-12.	Sumner A. Hayward, 1852, '53, '57, '59.
Benjamin Kingman, 1819-51, '54, '55.	Charles J. F. Packard, 1856-59.
Pike Ames, 1815-22.	Otis Hayward, 1862-65.
Ahira S. Porter.	Henry S. Wheeler.
George A. Wheeler.	

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.¹

List of justices of the peace, with the date of their commission, in the town of North Bridgewater, now Brockton:

Nathaniel Reynolds, June 14, 1776.
Barnabas Howard, March 14, 1782.
Daniel Howard,* May 17, 1787.
Daniel Howard (2d), June 19, 1790.
Issachar Snell, March 11, 1791.
Gideon Howard, July 4, 1803.
Isaac Snell, Jr., March 5, 1804.
Caleb Howard, Jr., 25, 1806.
Howard Cary, July 10, 1807.
Simon Dunbar, Feb. 17, 1810.
Abel Kingman, Feb. 22, 1811.
Lemuel Packard, Feb. 25, 1812.
Joseph Sylvester, Feb. 25, 1812.
Elijah Whitman,*† July 3, 1816.
Silas Packard, July 3, 1818.
Edward Southworth, Feb. 1, 1819.
Micah Packard, Aug. 20, 1823.
Jonathan Snow, Jan. 7, 1824.
Eliphalet Kingman, March 1, 1827.
Linus Howard, Aug. 27, 1829.
George Clark, June 26, 1830.
Jesse Perkins,*† June 16, 1831.
Austin Packard,† Sept. 29, 1835.
Boln Keith, July 7, 1837.
Franklin Ames,*† March 31, 1842.
Iaac Ames, June 20, 1843.
Perez Crocker, June 20, 1843.
George W. Bryant,† March 31, 1846.
Isaac Kingman, Oct. 13, 1847.
Jonathan White, *‡ March 19, 1851.
Edwin II. Kingman, March 26, 1851.
Perez Marshall, April 25, 1851.
Jonas R. Perkins,† Nov. 20, 1852.

¹ Those marked with * are of the Quorum; those marked with † are to qualify civil officers; those marked with ‡ are trial justices; those marked with § are justices throughout the commonwealth. All others are county appointments.

Charles Lincoln, Feb. 9, 1855.
 Francis M. French, Feb. 9, 1855.
 Hiram Jernegan, Oct. 1, 1855.
 Dennis Snow, Feb. 11, 1856.
 Rufus L. Thatchier, Feb. 9, 1857.
 Manley Packard, March 24, 1857.
 Nathan Jones, March 24, 1857.
 Ellis Packard, March 24, 1857.
 Cornelius H. Dunham, March 24, 1857.
 Willard Keith, Oct. 29, 1857
 Franklin Keith, Feb. 15, 1858.
 William H. Cooper, March 10, 1858.
 Horatio E. Payne, Jan. 26, 1858.
 Loring W. Puffer, Feb. 8, 1859.
 Algernon S. Sylvester, Feb. 5, 1859.
 Edward Southworth, Jr., March 29, 1859.
 Chandler Sprague, Nov. 23, 1859.
 Galen E. Pratt, Jan. 2, 1860.
 Daniel Crooker, April 30, 1860.
 Sumner A. Hayward, Nov. 27, 1860.
 Isaac E. Snell, Feb. 6, 1861.
 Arza B. Keith, Feb. 19, 1861.
 Charles Gurney, Feb. 26, 1861.
 Nelson J. Foss, May 17, 1861.
 Ellis W. Morton, Jan. 13, 1862.
 David L. Cowell, Dec. 31, 1862.
 William Perry, Jan. 30, 1863.
 Josiah W. Kingman, Jan. 14, 1864.
 Bradford Kingman, Jan. 22, 1864.
 A. T. Jones, July 3, 1867.
 F. C. Blanchard, Mar. 4, 1870.
 John Le Roy Morgan, Sept. 23, 1871.
 Charles C. Bixby, Feb. 1, 1771.
 R. P. Kingman, Feb. 27, 1873.
 A. C. Monroe, April 22, 1873.
 W. W. Wilkins, April 23, 1873.
 J. J. Whipple, July 1, 1873.
 Albert Keith, Feb. 3, 1874.
 William M. Thompson, Dec. 18, 1874.
 F. Howard, Feb. 16, 1875.
 C. D. Fullerton, Jan. 29, 1876.
 H. A. Ford, March 9, 1876.
 De Witt Clinton Packard, May 14, 1875.
 H. L. Gibbs, Dec. 27, 1875.
 F. M. Wilkins, June 22, 1876.
 S. F. Packard, July 29, 1876.
 George Farwell, July 14, 1877.
 Alfred Laws, Oct. 18, 1877.
 Loyed E. Chamberlain, Nov. 12, 1877.
 Eliot L. Packard, Jan. 9, 1877.
 John Cronin, Nov. 6, 1878.
 C. W. Turner, March 15, 1879.
 Ira A. Leach, April, 1879.
 Daniel Dunbar, June 14, 1879.
 P. B. Keith, Jan. 20, 1879.
 John D. Fiske, Sept. 3, 1880.
 T. E. Gifford, Nov. 0, 1880.
 David H. Gibbs, Jan. 20, 1881.
 F. B. Washburn, Mar. 10, 1881.
 H. H. Packard, Mar. 28, 1881.
 B. Sanford, Jr., Dec. 27, 1881.
 C. D. Fullerton, Jan. 28, 1882.
 S. P. Howard, March 25, 1882.
 Ziba C. Keith, May 5, 1882.
 F. K. White, Dec. 13, 1882.
 F. B. Gardner, Feb. 15, 1882.

E. C. Packard, April 1, 1884.
 F. M. Bixby, April 21, 1884.

NUMBER OF VOTES POLLED FOR GOVERNOR.

Votes for Governor since the incorporation of the town of North Bridgewater, now Brockton, in June, 1821:

1822. William Eustis.....	165	1848. George N. Briggs...	315
John Brooks.....	38	Stephen C. Phillips...	298
1823. William Eustis...	211	Caleb Cushing	67
Harrison G. Otis....	28	1849. George N. Briggs...	328
1824. William Eustis....	220	Stephen C. Phillips...	226
Samuel Lothrop....	34	George S. Boutwell...	98
1825. Levi Lincoln	184	1850. George N. Briggs...	324
Marcus Morton.....	3	Stephen C. Phillips...	309
Levi Lincoln	213	George S. Boutwell...	84
Samuel Hubbard	2	1851. Robt. C. Winthrop...	381
1827. Levi Lincoln	124	John G. Palfrey	315
William C. Jarvis...	3	George S. Boutwell...	123
1828. Levi Lincoln.....	140	1852. Horace Mann	374
Marcus Morton.....	3	John H. Clifford.....	355
Levi Lincoln ..	190	Henry W. Bishop...	98
Marcus Morton..	4	1853. Emery Washburn...	347
Levi Lincoln ..	169	Henry Wilson.....	305
Marcus Morton ..	6	Henry W. Bishop...	90
Levi Lincoln...	245	Bradford L. Wales...	50
Marcus Morton	7	1854. Henry J. Gardner...	537
Levi Lincoln	126	Emery Washburn...	97
Samuel Lothrop	66	Henry Wilson	52
Marcus Morton ...	6	Henry W. Bishop...	51
1832. Lev Lincoln.....	121	1855. Julius Rockwell...	270
Samuel Lothrop....	100	Henry J. Gardner...	265
Marcus Morton.....	15	Erastus D. Beach...	207
1833. John Q. Adams	209	1856. Henry J. Gardner...	668
John Davis	61	George W. Gordon...	36
Marcus Morton	29	Krastus D. Beach...	217
1834. John Bailey	128	Luther V. Bell.....	43
John Davis	108	1857. N. P. Banks	368
Marcus Morton.....	29	Henry J. Gardner...	197
Edward Everett....	214	Erastus D. Beach...	182
Marcus Morton....	77	1858. N. P. Banks.....	434
1836. Marcus Morton.....	157	E. D. Beach.....	184
Edward Everett....	144	Amos A. Lawrence...	27
1837. Edward Everett...	280	1859. N. P. Banks.....	325
Marcus Morton.....	151	B. F. Butler	156
Edward Everett....	228	George N. Briggs...	40
Marcus Morton.....	119	1860. John A. Andrew...	677
1839. Edward Everett...	293	Krastus D. Beach...	193
Marcus Morton.	179	Amos A. Lawrence...	103
1840. John Davis	400	1861. John A. Andrew...	358
Marcus Morton.	180	Isaac Davis.....	162
John Davis....	383	1862. John A. Andrew...	596
Marcus Morton.....	178	Charles Devens, J.	230
1842. John Davis	358	1863. John A. Andrew	579
Marcus Morton.....	184	Henry W. Paine...	56
Samuel E. Sewall...	31	1864. John A. Andrew	733
George N. Briggs...	323	Henry W. Paine...	193
Marcus Morton ..	187	1865. Alex. H. Bullock...	608
Samuel E. Sewall...	37	Darius N. Cough...	94
1844. George N. Briggs...	386	Benj. F. Butler...	1
George Bancroft...	140	George N. Briggs...	1
Samuel E. Sewall...	80	1866. Alex. H. Bullock...	811
George N. Briggs...	325	Theo. H. Swoger...	146
Isaac Davis.....	138	1867. Alex. H. Bullock...	782
Samuel E. Sewall...	68	John Q. Adams.....	398
1848. George N. Briggs...	293	William Claffin	809
Isaac Davis...	121	John Q. Adams.....	259
Samuel E. Sewall...	66	1869. William Claffin....	519
George N. Briggs	290	E. M. Chamberlain...	284
Caleb Cushing.....	136	John Q. Adams.....	139
John M. Brewster...	64	1870. William Claffin.....	607

¹ Owing to an amendment in the Constitution there were two elections in 1831, which required the Governor to be chosen in November instead of April, and to take his seat on the first Wednesday of January instead of the last of May. The reader will therefore understand that, from 1832 those who were elected in November are chosen for the following year.

1870. Wendell Phillips....	245	1876. John I. Baker.....	249
John Q. Adams.....	162	1877. Alexander H. Rice. 663	
1871. Wm. B. Washburn..	576	William Gaston.....	369
John Q. Adams.....	226	Robert C. Pitman....	162
Robert C. Pitman...	95	Wendell Phillips....	1
E. M. Chamberlain.	21	1878. Thomas Talbot.....	1167
1872. Wm. B. Washburn. 1067		Benj. F. Butler.....	888
Francis W. Bird....	276	John G. Abbott....	24
William Jones.....	13	Alonzo A. Miner....	24
1873. Wm. B. Washburn..	778	1879. John D. Long.....	1094
William Gaston.....	184	Benj. F. Butler.....	944
Benj. F. Butler.....	4	John Q. Adams.....	68
1874. Thomas Talbot....	663	Daniel C. Eddy.....	45
William Gaston.....	463	1880. John D. Long.....	1589
Israel W. Andrews.	6	Chas. P. Thompson. 946	
Alexander H. Rice. 561		Charles Almy.....	18
William Gaston....	493	Horace B. Sargent. 28	
John I. Baker.....	129	1881. John D. Long.....	615
Charles F. Adams..	8	Chas. P. Thompson. 268	
Wendell Phillips....	8	Charles Almy.....	69
1876. Alexander H. Rice. 1117		Israel W. Andrews. 148	
Charles F. Adams... 606			

Votes for Governor in the City of Brockton.

1882. Benj. F. Butler....	1468	1883. Geo. D. Robinson. 1870	
Robert R. Bishop..	1203	Benj. F. Butler....	1707
Charles Almy.....	38	Charles Almy.....	47

The following list of Governors of the State will show when North Bridgewater (now Brockton) acted with a majority of the people of the commonwealth:

John Brooks, 1816-22.	Nathaniel P. Banks, 1858-60.
William Eustis, 1823-24.	John A. Andrew, 1861-65.
Levi Lincoln, 1826-33.	Alexander H. Bullock, 1866-69.
John Davis, 1834-35.	William Claflin, 1869-72.
Edward Everett, 1836-39.	William B. Washburn, 1872-74.
Marcus Morton, 1840.	William Gaston, 1875-76.
John Davis, 1841-42.	Alexander H. Rice, 1876-79.
Marcus Morton, 1843.	Thomas Talbot, 1879-80.
George N. Briggs, 1844-50.	John D. Long, 1880-82.
George S. Boutwell, 1851-52.	Benjamin F. Butler, 1883.
John H. Clifford, 1853.	George D. Robinson, 1884.
Emory Washburn, 1854.	
Henry J. Gardner, 1855-57.	

CHAPTER IV.

First Meeting-House in the North Parish—Its Appearance—Second House—Description—Sale of Pews—First Bell—Seating of Colored People—Third Meeting-House—Pew-Holders—Clock—First Stoves—Erection of the Fourth Meeting-House in 1854—Dedication—Description of the Same—Sale of Pews.

Meeting-Houses of the First Congregational Parish.—The first meeting-house in the North Parish was built in 1737, on or near the spot where the present edifice now stands. The dedication sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Dunbar, of Stoughton, from Solomon's Song viii. 8: "We have a little sister, and she hath no breasts: what shall we do for our sister in the day when she shall be spoken for?"

From the best information gained, it was a small, plain structure, in keeping with the times, facing south, without steeple, bell, or chimney; the windows

had diamond-shaped glass, walls plastered, but not warmed by stove or furnace.

"Our meeting-house,—our meeting-house,—
It stood upon a hill,
Where autumn gales and wintry blasts
Piped round it loud and shrill.
No maple-tree with leafy shade,
Nor tall, protecting oak,
Stood near to guard the ancient house
When tempest round it broke.
"No steeple graced its homely roof
With upward-pointing spire,—
Our villagers were much too meek
A steeple to desire,—
And never did the welcome tones
Of Sabbath-morning bell
Our humble village worshipers
The hour of worship toll."

To this place the people of the parish gathered from Sabbath to Sabbath, with commendable regularity, on horseback or on foot. They "kept the Sabbath and reverenced the Sanctuary."

At the time of the incorporation of the parish the house was "Erected and Inclosed," but not finished. At a meeting held March 12, 1739, "Timothy Keith, Benjamin Edson, David Packard, Daniel Howard, Edward Curtis, were chosen a committee for the finishing of the meeting-house in s^d Precinct;" also "voted to raise two Hundred and fifty pounds for the finishing of the same, to be paid by the last of August;" chose Abiel Packard "Receiver of stuf and meterels." March 26, 1739:

"The committee appointed to finish the meeting-house made demand of the several inhabitants how they would pay their Reats, or what they would percurre tods the prosecution of the work of finishing the meeting-house. In order to pay their Raits Whare upon a number subscribed what they would percurre, as first:

"James Packard to do the Glazing of the House, and what it amounts to more than his Raets Come to, to take his pay at the forge, In Iron ore or Cole next fall Insewing. John Johnson and John Kingman to do the masing work and nails, and to take his pay over and Abuv his Raits at the fornes or forge, In Labour, or Cole, or Iron ore the next fall Insewing. David Packard, Solomon Packard, and Jacob Allen to find Lime.

"Robert Hinward, to find one thousand of pine Bords.
"Zacharius Packard, to find one thousand of oak Bords.
"Solomon Packard, to find one thousand of pine Bords.
"Benjamin Edson, to find one thousand of pine Bords.
"Abiel Packard, to find one thousand of pine Bords.
"Timothy Keith, to find one thousand of oak Bords.
"Daniel Howard, to find one thousand of pine Bords.
"Theophilus Curtis, to find five hundred of pine Bords.
"Edward Curtis, to find five hundred of pine Bords.
"James Barret, to find one thousand of pine Bords.
"Joshua Warren, to find Hinges; Timothy Keith, David Packard, Solomon Packard, Jacob Allen, Benjamin Edson, Daniel Howard, to find all the sheet work."

The above offers were accepted, by vote of the meeting, in "lue of money so far as shall pay their

Raite." Oct. 8, 1739, "Voted to sell roome for pews in the meeting-house." Dec. 10, 1739, "Voted to sell room for pews in order to Raise money to buy a Cushing."¹ Jan. 15, 1740, "Voted to chuse three men to set a prise upon the pews to be Gin to Bid at, so that no man should Beed below the prise they should set, maid choise of James Packard, Abiel Packard, and Isaac Kingman for the same." Jan. 21, 1740, "Meeting was held to-day," and "voted to sell the pews to the highest bidder." "John Kingman, vendue-master, who set up the first pew on the west side of the pulpit to be sold to the highest Beder, and so all the Rest Suckseevly Round the meetin-house to the Number of 13 pews."

	£ s. d.
<i>Voted, that John Kingman shuld have the first pew, It being five feet Two inches front and five feet Three inches deep, for (he being the highest Beder)</i>	17 05 0
<i>Voted, that Daniel Haward shuld have the Seckond pew, It being 5 ft. 2 inches front and 5 feet 2 Inches deep, for.....</i>	13 00 0
<i>Voted, that Charles Snell should have the Thurd pew, It being 7 ft. 8 inches front and 4 ft. 6 inches deep, for.....</i>	14 10 0
<i>Voted, that John Johnson should have the Forth pew, It being 6 ft. 10 inches front and 4 ft. 6 inches deep, for.....</i>	13 00 0
<i>Voted, that Jabs Field should have the Fifth pew, It being 7 ft. 9 inches front and 4 ft. and 6 inches deep, for.....</i>	12 10 0
<i>Voted, that Walter Downe should have the sixth pew, It being 6 ft. and 10 inches front and 4 ft. 7 inches deep, for.....</i>	5 00 0
<i>Voted, that James Packard should have the Seventh pew, It being 7 ft. 8 inches front and 4 ft. 7 inches deep, for.....</i>	23 00 0
<i>Voted, that Nathan Keith should have the Eighth pew, It being 7 ft. 3 inches front and 4 ft. 7 inches deep, for.....</i>	28 15 0
<i>Voted, that Weddow Ledah Packard should have the ninth pew, It being 6 ft. 10 inches front and 4 ft. 7 inches deep, for..... (No amount given.)</i>	
<i>Voted, that Zachariah Snell should have the tenth pew, It being 7 ft. 9 inches front and 4 ft. 6 inches deep, for.....</i>	16 15 0
<i>Voted, that Abiel Packard should have the Eleventh pew, It being 7 ft. 9 inches front and 4 ft. 6 inches deep, for.....</i>	15 00 0
<i>Voted, that David Packard should have the twelfth pew, It being 7 ft. 10 inches front and 4 ft. 6 inches deep, for.....</i>	23 05 0
<i>Voted, that Robert Haward should have the thirteenth pew, It being 6 ft. 9 inches front and 6 ft. 6 inches deep, for.....</i>	27 00 0"

Robert Haward was chosen "receiver of the Bonds," given for the pews.

*List of charges given in to the precinct for building the new
meeting-house.*

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
John Packard.....	56 19 0	Theophilus Curtis.....	05 13 8
Abiel Packard.....	24 15 0	Solomon Packard.....	12 00 0
Weddow Ledah Pack- ard.....	15 09 6	Benjamin Edson.....	04 11 0
Zacheus Packard.....	11 09 0	Timothy Keith.....	07 00 0
Jacob Allen.....	10 01 0	David Packard.....	53 12 0
Joshua Warren.....	07 16 0	John Kingman.....	05 06 5
James Barret.....	08 02 6	Josiah Snell.....	16 00 0
John Johnson.....	39 15 9	Mr. Barnabas Pratt..	08 02 0
Daniel Howard.....	11 00 6	Zachariah Snell.....	00 15 0
Robert Haward.....	8 00 0	John Colly.....	06 06 0
Eleser Washburn....	74 17 0	Total.....	386 11 4

¹ Probably this was for the pulpit.

"January 12, 1741. 'Voted that John Colly should have Thirty-five shillings for sweeping the meeting-house the year Inseing.' March 23, 1742, Abiel Packard to sweep the meeting-house the present year for 35 shillings.

"March 23, 1743. John Colly to have 40 shillings for swooping the meeting-house this year coming.

"June 6, 1743. A meeting was held 'to see whether the precinct would vote to Build Seats In the Galiryes, and it was voted in the negative.' It was then put to vote to see whether the precinct would 'sell Roomes over the stairs and behind the front Galiry next to the wall for pews and it was voted in the Affirmative."

From the above it appears that the house had galleries put up, but not finished. The usual practice in building churches in early times was to finish the inside and sell "pew-room" or sections, which each purchaser would finish to suit himself. Hence we frequently find votes in the records as follows:

June 20, 1743. "It was put to vote by the moderator of the meeting to see whether the precinct would vote to sell fore pews Behind the front Galaxy, and over the Stayers at a publick vandue to the highest Beder. The Demenshions of s^d Pews are as followeth: 'over the women's Stairs 6 feet front and five feet and half deep. Behind women's front Galaxy, 8 feet front and five feet deep. Behind men's front Galaxy six feet and a half front, and five feet deep, over the men's stairs six foot front, and five and a half deep, allowing Convenient Roomes to passe up and down the stairs.' Voted in the affirmative."

"The pew over the men's stairs was set up by the moderator to sail and Timothy Keith Beding two pounds and ten shillings upon s^d pew, It was struck of to him, he being the highest Beder."

"The pew over the women's stairs was bid off by Daniel Howard, he Beding two pounds and ten shillings on s^d pew."

"The pew Behind the men's front galiry was set up, and Simeon Brett Beding twenty-seven pounds upon s^d pew, It was struck off to him."

"The pew behind the women's front galiry was set up by the moderator to sail, and Constant Southworth Beding twenty pounds and five shillings upon s^d pew, It was struck off to him, he being the highest Beder."

Abiel Packard, Robert Haward, and Zachariah Snell were a committee to give confirmation to the above "sail of pews."

Sept. 3, 1744. "Voted to buld two seats in each side Gallery."

The first thing to be done after building a church in early times was to "set the peopel" and provide a pew for the minister.

Sept. 3, 1744. We find "Jabs Field & charge voted for Building Mr. Porter's pew, £3 10 shillings."

June 28, 1746. It was put to vote "to see If the Precinct would vote to finish the meeting-house this year, and it was voted in the affirmative."

"Voted, that James Packard, Henry Kingman,

and Jabez Field be a committee to see the meeting-house be finished."

What the effect of the above vote was we find no record, and are left to judge that it was never carried into effect, as appears by the following record, aiming at the same thing, namely,—to have the "meeting-House" completed.

Aug. 15, 1748. "Voted that Abiel Packard, Constant Southworth, and Samuel Brett be a committee to finish the meeting-house the present year."

The following persons were supposed to have worked upon the house in the completion of the same, as it appears March 27, 1749. The following sums were voted to be paid: To Samuel Brett, for work "Don In the meeting-House," £6 7s. To Luke Perkins, £1 10s. March 29, 1750, "money voted to Simeon Cary for Labour Don abought the Meeting-House, to be Drawed out of the Treasury, £8 1 4." "Voted to Archabiel Robson for Bannisters for the Meeting-House £4 10 shillings Lawfull Money."

At a meeting held Sept. 27, 1756, it was "voted that the Petition between the men and women's front Gallery Shuld be bult up a gain where it first stood. Also voted that the Rume on the women's side of the Petition should be for the women."

By the above votes we see the custom prevailed of keeping the men and women in separate pews, and have no doubt the work was completed, and that they were kept in their proper places, for we find Barnabas Pratt was allowed £3 8s. for putting up a "petition" between the "Gallereyes and the Hind Sects."

At a meeting of the precinct held Dec. 4, 1758, "voted that the committee provide an Iron Latch and Bolt for the South Dore of the meeting-house."

Second Meeting-House.—The subject of building a new church, or of enlarging the old one, was talked of in 1760, and a meeting called to see what the precinct would do, which was held Dec. 1, 1760:

"To see if the Precinct will vote to enlarge the Meeting-House by splitting of It In tow, or making an addition to it, or both, and also to See if any person or persons will under-take the Doing of it for the Rume In the addition that shall be made to the meeting-house, and in case the Precinct should not vote to Inlarge the meeting-house, then to see if the Precinct will vote to Build a new Meeting-House, and when and where it shall be set, and of what Bigness it shall be built." The vote was first put "to see if the Precinct would build a new House, which was voted in the negative." "Then to see if the Precinct would vote to Inlarge the Meeting-House by splitting of it. Voted in the negative."

Thus things remained for over a year, when the subject was again brought up at a meeting held Dec. 29, 1761, at ten o'clock A.M., "To see what sum of money can be raised towards the Bulding a new Meeting-House. In the North Precinct of Bridge-

water, by selling the pew Rome to the Highest Bedors. In a Meeting-House of the same Denumishons of the South Meeting-House, in Bridgewater, the number of them and the Setuation and Bigness may be seen by a plan that will be Provided in said meeting on said day." "Voted that Capt. Simeon Cary should be marster of the vandue to sell the pews to the Hiest Beders;" and also "voted that the pew on the Right Hand of the pulpit-stairs shuld be for the use of the menestry In said Precinct;" and it was further "voted that Every person that had a pew struck of to him by the vandue-master shuld pay Down a Dolor, as Euerst for his pew."

"The master of the vandue chose by the precinct then prosed to the sail of the Pews to the Number of 47, on the flore of the Meeting-House." The number, names, and price of each being as follows:

	£	s	d
Pew No. 1. Ebenezer Snell.....	18	16	0
" 2. Ebenezer Packard.....	16	18	8
" 3. Noheiniah Lincoln.....	15	9	4
" 4. Zacharish Gurney, Jr.....	10	10	8
" 5. Isenchar Snell.....	14	2	8
" 6. Daniel Manley and Ephraim Cole.....	17	17	4
" 7. Elisha Gurney.....	17	12	0
" 8. Josiah Packard.....	18	0	0
" 9. Matthew Kingman.....	18	10	8
" 10. Simeon Brett.....	13	12	0
" 11. Abiezer Packard.....	17	6	8
" 12. Thomas Thompson.....	16	0	0
" 13. Isaac Packard.....	21	12	0
" 14. Barnabas Howard.....	18	13	4
" 15. Alexander Kingman.....	17	6	8
" 16. Adam Howard and Zobodoo Snell.....	22	0	0
" 17. Nathaniol Southworth.....	14	8	0
" 18. Josiah Haydon.....	18	13	4
" 19. Abia Keith.....	22	5	4
" 20. Daniel Amos.....	16	16	0
" 21. William Packard.....	14	13	4
" 22. Abia Packard.....	14	2	8
" 23. Simeon Cary.....	16	9	4
" 24. Jonathan Cary.....	16	1	4
" 25. Thomas Packard.....	14	18	8
" 26. John Howard.....	14	16	0
" 27. Jacob Packard.....	no account		
" 28. Barnabas Pratt.....	13	6	8
" 29. Robert Howard.....	18	16	0
" 30. Charles Snell.....	18	16	0
" 31. Thounas Reynolds.....	20	13	4
" 32. Zacharish Cary.....	16	0	0
" 33. Samuel Brett.....	14	16	0
" 34. Benjamin Ames and Nathaniel Linfield	14	18	8
" 35. Reuben Packard.....	14	13	4
" 36. Isenchar Snell.....	32	2	8
" 37. Joseph Richards.....	18	13	4
" 38. Daniel Richards.....	24	16	0
" 39. Robert Thompson.....	16	14	8
" 40. Barnabas Packard.....	16	2	8
" 41. Abel Packard.....	23	12	0
" 42. David Packard.....	18	16	0
" 43. Ensign Henry Kingman.....	14	18	8
" 44. Capt. Lemuel Dunbar.....	14	16	0
" 45. Jabez Field.....	13	6	8
" 46. Seth Harris.....	14	16	0
" 47. Eliphalet Phillips.....	16	0	0

After the sale of the above pews "the Precinct aCorned the meeting to Monday the forth Day of Jenuary, at twelve o'ck, M." "Agreeably to agornent the precinct gathered together, and the vandue-master, chosen by the precinct for the sail of the

pews, prosed and made sail of sixteen pews In the front Gallery," the number, names, and prices of which were as follows, namely:

	2	4	d
Pew No. 1. Isaac Fuller.....	20	13	4
" 2. Issachar Snell.....	20	8	0
" 3. Luke Perkins.....	26	13	4
" 4. Issachar Snell.....	21	2	6
" 5. Issachar Snell.....	24	5	4
" 6. Jonathan Hayden.....	14	8	0
" 7. William Edison.....	14	5	4
" 8. Barnabas Howard and Jabez Field.....	18	8	0
" 9. Joshua Packard.....	13	17	4
" 10. Jacob Packard.....	29	17	4
" 11. Nathan Packard and Simeon Packard.....	10	0	0
" 12. William Shaw.....	10	16	0
" 13. Josiah Perkins.....	9	9	4
" 14. Dependence French and Theophilus Curtis, Jr.....	12	13	4
" 15. Levi French and Isaac Brett.....	12	8	0
" 16. Dr. Phillip Bryant and Seth Bryant.....	12	2	8

Description of the New House.—Jan. 5, 1762.

"Voted to Buld a meeting house of the same demenshons of the South meeting-house In Bridge-water, excepting two side Gallary to be bult in seets;" also "voted to Buld the meeting-House the next summer, within twelve month from the afsaid Date hereof;" and "voted that all the posts of the Body of the meeting-House shuld be sawed and the house faced South." Robert Haward, Capt. Simeon Cary, and Mr. Abia Keith were chosen a committoc for "prosicuting the Bulding the meeting-House in the North Precinct." "Voted that the house shuld be Shilinged with cedar shingles."

Monday, Nov. 8, 1762. "A meeting was called to see if the precinct will vote to Buld a Belfree to the meeting-house," and it was voted to "Build one over the East Dore," also "voted to Buld a porch over the west Dore, and to sell the stairways for pews to the highest Beder." It seems nothing had been done towards forwarding the building of the "Belfree" in January, as another meeting was called to meet January 17th, "to see if the precinct will vote to buld the Belfree, and spire, already voted to be built, provided it can be don by subscription, and without taxing the precinct," which was voted in the affirmative; also "voted that the Belfry should be twelve feet square, and eighty-five feet high from the grown." Capt. Simeon Cary, Isaac Packard, and Barnabas Howard were chosen a committee to "Buld" the same. In the spring of 1762 the building was commenced. The frame was raised in June, 1763, and in December of the same year the house was completed and dedicated to the worship of God the last week of that month. Rev. Mr. Dunbar preached the sermon in the forenoon of the day of dedication, from the text, Isaiah ix. 7 : "I will glorify the house of my glory." Rev. John Augier, of the East Parish, preached a sermon in the afternoon from the

text, Psalms cxxii. 1 : "I was glad when they said unto me, let us go into the house of the Lord." The first sermon preached in the new meeting-house by Rev. Mr. Porter was from text, Haggai ii. 9 : "The glory of this latter house shall be greater than the former." The carpenters that performed the carpenter-work upon this house were Deacon Jonathan Cary, Benjamin Packard, Micah Packard, Seth Packard, Barnabas Pratt, Thomas Pratt, Job Bryant, Gamaliel Bryant, Samuel Hayden, Phinehas Paine, Jeremiah Beals. Col. Josiah Hayden was the master-workman of the inside of the house. Col. Simeon Cary, who was one of the building committee, was master of the outside of the house. Col. Hayden also built the pulpit and sounding-board. All of the above mechanics belonged in the town.

We have already seen that the precinct voted to have a steeple built by subscription, but for some reason which does not appear on record it was not all paid in. For this purpose the pew back of the "Deckon seet" was put up for "sail" to help pay the committee that built it what expense had been incurred. May 17, 1764, "Voted to sell the old meeting-house for the use of the precinct in jeneral."

"Ainsl thoro came a luckles day,
Our meeting-house grew old,—
The paint was worn, the shingles loose;
In winter it was too cold.
"They called it an old-fashioned thing,
And said it must be sold."

First Bell.—Also voted the same day to "Geet a Bell for the New Meeting House, not exceeding six hundred Wato." Daniel Howard, Esq., Capt. Abiel Packard, and Lieut. Henry Kingman were chosen a committee to purchase the same. Oct. 24, 1765, "Voted to Build stairs to the Belfree." It seems the bell of the new meeting-house became broken from some cause, and at a meeting held Oct. 10, 1768, to see if the precinct would vote to mend the bell, voted in the affirmative, also "voted that Lieut. Henry Kingman should geet it mended." We presume that the bell was past mending, as we afterwards find, Dec. 11, 1769, a vote "to geet a new Bell of Seven hundred wate. Lieut. Henry Kingman, Col. Simeon Cary, and Capt. Isaac Packard were appointed a committee to go and agree with Mr. Hubbard, for the making and taking down of the old Bell and hanging the new one." Jan. 11, 1770, "Voted to Employ Mr. Aaron Huburd and Mr. Gellomer to new Run the Bell, and that it shall be of Seven hundred wate." In the early part of 1772, a number of persons became "larned" in the rules of "musick" under Mr. Billings, and asked that seats might be assigned to them

in the south part of the women's gallery. This request was complied with as follows: Nov. 30, 1772, "Voted to the singers the South part of the women's Gallary During pleasure." We find this produced some dissatisfaction, and efforts were made to restore the seats back to the women. Various meetings were called until, April 8, 1773, a special meeting being called, the question was put by the moderator to see if the precinct will vote to restore the Southerly part of the women's gallery to the women's use again." It was "voted in the negative." April 3, 1775, The above vote was reconsidered, and a vote passed "allowing the north part of the women's seats During the pleasure of the Parish," also "voted to build a pair of stairs in the Belfree." Dec. 11, 1788, "Voted to sell the Deaf Seet." Also "voted to sell the two hind seats each side of the Broad alley." Now the parish begin to think that some repairs are needed, and a committee of three were chosen to report what repairs were necessary. Job Bryant, Moses Cary, and Jeremiah Beals were that committee, who reported the following to be done: "new sett the Glass in putty, paint the Door, windows, and walls, and the platform of the Belfree be covered with Led." Voted "that the window frames and sashes be painted white."

Seats for Colored People.—March 19, 1789. "Voted to build a porch provided it can be Don without expense to the parish, and also to put seats in the porch and Belfree for the negroes, and sell the room where the stairs and negro pew now are." Thus we see that in this year the negroes were to sit in the loft provided on purpose, which created no little feeling on the part of the colored population.

March 4, 1795. "Voted to shingel the Meeting House the front side, to be completed by the 15 of Sept."

In the year 1800 we again find a disagreement between the colored people attending worship and sitting in the same seat with the white people, which very much annoyed some of them, and to remedy this trouble a meeting was held August 4th, "To see what measures the Parish will take to prevent the blacks from occupying the seats appropriated to the use of the white people, so as to prevent any disturbance in time of Public worship," at which time it was "Voted that the side galleries and the seats in the Body of the meeting house be appropriated to the use of the white people, and the seats in the porch above to the use of the blacks."

Jan. 19, 1801, "Voted to erect seats in the front gallery for the singers, in front of the front pews," and "voted that they be erected in a surkerler forme."

April 30, 1801, "Voted to paint the inside work that has heretofore been painted, to be under the direction of the Parish Committee." Early in the year 1805, the people of the parish, wishing to improve the looks of their house of worship, called a meeting, which was held March 11, 1805, "To see if the Parish will repair the meeting Hous, and what repairs they will make the year insuing." At this meeting a committee of nine was chosen to view the house and report at the adjournment of the meeting. This committee consisted of the following persons: Capt. Abel Kingman, Capt. Howard Cary, Maj. Caleb Howard, Jeremiah Beal, Jesse Perkins, Gideon Howard, Esq., Perez Southworth, Silas Packard, Daniel Packard. This committee report "that it was necessary to make new the wast bords and water table from the north east corner of the meeting hous, and on the South side, to the South side of the Porch door, that as many of the sashes as are defective should be made new, and such repairs on the doors as shall be found necessary; that the bell fram, banisters, &c., be made new, and all the trimwings together with the spire be painted, that the body of the house together with the rouff be painted." A committee of five were appointed to select a color for painting, who reported "white, one shade on the yellow." Moses Cary, Jonathan Beals, and John Wales were chosen a committee to carry the above repairs into execution. Aug. 30, 1805, "Voted to Polish the Vain."

Dec. 5, 1816. We again find a vote respecting the seating of the colored people, as follows: Voted "that the People of color may occupy the two Back seats in the west gallery of our meeting house & no other seats, or that they may have ground for one pew in the northwest corner of the Gallery, and ground for another pew in the North East corner of the Gallery as they Choose, and that the Parish clerk serve the people of color with a copy of this vote."

In 1818 the subject of warming the meeting-house came up in the following manner: Some of the churches in the neighboring towns having found it a luxury to have the house of God warmed and made comfortable, thought it would not be too much of a sin to enjoy the same comfort. The idea at first met with serious opposition; for the first article in a warrant concerning the purchasing of a cast-iron stove was negatived, which move was made Dec. 10, 1818, as follows: "Voted to have the article of getting a stove inserted in a warrant for the next spring meeting," and in the following spring, March 25, 1819, "voted the stove or stoves to a committee of five," consisting of Col. Caleb Howard, Daniel Howard, Esq., Abel Kingman, Esq., Capt. Zachariah Gurney, Eliphalet

Kingman. Dec. 13, 1819. This committee reported it "inexpedient to get a Stove." March 7, 1822. "Voted the South part of the East Gallery for the use of the young women." Previous to February, 1823, this Parish had been known by the name of the "North Parish in Bridgewater." Dec. 22, 1822, The parish "voted to take measures to alter the name of the North Parish of Bridgewater, and that it be called the 'First Parish in North Bridgewater;'" also voted that the Parish take measures to petition the Legislature to carry the above into effect." Caleb Howard, Esq., Perez Crocker, and Perez Southworth were appointed to petition the Legislature in behalf of said parish; so that from that time forward it was known as the "First Parish in North Bridgewater." In the early part of 1824 the bell of this parish was found broken, and Abel Kingman, Esq., Caleb Howard, Esq., and Rev. Daniel Huntington were chosen a committee to purchase a new one, March 2, 1824, with discretionary power to "gitt a Bell of the wate of from 10 to 12 cwt." A bell was purchased of George H. Holbrook, of West Medway, Mass., April 17, 1824, which was warranted for one year with fair common usage, and weighing twelve hundred and forty-two pounds, at an expence of \$465.75. An article was inserted in a warrant for parish meeting, March 2, 1824, "To see if the Parish will agree to make any alteration in the form or shape of the Meeting House, either inside or out, or to make any repairs to either." This was the first movement toward rebuilding or repairing the old house. At this meeting it was voted to make some alteration, providing that they can agree with the pew-holders on reasonable terms. For this purpose a committee was chosen to see upon what terms the pew-holders would consent to "give up thare pews." This committee consisted of Howard Cary, Silas Packard, Capt. David Ames, Nathaniel Littlefield, Bela Keith, Eliphalet Kingman, Capt. John Packard, Capt. Asa Jones, Col. E. Southworth, Israel Packard, Capt. Jeremiah Beals, who were to report at the next meeting, which report was as follows: "25 were willing to have their pews appraised, 24 willing to sell, 13 willing to exchange their old for new ones." "Voted not to accept of the committee's report," and also "Voted they wouldn't make any alteration in the Meeting-House." Feb. 25, 1825. "Voted to dismiss the article concerning alteration of the Meeting House." Sept. 4, 1826, the subject was again brought before the parish, "To see if the Parish will agree to alter, repair, or rebuild their Meeting-House."

Third Meeting-House.—A committee of fifteen were chosen to take the subject into consideration, who

reported in favor of building a new house. Oct. 23, 1826. Voted to choose a committee of five out of town to appraise the pews in said meeting-house. Col. Royal Turner, of Randolph; Ezra Forbes, of Bridgewater; Wade Daley, of Easton, John Belcher, Micah Nash, of Abington, were appointed said committee, who proceeded to their duty Nov. 7, 1826, and appraised the whole, amounting to two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. Feb. 16, 1827. Chose a committee of eleven to nominate three as building committee, and six as advising. Abel Kingman, Lieut. Isaac Packard, and Benjamin Kingman were appointed as the building committee, and the two first named resigning, B. Kingman was chosen as agent to build the house, and Belah Keith, Esq., Asa Jones, Daniel H. Cary, Col. Isaac Littlefield, Lieut. Ephraim Cole, and John Tilden, Jr., were chosen as advising committee. A committee of five were appointed to locate the house, consisting of the following persons: Silas Packard, Jesse Perkins, Esq., Col. Edward Southworth, Col. Cyrus Porter, Abel Kingman, Esq., who reported in favor of setting the house its width south, and half its length west. Report accepted March 16, 1827.

The old house was taken down in April of this year. On the first day of the week in which this was to be done, and the ground cleared for another house, a sermon was delivered by Rev. D. Huntington, the pastor of the church, from Zachariah xii. 6: "And Jerusalem shall be inhabited again in her own place, even in Jerusalem." And as many of the society could not go abroad to worship while the new house was in process of building, it was thought best to provide temporary accommodations. For this purpose an addition was made to the sheds at the southwest corner of the green, in which seats were provided for the congregation, and to which the pulpit of the old house was removed. And the author has often been told that in that humble place there were many precious hours spent, and some of the most interesting seasons of religious exercise enjoyed there than ever they experienced. The new house of worship was completed in November, so that the sheds were occupied by them during the interval of time between those dates. The house was dedicated Nov. 27, 1827, with highly appropriate and interesting exercises.

Nov. 15, 1827. At a meeting of the parish the following persons were chosen a committee of arrangements for the dedication of the new house, namely, Benjamin Kingman, Capt. David Ames, Col. Nathan Jones, Col. Isaac Littlefield, Lieut. Ephraim Cole; also Silas Packard and Benjamin Kingman were appointed and authorized to convey the pews to those that purchased. Voted that the sale of pews take

place Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1827, to commence at nine o'clock A.M.

The following shows a list of the pews sold, the number, names of owners, and price for which they were sold. Zenas French, of Randolph, vendue-master:

PEW-HOLDERS.

5. Abel Gurney.....	\$101.50
6. Robert Howard....	104.00
7. James Cary.....	110.50
8. David Edson, Jr....	106.00
9. Simeon Packard....	103.00
10. Hezek'ly Packard.	98.50
11. Eliphalet King- man	98.00
12. Joel Ames.....	100.50
13. Orman Cole.....	85.50
14. Francis Cary.....	94.00
15. Moses Packard....	93.50
16. Ezekiel Merrill....	86.00
17. Zibeon French....	75.00
18. Col. Edw. South- worth	72.00
19. Asa Ford.....	50.00
20. Apollas Packard..	38.00
21. Ambrose Packard	21.00
22. Bela Keith.....	40.00
23. Josiah Fuller.....	49.50
24. Josiah Packard....	60.50
25. Ziba Keith	94.00
26. Robert Packard, Jr.....	94.50
27. Simeon Leach.....	102.00
28. Abel Kingman....	103.00
29. David Ames.....	108.50
30. Luke Packard....	117.00
31. Benj. Kingman....	115.00
32. Josiah Brett.....	123.00
33. Micah Faxon.....	127.00
34. Isaac & Jonas Keith.....	128.50
35. Silvanus French..	127.50
36. Isaac Curtis.....	134.10
37. Micah Shaw.....	125.00
38. Asa Keith.....	128.00
39. Col. Edw. South- worth	140.00
40. Thomas Wales....	173.00
41. Lieut. Eph. Cole.	195.00
42. James Littlefield.	206.00
43. Jacob Fuller.....	204.00
44. Isaac Packard....	205.00
45. Jeremiah Beals...	200.00
46. Asa Packard....	190.00
47. Theron Ames.....	180.00
48. Abel Kingman....	175.50
49. Josiah W. King- man	155.00
50. John W. King- man	140.50
51. Charles Keith....	132.50
52. A. French & Son.	124.00
53. Lysander Howard	95.50
54. Joel Packard....	50.00
55. David Ames.....	32.25
56. Abel Kingman, Esq.....	30.00
57. Samuel Tribou....	54.00
58. Martin Cary.....	80.00
59. Noah Ford.....	120.50
60. Col. Cyrus Porter	133.50
61. Eliphalet King- man	140.00
62. Bela Keith.....	155.00
63. John Thompson...	160.50
64. Col. Nathan Jones	178.50
65. Isaac Littlefield...	182.00

Nov. 28, 1827. Voted that the three easterly pews in the north side of the gallery be reserved for

young women. And again the subject of seating the colored people comes up, and it was "Voted that the South west and North west pews be reserved for the people of Colour." Jan. 14, 1828. At a meeting held this day, "To see if the parish will vote to procure a timepiece," it was "voted to defer the subject of getting a timepiece to a future meeting." January 28th, the same subject was brought before the parish for action, when it was "voted not to do anything respecting getting a timepiece."

The report of the agent in building the new house was as follows, Jan. 14, 1828 :

"The total cost of the new house, including the furniture, as furnished at the expense of the parish, was seven thousand five hundred and nine dollars and seventeen cents. The old house sold for four hundred and three dollars and thirty-seven cents, which, deducted from the cost of the new building, leaves the nett cost seven thousand and ninety-five dollars and eighty cents."

Also at the same time "voted that the Parish committee be instructed to build Horse sheds for those that want them at cost. Benjamin Kingman chosen as agent to build them." March 24, 1828. Jesse Perkins, Col. Edward Southworth, and Benjamin Kingman were appointed to view the ground in front of the meeting-house with reference to erecting a fence, who reported in favor of erecting one, "to extend 40 feet front of the house of a circular form, of 20 Stone Posts, and Iron rods or chains." Jan. 24, 1832, a new bell was procured. Thomas Gurney and Abel Kingman, Esq., were the purchasing committee. The bell was manufactured by George Holbrook, of Medway, Mass. Also, in April of the same year, a clock was procured by subscription, which was made by George Holbrook above named, costing three hundred dollars, placed upon the church April 11, 1832. The proprietors of the clock offered it to the parish upon their paying what outstanding accounts were unpaid, which offer was accepted, and \$62.88 paid for the same. Monday, Jan. 21, 1833. The subject of warming the house was brought before the society again, "To see if the Parish will procure a stove or any other apparatus for warming their meeting house." A committee of five were chosen "to get information respecting the best mode of warming their Meeting House, and to what course is pursued in other Societies, and report at the next March meeting." Turner Torrey, Lysander Howard, Darius Littlefield, Eliphalet Kingman, and Ephraim Cole committee for the above. After report of committee, Dec. 30, 1833, "Voted that they would not consent to have a stove in our meeting house provid-

ing it was done free of expense to the Parish." Monday, Aug. 10, 1835. Chose a building committee of five persons to build a parsonage-house,—Edward Southworth, Abel Kingman, Benjamin Kingman, Bela Keith, and Rositer Jones, committee. At last the parish concluded to warm the house, which appears by a vote passed Nov. 28, 1835. Heman Packard, Col. E. Southworth, and Ephraim Cole were chosen a committee to provide stoves for the meeting-house,—truly a most remarkable innovation when compared with the former custom of sitting during long sermons shivering and shaking, as though it were wicked to be made comfortable. Judging by the records this people, like most other societies, were occasionally troubled with naughty boys, as April 13, 1844, "Voted to choose a number of persons to take care of the boys in the gallery." March 8, 1852 An article was inserted in the warrant, calling a meeting of the parish, "To see if the Parish will make a general repair and revision of their meeting house, and take measures that may be proper to settle with the pew holders." "Voted unanimously to make a general repair and revision of their meeting house." "Also made choice of Benjamin Kingman, Oakes S. Soule, and Marcus Packard a committee to procure plans for reseating and repairing the meeting house, and report at a future meeting." March 22, 1852. The committee appointed to get a plan for reseating and repairing "reported in favor of building a new house, and recommended that the Parish thoroughly review the whole subject deliberately." This report was accepted, and the same committee were appointed to "investigate and get such information in relation to the whole matter of building and repairing their house as they may think best calculated to enable the parish to judge correctly as to what is best to be done, to examine modern built houses at their discretion."

The same day "voted to reconsider the vote to repair and reseat the Meeting-House."

Fourth Meeting-House.—The above-named persons were chosen as building committee. April 26, 1852, Benjamin Kingman, Ozen Gurney, and Marcus Packard were appointed to settle with pew-holders, sell the old house, and provide another place of worship. Dec. 27, 1852, "Voted to instruct the building committee to proceed in building a house when the sum of Eight Thousand Dollars is subscribed." March 17, 1853, made choice of three persons to appraise the old pews,—namely, John W. Loud, of Weymouth; Joseph Lewis, of Duxbury; Nathan Randall, of Duxbury, were chosen.

The ladies of the First Congregational Church and

society held a levee for social intercourse and fellowship at the Satucket Hall, Feb. 15, 1853. The object of the meeting was to increase the fund for furnishing the new meeting-house which was then talked of building. The meeting was largely attended, the weather mild, the traveling good, with a bright moon. The meeting made choice of William P. Howard as president. The North Bridgewater Brass Band was present, and made the first impression; then prayer was offered by Rev. Paul Couch; then a musical treat by Isaac T. Packard; remarks appropriate to the occasion by Rev. Paul Couch; amusements; refreshments for five hundred persons; and a little later in the evening the following song was sung by Isaac T. Packard, the organist of the church:

"THE OLD VILLAGE CHURCH."

"A song for the church, the old village church,
Which has stood full many a year.
We'll sing to its praise in the loftiest lays;
For we love its portals dear.

"The storms they have beat on that sacred retreat,
While its inmates have bowed in prayer;
The lightnings have flashed and the deep thunder crashed
With the notes of the chanting choir.

"Memory now can look back through time's beaten track
And remember the joyful day
When its frame was reared, while the workmen cheered,—
To them it was sport and play.

"They saw the tower rise, pointing up to the skies,
While within the deep-toned bell
Gave forth the glad sound to the people around
That the building was finished well.

"Then a song for the church, the old village church,
Which has stood full many a year.
We'll sing to its praise in the loftiest lays,
For we love its portals dear.

"But old Father Time, he thinks it no crime
To crumble the stateliest towers;
In silence he's spiced, and the beauty defaced
That was once in this temple of ours.

"And progression appears in these later years
To make it our duty clear
That we must in our might, while contending for right,
A fine new structure rear.

"Then a song for the church, for the new village church
Which we hope we then shall see,
In which we may raise glad notes of praise
To thee, Great One in Three.

"The work has begun, and the ladies have done,
And are doing from day to day,
An honorable part to encourage each heart
To labor without delay.

"They have invited us here, and with right good cheer
We respond to their festive call;
And we'll do nothing worse than to fill their purse,
To discount in the fall,

"In decking the church, the new village church
Which we hope we then shall see,
In which we may raise glad notes of praise
To thee, Great One in Three."

The frame of the new house was raised Aug. 25, 1853, in the afternoon, when the following ceremony took place: 1, hymn, sung by the children; 2, prayer, by Rev. Charles L. Mills, of the Porter Church; 3, prayer, by Rev. A. B. Wheeler, of the Second Methodist Episcopal Church; 4, hymn, written by Isaac T. Packard, the organist of the church:

"Praise to thy name, eternal King,
In grateful numbers here we bring;
Oh, now behold us from above,
And smile upon us in thy love.

"Here on this hallowed ground we meet,
And now thy blessing we entreat;
Oh, may these walls in order rise,
Through help that cometh from the skies.

"Oh, build this house, this house of prayer!
Make it the object of thy care:
Here with thy people ever dwell;
Here may thy saints thy glories tell.

"And from this earthly house below
My multitudes redeemed go
To that prepared by thee above,
There join to sing redeeming love."

The old meeting-house was sold to Messrs. Winthrop S. Baker and Rufus P. Kingman for \$1226.60, who took a lease of the land upon which the building stood, a few feet south of where the present building now stands, for the term of fifty years from March 21, 1854, at the rate of one hundred dollars per year. The building was remodeled and used as a hall for public meetings until destroyed by fire Nov. 7, 1860.

Dedication.—The present new and splendid edifice was opened to the public at two o'clock on Thursday, July 27, 1854. There were present from fifteen hundred to two thousand persons, and the exercises were in the following order: 1, voluntary on the organ; 2, chant,—"Holy, holy, holy Lord God of hosts;" 3, invocation and reading of the Scriptures; 4, anthem,—"Let all the nations fear;" 5, prayer; 6, hymn,—

"To thee this temple we devote,
Our Father and our God;
Accept it thine, and seal it now,
Thy Spirit's blest abode.

"Here may the prayer of faith ascend,
The voice of praise arise;
Oh, may each lowly service prove
Accepted sacrifice.

"Here may the sinner learn his guilt,
And weep before his Lord;
Here, pardoned, sing a Saviour's love,
And bear his vows record.

"Here may affliction dry the tear,
And learn to trust in God,
Convinced it is a Father smites,
And love that guides the rod.

"Peace be within those sacred walls,
Prosperity be here;
Long smile upon thy people, Lord,
And evermore be near;"

7, Sermon by Rev. Paul Couch, text, Isaiah ii. 2-5, showing that the house of God is to be a central and controlling power in the world's reformation; 8, hymn, anthem,—"Peace be to this habitation;" 9, dedicatory prayer; 10, anthem,—"Hark! the song of jubilee;" 11, closing prayer; 12, hymn and doxology by the congregation.—"From all that dwell below the skies;" doxology,—"Praise God from whom all blessings flow;" 13, benediction.

The sermon is spoken of as having been of the highest order. Many a golden thought was presented to the people, and will be treasured by them. The singing also was of the most excellent kind, and entitled to great praise. The last hymn was sung to the tune of "Old Hundred," in which the congregation joined, and seldom has that tune been sung with such great power and in such correct time as on that occasion. The organ poured forth a flood of harmony from which no deviation could be made, and every one present seemed pleased with the arrangements and detail of the exercises. The day was pleasant and the attendance very large.

Description of the Church.—Few houses are to be found in the country that will compare favorably with this. Its exterior is rendered attractive and pleasing to the eye by its beautiful proportions, which, while they present and possess unusual strength, are so arranged that the whole appearance is not only satisfactory, but very graceful and imposing. The length of the building is ninety-six feet, width sixty-four feet, with a spire one hundred and eighty-five feet in height, and contains one hundred and sixteen pews on the floor and twenty-eight in the gallery. It is built in the Romanesque style of architecture, designed by Messrs. Towle & Foster, of Boston; was built by Samuel Vaughn, of Boston. The pews are all neatly carpeted, cushioned, and upholstered, both in the gallery and below. The gallery contains a large and beautiful organ, built by W. B. D. Simmons, of Cambridge Street, Boston, which was finished May 17, 1854. On entering the building we find on the first floor a vestry of good size and a large room, carpeted and well furnished, for the use of the Ladies' Association connected with the society. In the rear of these rooms are two convenient and

well-arranged tenements, which are rented. Ascending from the main entrance on either side stairs of very easy grade we find ourselves in the vestibule, from which we enter the auditory or ascend to the galleries. The interior effect is exceedingly fine. The spacious floor, well-arranged pews (all uniform and somewhat richly upholstered), the ample galleries (not projecting from the sides with huge overshadowing effect, but rather relieving the height and presenting a corresponding finish), the chaste and elegant pulpit, finely-frescoed walls and ceiling are in perfect harmony with each other and their design and uses, and beautifully wrought without glaring effect. Upon the west end of the building, on the ceiling to the left of the pulpit, is the following inscription: "Ye shall keep my Sabbaths and reverence my sanctuary. I am the Lord." To the right of the pulpit is the following: "The Lord hath chosen Zion. He hath desired it for his habitation." The outlay in erecting this house, including the organ, was about twenty-four thousand dollars. The first sale of pews took place on Monday following the dedication, at which seventy-three pews were sold for the sum of \$22,282.50. The choice-money paid was \$17,46.50. After the sale there were forty-three pews remaining unsold on the floor of the auditory, many of which were very desirable, and several in the galleries, all of which were carpeted and furnished as below.

The bell that belonged on the old church, when sold, was transferred to the new house above described in June, 1854. The following legend was upon the same:

"I to the church the living call,
And to the graveyard summon all."

This bell, after having done many years of faithful service, gave out but a short time after it was removed; for we find, Sept. 5, 1855, a new bell was purchased of Messrs. Henry N. Hooper & Co., of Boston, weighing two thousand and thirty-five pounds.

CHAPTER V.

Ministry of Rev. John Porter—Rev. Aza Meech—Rev. Daniel Huntington—Rev. William Thompson—Rev. Paul Conch—Rev. Nathaniel B. Blanchard—Rev. Edward L. Clark—Rev. Henry A. Stevens—Rev. Elbridge P. McElroy—Rev. Henry L. Kelsey—Rev. George E. Martin.

First Congregational Church.—In nearly all the early New England towns the history of the church is a history of the town, and among the first things sought after was the establishment of the

gospel ministry among them. The prayer of the petitioners having been granted so far as to set them off into a separate parish, the next thing was to see whom they could get to preach to them. For this purpose a meeting was held Oct. 8, 1739, "to see if the precinct would vote to have preaching three months this winter season." It being voted in the affirmative, David Packard, John Kingman, and Abiel Packard were chosen a committee "to Geat a minister to preach to us three months this winter season." And the committee were also requested "to apply to Mr. Porter, Mr. Howard, or Ephriam Keith," to supply the pulpit for three months.

Monday, March 24, 1740, "it was put to vote to see whether the precinct would vote to have Mr. Porter preach to them three months." "Voted in affirmative." "Samuel Kingman, David Packard, and Timothy Keith were chosen a committee to go to Mr. Porter to see whether he would suply the pulpet for the three months." What the result of their interview was with him does not appear on record. We judge, however, that an invitation to settle as a permanent preacher was more agreeable, as a meeting was called soon after, on the 21st of April, by the same committee, "to see if the sd precinct can agree to give Mr. John Porter a Call to be an ordained minister of the gospel for sd precinct; also to see what Grattess the precinct will agree to give said Mr. Porter, for Incouragement for to Settell among us; also what we can agree to pay unto Mr. Porter as a yearly salary."

MINISTRY OF REV. JOHN PORTER.—At this meeting it was "voted to Give Mr. John Porter a Call to be their minister;" also, "voted to Give him two hundred pounds as a Grattess for Incouragement to settell among us, and give him one Hundred and ten pounds per year, as a yearly salary, During the time he shall be our minister."

The committee appointed "to discourse with Mr. Porter upon the above-mentioned premises" were Samuel Kingman, David Packard, Timothy Keith, Daniel Howard, and Samuel West.

Aug. 4, 1740, "voted one Hundred pounds additional money as Grattess, making Three Hundred pounds, besides an addition of five pounds per year for four years, and then ten pounds per year for five years, and then to stand at one Hundred and Eighty pounds per year; to be paid in yearly, in any passable money, at the Reat of silver at Twenty-Eight Shillings per ounce; and so his salary to Rise and fall, as the price of silver Doth, During the time that he shall be our minister."

Aug. 25, 1740, "voted to chuse Samuel King-

man, David Packard, and James Packard a committee to Give Mr. Porter a Call in behalf of the precinct;" also voted that the 18th of September should be kept as a day of fasting and prayer, before the ordaining of Mr. John Porter.

The call, as presented to Mr. Porter, is as follows, together with his acceptance of the same:

"**MR. PORTER,**—Since it hath pleased God to favor us with your labors amongst us for several months past, it has been to our general acceptance; and we have unanimously agreed to give you a call to take the pastoral charge of us, and hope that the same God who has made your labors so satisfactory to us will incline your heart to accept, convincing you that it is a call from him as well as us; and, withal, we promise to make it our prayer to the Great God for you that he should furnish you with all ministerial gifts and graces for the work of the ministry and edifying of the body of Christ among us, and that we will ever honor and obey you when you shall become ours in the Lord. Those are therefore to certify you that at a meeting legally warned the precinct did, by a full and clear vote, give you a call to the ministry among us; and for your further encouragement did vote 300 Pounds for a settlement; and for the pursuant year, one hundred and ten pounds for your salary, and then to advance five pounds pr. year, four years, and then ten pounds pr. year, five years, and then to stand yearly at one hundred and Eighty pounds per year, to be paid in yearly, in any passable money, at the rate of silver at 28 shillings pr. ounce; and so your salary to rise and fall, as the price of silver doth, during the time you shall be our minister.

"Dated at Bridgewater,
"North Precinct,
"Aug. the 26th, 1740.
"Precinct Committee to give Mr. Porter a call In behalf of
the precinct."

"SAMUEL KINGMAN,
"DAVID KEITH,
"JAMES PACKARD,

"Answer,

"To be communicated to the North Precinct in Bridgewater, given the 25th of Aug., 1740.

"**BRETHREN AND FRIENDS,**—Inasmuch as it has pleased the Sovereign God, who has all hearts in his hand, and can turn them as the rivers of water are turned, so to incline and Unite you of this Place as to give me an invitation to settle among you in the work of the gospel ministry, though unworthy, yet, apprehending it to be the call of Christ, whose I am, and whom I ought to serve, I accept your call, and I trust I do it with due and becoming reverence and cheerfulness.

"Brothers and Friends: Further I desire to express all due gratitude to you for your love and respect shown me in the various instances of it, and I pray to God to continue it; and you yet to manifest it in every regard, and as the gospel requires and acknowledges that those that preach the gospel, should live of the gospel, so I shall expect an handsome and honorable maintenance from you so long as I shall sojourn among you as your pastor. But, above all, I shall expect and request you to be constant, earnest, and incessant at the throne of grace for me, that God would give me grace to serve him cheerfully and faithfully in the great and difficult work I am now about to engage in, that so I may finish my course with joy, and, in the day of Christ's appearing and kingdom, may have many of you of my charge as a seal of my ministry, that so then together we may receive a crown of glory which shall never fade away.

"I subscribe myself yours to serve in the Lord,
"JOHN PORTER."

Agreeable to the above call and acceptance, the Rev. Mr. Porter was ordained as pastor of the Fourth Church in Bridgewater, Oct. 15, 1740.¹

The following is the covenant which the church adopted as the basis of their union:

"We, whose names are underwritten, the most of whom have been members of the first church of Christ in Bridgewater, having now, as we conceive, a call from God to embody a distinct church by ourselves, according to gospel order, and as our particular circumstances require, do, upon this solemn occasion, think it our duty, and therefore agree, to renew the covenant which our fathers made, both with God and with one another, under a humbling sense of our violations of past covenant engagements, adding hearty prayers that our past sins may be forgiven, and that we may have the help of the Holy Spirit to enable us to keep that covenant with God, wherein we solemnly engage, as follows: 1st. That we will take the Lord Jehovah to be our God, by a free choice of him, and firm dependence on him, and satisfaction in him, as our chief good, renouncing all other interest whatever. 2d. That we will cleave to the Holy Scriptures as our only rule of faith and obedience. 3d. That we will acknowledge our Lord Jesus Christ in his threefold office, as our Prophet, Priest, and King, particularly in his kingly government; that all his laws and ordinances may be upheld by us in the purity and power of them; that an able and faithful ministry be encouraged and continued among us; that in all the administrations of the house of God, we will have a due regard to the power of office belonging to the ministry, and the privileges belonging to the brethren as to judgment and consent. That we will endeavor faithfully to observe the rules of purity, in respect to the visible qualifications of those we admit to communion with us, that the table of the Lord be not polluted,—that they be such as have a competent understanding of the mysteries of holiness, and of a well-ordered conversation, and who, upon examination, hold forth repentance from dead works, and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ. We will conscientiously observe the rules of discipline which Christ hath prescribed, that the temple of God be not defiled; will see that church censure be faithfully dispensed to such as are full communicants, and to the children of the covenant. The adult in church relation (though not yet admitted to full communion), walking orderly, and waiting upon God to prepare them for the full enjoyment of him in all his ordinances, shall (at their desire) have the initiating seal of baptism administered to their children, and they themselves shall be encouraged and excited to follow the Lord in all the ways of his appointment, and when they offer themselves to join with the church, shall be examined respecting their proficiency, under the means, and hold forth such evidences of the grace of God as may be required to make their communion comfortable. 4th. We will walk in love one toward another, endeavoring to keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of Peace, that there be no schism or rent in the body of Christ. 5th. In all difficult cases we will apply to neighboring ministers and churches of Christ for counsel. 6th. We will walk with God in our houses with a perfect heart, duly attending on family worship and government in the faithful discharge of relative duties, endeavoring that true religion may be propagated to posterity, that our God may be our children's God after us. 7th. We will bear our testimony against the growing sins of the times and of this place, and it shall be our endeavor that the work of reformation in all parts of it be carried on among us. 8th. As

¹ David Packard provided for the ordination, for which he had £29 10s.

we have opportunity, we will seek the good of one another, and so the good of all men, both with respect to spirituals and temporals. 9th. It shall be our endeavor to stand complete in all the will of God, to cleave to the Lord and one another through all adversity. All this we do sincerely and solemnly engage in the sight of God, men, and angels, in a humble dependence of faith upon the merits of our Lord Jesus Christ, for our acceptance with God, and on the power of his spirit and grace to work all our works in us and for us; and, finally, to perfect all that concerns us to the praise of his glory. Adopted Sept. 18th, 1740.

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|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Timothy Keith. | 14. Nathaniel Hammond. |
| 2. David Packard. | 15. Hannah Keith. |
| 3. James Packard. | 16. Hannah Packard. |
| 4. Zacheus Packard. | 17. Jemima Packard. |
| 5. Samuel West. | 18. Morey Packard. |
| 6. Abiel Packard. | 19. Lydia Packard. |
| 7. John Kingman. | 20. Sarah Packard. |
| 8. Joshua Warren. | 21. Rebecca Kingman. |
| 9. Seth Packard. | 22. Jane Warren. |
| 10. Caleb Phillips. | 23. Morey Packard. |
| 11. Isaac Fuller. | 24. Hannah Phillips. |
| 12. Zuchariah Carey. | 25. Sarah Fuller." |
| 13. John Johnson. | |

Rev. Mr. Porter was a man of very respectable talent, distinguished for his prudence, fidelity, exemplary life, and holy conversation. The great doctrines of the gospel were prominent in all his preaching; and a crucified Redeemer was a theme on which he delighted to dwell with peculiar earnestness, interest, and satisfaction. He continued to preach to this society for sixty years, when, feeling weary with many years of service in the vineyard of the Lord, and feeling the infirmities of age creeping upon him, he called for aid to assist him in his ministerial labors. To this claim the church and society readily assented, as appears by the following vote: April 21, 1800, "Voted, To chuse a committee of seven to look up sum suitable Person or Persons to assist Rev. Mr. Porter." Capt. Jesse Perkins, Deacon David Edson, Daniel Cary, Moses Cary, Daniel Howard, Esq., Deacon Eliphalet Packard, Lieut. Caleb Howard were chosen as said committee. This committee found a man in the person of Asa Meech, who preached to them as a candidate until, at a meeting held Aug. 18, 1800, "Voted, that thursday the twenty-Eighth day of August be held as a day of Fasting and prayer for directions in settling a colleague with Mr. Porter, and also to apply to Mr. W. Reed, and Mr. Gurney to preach on that occasion."

Also, "Voted that the parish committee request Mr. Meech to supply the pulpit further."

The publication of Rev. John Porter is "Evangelical Plan; or, an Attempt to form Right Notions in the Minds of the Common People, and to Establish them in the Minds of the People." Republished by Dr. E. Alden, of Randolph.

Rev. John Porter was the son of Samuel and Mary Porter, of Abington, Mass.; born in 1716; graduated at Harvard College in 1736; commenced preaching as a candidate for the Fourth Church in Bridgewater (now the First Church of Brockton) in December, 1739. Soon after the incorporation of the North Parish he received a call to settle with them as pastor Aug. 25, 1740, which call he accepted, and was ordained Oct. 15, 1740. Mr. Porter entered upon the duties of his office with all the advantages which a faithful church and affectionate society could afford. Their hearts were deservedly united in him, and seldom has any minister of the gospel been enabled to exert a more general and salutary influence over the people of his charge. His qualifications, both natural and acquired, were peculiarly respectable. He was taught not only of men, but of God. Much of what was estimable in his Christian and ministerial character he gratefully ascribed to the labors of that justly celebrated and eminently useful servant of Christ, the Rev. Mr. Whitefield, under whose ministry of the word he received the most deep and salutary impressions a little before his entrance upon the duties of the sacred office. With that great and good man he formed an intimate acquaintance, invited him to his pulpit, and, with his beloved flock, enjoyed the benefit of his evangelical instructions. This circumstance undoubtedly contributed to increase that zealous spirit of reformation by which the Rev. Mr. Porter's long and faithful ministry was so happily characterized. He clearly exhibited and ably defended the great doctrines of the gospel, and, though not fond of controversy, wielded the sword of the Spirit with uncommon skill, vigor, and success against all the assailants of evangelical truth. His labors among his people in the sanctuary and from house to house were greatly blessed. Mr. Porter continued to labor with this people until Sept. 1, 1800, when, finding the infirmities of age creeping upon him, and a frame worn out in the service of his Master, he asked for assistance in his labors. His son-in-law, Rev. Thomas Crafts, and Rev. Asa Meech, then a candidate for the ministry, from Connecticut, came to his help, and Mr. Meech received a call to become a colleague pastor with him, which call he accepted, and was ordained Oct. 15, 1800.

Rev. Mr. Porter continued to perform pastoral labor, preaching, occasionally, till his decease. The last sermon he preached was from John ix. 4: "I must work the works of him that sent me while it is day: the night cometh when no man can work." This sermon is often spoken of as having been peculiarly and prophetically appropriate, and most tenderly

affecting to those who were listening to the last message of truth and love from the lips of one whom very many regarded as a *spiritual father*, and all as an affectionate and *faithful friend*. He departed this life March 12, 1802, in the eighty-seventh year of his age, and in the sixty-second year of his ministry. His sickness was of three weeks' duration, which commenced about one week after the delivery of the above-named discourse. His wife, with whom he had so long and so happily lived for more than one-half a century, died about four months previous to his death. This circumstance seemed to render his death more welcome to him than otherwise. She was a woman of very exemplary habits, and a devoted mother in Israel. His funeral was attended by Rev. Zedekiah Sanger, D.D., of Bridgewater, Mass. His remains lie buried in the graveyard near the residence of the late William Tribou, at Campello. On the gravestone may be found the following inscription: "They that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament; and they that turn many to righteousness, as the stars forever and ever." To the virtues of Rev. Mr. Porter's private life, and the usefulness of his ministerial qualifications and labors, the affection and respect with which he was viewed by his family and acquaintances, the love and veneration of the large and respectable religious society with which he so long lived in harmony and labored with success, the manner in which his services were accepted in other societies where he occasionally preached, and the lasting reputation he maintained in the church, are the most unequivocal and honorable testimonies. To the influence of this good man, more than any other thing, is the community indebted for the love of order, industry, economy, enterprise, and religious character of many of the descendants of that society. His influence had very much to do with formation of the character of the early inhabitants of the town of North Bridgewater, now Brockton.

MINISTRY OF REV. ASA MEECH.—Sept. 1, 1800, "Voted to give Rev. Asa Meech a call." Also, "Voted to choose a committee of seven to Report a plan for the settlement of Mr. Meech, which consisted of the following persons: Capt. Jesse Perkins, Matthew Kingman, Deacon E. Packard, Capt. Abel Kingman, Capt. William French, Ichabod Howard, Lieut. Caleb Howard," who subsequently reported a plan as follows, namely: "That he be our minister until two-thirds of the legal voters of the parish are dissatisfied with him, and then to be dismissed by giving him a year's notice. Also he having the same privilege to leave the people when he thinks proper, he giving them a year's notice." Also, "that the

Said parish pay him four Hundred Dollars for the first five years; and after the expiration of the five first years, Three Hundred and thirty-four dollars a year, so long as he continues our minister." The above Report was accepted, and it was "Voted the above committee present Mr. A. Meech with the call of the parish to the work of the ministry," which is as follows:

"*To Mr. Asa Meech, Candidate for the Sacred ministry, now residing in this place.*

"Sir,—Whereas our aged and beloved pastor has requested the settlement of an assistant with him in the work of the Sacred Ministry. And as we are very desirous of a continuance of the regular Administration of Gospel ordinances among us—And having experience of your good abilities as a Gospel Preacher and such good evidence of your good moral character as gives us great satisfaction. Therefore we, the members of the fourth church and congregation of the Christian Society in Bridgewater, do hereby invite you, with a Solemn call, to Settle with us as a colleague pastor with the Rev. John Porter. That you may be more particularly informed of the doings of the Parish in this, a committee, consisting of the following-named gentlemen, viz.: Captain Jesse Perkins, Matthew Kingman, Lieut. Caleb Howard, Dea. E. Packard, Capt. Abel Kingman, Capt. Wm. French, Ichabod Howard, will wait on you with the vote of the parish respecting the encouragement they offer you, as an inducement to Settle with us in the Sacred Ministry, and give you such other information as you may desire. Your answer is requested as soon as may be consistent with a full deliberation on so solemn and such an important subject.

"*DANIEL CARY, Parish Clerk.*

"The North Church in Bridgewater met this day [Sept. 29, 1800], and proceeded to hear the answer of Rev. Asa Meech.

"*BRIDGEWATER, Sept. 23, 1800.*

"*To the fourth church and congregation of the Christian Society in Bridgewater.*

"Whereas you have given me an invitation and Solemn call to settle with you in the Gospel Ministry as a Colleague Pastor with the Rev. John Porter. Having looked to God by prayer for his most gracious direction, and having consulted my friends and fathers in the ministry, And after mature deliberation on the Subject, I trust and hope that a door is opened in divine providence for my usefulness in this place. This is therefore to manifest my acceptance of your call, and my willingness to be employed in performing the important office and duties of the Christian ministry among you so long as God shall open the way by harmonizing our minds, and give me grace, wisdom, and strength. And while I commit all to the great head of the Church may Grace, mercy, and peace be multiplied to us abundantly from God our Father and the Lord Jesus Christ.

"*ASA MEECH.*"

Sept. 29, 1800, "Voted that the ordination of Rev. Asa Meech be on the fifteenth day of October next."

At this meeting a committee of three were chosen to make provision for the council, namely, Capt. Jesse Perkins, Daniel Cary, and Capt. Howard Cary, who were provided for by Mr. Daniel Cary, at an expense of \$165.58.

Mr. Meech was ordained as a colleague pastor with

Mr. Porter, Oct. 15, 1800, and continued to preach till the death of Mr. Porter, which took place March 12, 1802, in the eighty-seventh year of his age and sixty-second of his ministry. He continued his labors after the death of Mr. Porter until, early in 1811, he was requested to resign, and was dismissed by an ecclesiastical council for that purpose. His farewell sermon was preached Dec. 1, 1811.

His ordination sermon was preached by Rev. Lemuel Tyler, A.M., pastor of the First Church in Preston, Mass., from text, Titus i. 9: "Holding fast the faithful word, as he hath been taught, that he may be able by sound doctrine both to exhort and to convince the gainsayers," which was a very able discourse upon the necessity of gospel ministrations, the qualifications of ministers, or what gospel ministers should do to promote, and must do to secure, peace and promote good order in the church; also on the doctrine of election, justification, and revelation, and the divinity of the Holy Ghost. He then goes on, giving a short exhortation to the pastor, and then to the people. Both of the above sermons were printed and circulated.

Rev. Asa Meech was son of Thomas Meech, born in Boston, April 20, 1775. He was not a college-educated man, but in 1807 received an honorary degree from Brown University. He was approved as a candidate for the ministry by the New London County Association, in May, 1799, was ordained at North Bridgewater, Oct. 15, 1800, and dismissed in 1811; from thence he removed to Canterbury, Conn., and was installed Oct. 28, 1812, where he remained till the spring of 1822, preaching his farewell sermon May 5th. Here his ministry was not only useful in increasing the number of the church, but by establishing its faith and order. Towards the close of his pastorate, however, a feeling of personal opposition arose which rendered his removal expedient. He emigrated to Canada, where he purchased a farm near Hull, and employed himself thenceforth in its cultivation, preaching at times, as opportunity was offered. He died Feb. 29, 1849, at the age seventy-four. He had published three sermons, one of which was that on leaving Canterbury.

He married (first) Mary DeWitt, of Norwich, April 29, 1802; (second) Maria DeWitt, November, 1809; (third) Margaret Dockstader, Nov. 7, 1822, and had by the three wives twenty-one children, many of whom now reside in Canada.

Publications of Rev. Asa Meech:

Ordination Sermon, delivered by Rev. Lemuel Tyler, A.M., Oct. 15, 1800. Colleague pastor with Rev. John Porter.

Oration by Rev. Asa Meech, delivered in North Bridgewater, July 4, 1805, in commemoration of the Anniversary of American Independence.

Valedictory Sermon. By Rev. Asa Meech, A.M., Dec. 1, 1811. Preached at the North Church, in Bridgewater.

MINISTRY OF REV. DANIEL HUNTINGTON.—For a third time this society were called to settle a pastor. Their next minister was Rev. Daniel Huntington, who came from New London, Conn., to North Bridgewater early in the spring of 1812, and, after preaching a few weeks, received a unanimous call to become their pastor. The following are some of the votes which were passed at the legal meetings of the society:

At a meeting held Dec. 23, 1811, it was "voted that thursday the 19th day of December be kept a Day of fasting and prayer for Divine Direction to a parson to settle with us—in the work of the ministry, and that the parish committee apply to Dr John Reed, Rev Mr Strong, and Rev Mr Sheldon to assist, and that the committee provide for them."

March 23, 1812, "Voted to choose a Committee of Seven men to procure a candidate or candidates to supply the pulpit, and made choice of Gideon Howard Esq, Howard Cary Esq, Dea Ichabod Howard, Abel Kingman Esq, Dea David Edson, Caleb Howard Esq, and Capt Zuchariah Gurney."

A meeting was held July 13, 1812, "To see if the Parish are united in Mr Daniel Huntington as a preacher of the Gospel," it was "voted unanimously in favor of Mr Daniel Huntington," "and to use means to procure him to supply the pulpit preparatory to a settlement." "Voted that the Committee already chosen to perform that Duty use their discretion either to apply personally or by letter."

Aug. 17, 1812, "Voted to Join with the church to give Mr. Huntington a Call to settle with us in the work of the Sacred Ministry;" also "voted to offer him Seven Hundred Dollars as settlement and Seven Hundred dollars as an annual salary, or Seven Hundred and fifty Dollars, to be paid annually so long as he remain our minister." Capt. Jesse Perkins, Deacon David Edson, Deacon Ichabod Howard, Caleb Howard, Esq., Howard Cary, Esq., Joseph Sylvester, Esq., Abel Kingman, Esq., were chosen a committee to wait upon Mr. Huntington and make him the above offer, which was in the following words:

"*To Mr. Daniel Huntington, Candidate for the Sacred Ministry:*

"Sir,—Whereas the Great head of the Church in his wise and Righteous Providence has soon fit that this church and

Society should be Destitute of a pastor, we are desirous to have the regular administration of gospel ordinances restored to us, and having had so much Experience of your good abilities as a gospel preacher, are induced to hope that your labors may be blest among us. We, therefore, members of the fourth church and congregation in Bridgewater, do hereby give you solemn call to settle with us, and take upon you the sacred office of pastor according to the regular mode practised in our churches. That you may be more particularly informed of the doings of the parish, a committee consisting of the following gentlemen, viz.: Capt. Jesse Perkins, Den. David Kilson, Den. John Howard, Caleb Howard, Esq., Howard Cary, Esq., Joseph Sylvester, Esq., Abel Kingman, Esq., will wait upon you with the votes of the parish relative to the encouragement they offer you as an inducement to settle with us in the sacred ministry, and give you such other information as you may desire. Your answer is requested as soon as may be consistent with a full deliberation on so solemn and important a Subject.

"Signed by order and in behalf of said Parish.

"Moses Cary, Moderator.

"Jesse Perkins, Parish Clerk.

"BRIDGEWATER, Aug. 17, 1812."

Answer.

"To the members of the fourth Church and Society in Bridgewater:

"Sept. 14, 1812.

"BROTHERS AND FRIENDS: Having taken into serious and prayerful consideration the invitation which you have given me to settle among you in the Gospel ministry, together with the offer which accompanies it, viewing almost unanimous expression of your wish and the pecuniary provision which evinces its sincerity, as indicative of the will of our divine Master, who in his providence has brought us together, I have thought it my duty to accede to your proposal, and hold myself in readiness to take upon me the sacred offices of your pastor according to the regular order of church whenever it shall please the great head of the church by the laying on of hands by the Presbytery to put me in trust with the Gospel. With regard to choice of compensation which was left me by your note, I would inform you that the first offer, viz.: Seven Hundred as a settlement, and Seven Hundred as an annual salary is preferred and accepted.

"Yet before the question of my settlement among you is fully concluded, suffer me to present to you a few requests, which I believe it cannot be incompatible with your interest to grant, and, *First.* It is my wish that for the words 'until it is needful to procure another minister in his room,' which is annexed as a limitation to your offer of a salary, the following may be substituted: 'During his ministry among us,' as the latter expression, it is thought will more safely guard against future misunderstanding. *Second.* I have to request, for the same purpose, that my letter addressed through the hands of Silas Packard, Esq., to the Church and Society, on subjects connected with my proposed settlement, may be put on record, that I may not be excluded from the society of my friends and relatives, who reside at some distance, nor be debarred such recreations as is necessary to health. I must request the privilege of exemption from parochial duty for three weeks annually. Shall these requests be granted?

"Brothers and Friends, I shall cheerfully give myself to the work of the ministry among you, confidently hoping that you will receive me in brotherly love, and constantly exercise towards me that Christian tenderness and candor, for which delicacy and responsibility of my situation will so loudly call above all, trusting that you will not cease to supplicate the God

of all grace and consolation that he would bless our connection and make it a source of our mutual and everlasting joy.

"Your Brother and Servant in Christ,
"DANIEL HUNTINGTON."

North Parish, Sept. 14, 1812. "Voted that the ordination be on the last Wednesday in October. Accordingly the Council met on the Twenty-Eighth Day of October, consisting of Rev. Zedekiah Sanger, D.D., of South Bridgewater; Rev. John Reed, D.D., of West Bridgewater; Rev. James Flint, D.D., of East Bridgewater; Rev. Daniel Thomas, of Abington; Rev. Jacob Norton, of Weymouth; Rev. Thomas T. Richmond, of Stoughton; Rev. Luther Sheldon, D.D., of Easton; Rev. Jonathan Strong, D.D., of Randolph; Rev. Edward D. Griffin, D.D., of Boston; Rev. Joshua Huntington, of Boston; Rev. Abel McEwen, of New London, Conn.; together with their delegates," and he was duly installed as pastor of the "Fourth Church in Bridgewater." Rev. Mr. McEwen preached the sermon from the text, Nehemiah vi. 3: "I am doing a great work, so that I cannot come down; why should the work cease whilst I leave it, and come down to you?" Rev. Dr. Griffin offered the ordaining prayer. Rev. Dr. Sanger gave the charge. Rev. Mr. Huntington, of Boston, a brother of the pastor-elect, then pastor of the Old South Church in Boston, extended the right hand of fellowship.

Of the success of Rev. D. Huntington's labors among this church and society, we may say that, at the time of his settlement, the parish was just recovering from the effects of an unhappy division. This recovery, of course, was gradual; and the first three years may be considered as occupied in wearing out the prejudices and jealousies thus excited, so that the ordinary means of grace could be profitably used. During this period of time the ways of Zion mourned. In 1812 but one was received into the church on profession, and one in 1813; in 1814, three; in 1815, one; and then came one of God's times to favor Zion. In 1816 seventy-eight were added to the church (a full and interesting account of this revival was published by Rev. Mr. Huntington in the *Boston Recorder*, June 10, 1817), and in 1817 ten more were added as the fruits of the same harvest. During the whole time he remained with this people, a period of twenty-one years, there were received into the church two hundred and fifty-three members; previous to 1820 there were one hundred and six members admitted. The years 1830, 1831, and 1832 were distinguished by an unusual interest in this church and neighboring churches. During those years eighty-six were added.

As a consequence of too frequent services in his own and neighboring churches the health of the pastor gradually failed, and he was obliged to resign his pastoral labors, which he did by a letter, which was read to the congregation by Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, of Randolph, March 10, 1833, and calling a meeting on the 19th of the same month to act upon the request. Agreeably to the notification the church met, and Eliphalet Kingman chosen to preside. After prayer by Rev. Mr. Huntington, the subject of the request of the pastor was considered, and after careful inquiry concerning the necessity of the measure proposed, it was "voted, unanimously, that although we most sincerely regret the necessity of the Measure proposed, yet we feel constrained by a sense of Duty to our pastor, and to the cause which both he and we profess to love, to comply with his request;" also made choice of Deacon Silvanus French, Dr. Nathan Perry, and Heman Packard a committee to represent the church before the council, which consisted of Rev. Luther Sheldon, D.D., First Church in Easton; Rev. Richard S. Storrs, First Church in Braintree; Rev. Melancthon G. Wheeler, First Church in Abington; Rev. Calvin Hitchcock, First Church in Randolph.

This council convened at the house of the pastor, March 27, 1833, Rev. R. S. Storrs moderator, Rev. Calvin Hitchcock scribe. Afterward adjourned to Col. Edward Southworth's hall, where a communication was read, presented from the church and society, in which it was declared that it was with great reluctance they consented to his dismission, and as an expression for the pastor's ill health, "Voted that he be requested to accept of a liberal donation."

The council, after mature deliberation, voted "that in view of all the circumstances of the case before them they are constrained, with much reluctance, to express their concurrence with the parties in reference to the dismission of Rev. Daniel Huntington, and do consider his pastoral and ministerial Relation as regularly dissolved according to Ecclesiastical order," and state that,—

"The providence of God, that has so clearly indicated this result, is deeply mysterious. When we reflect on the uninterrupted harmony of feeling, and the entire cordiality of the intercourse and co-operation of the pastor and the flock for more than twenty years, and add to this the fact of a constantly strengthening attachment, down to the present time, and also the remembrance of the unusual amount of blessing with which the relation now dissolved has been attended, we are constrained to pause in silent wonder, and then exclaim, 'Even so, Father, for so it seemeth good in thy sight.' In pronouncing the relation dissolved, we feel we are but declaring the will of Heaven; and most deeply do we sympathize with each of the parties in this mutual trial. To the dearly beloved brother, with whom we have so long walked to the house of God in company, and so often taken sweet council, we give a

parting hand, with emotions that cannot be uttered. We know him,—we love him; we shall never forget him nor his trials, nor his sorrows, nor his joys, nor his paternal sympathies, nor his rich success in the cause of the Redeemer; and most affectionately do we commend him as a faithful brother, and able minister of the new testament, a strenuous defender of the faith once delivered to the Saints, and an indefatigable laborer in the vineyard of the Lord. Our prayers will go up to God without ceasing, that he may be fully restored to the services of the Sanctuary, and become the Spiritual father and guide of other hundreds in some other portions of our Zion; and that he may long live, and everywhere enjoy the same hallowed confidence, and full esteem of his brethren, which have been inspired by his uniform course of conduct, in the sphere of action from which he now departs in obedience to the call of Heaven. The brethren of the church and the members of this society will accept the assurance of strong sympathy and unimpaired affection on the part of this council. There is no root of bitterness that has sprung up in an evil hour; it is no diminution of your love; it is no spirit of envy or covetousness that has brought you into your present state of trial. The hand of the Almighty afflicts you; and will you not say, shall we receive good at the hand of the Lord, and shall we not receive evil? We know, beloved brethren, that hearts are ready to break, and that you sorrow most of all, lest you should see the face of your beloved pastor no more. But while we cannot chide your tears, nor wonder that you are ready to inquire, Why, Lord? we are bound to say to you, fear not. The same God who gave you the treasure in which you have so long rejoiced still lives, and listens to the sighs and prayers of his people; go to him, and he will sustain and direct and bless you still. The friends of your pastor will be your friends; his brethren will be your brethren; his God will be your God. Live in Love, cherish unity of spirit, and preserve it ever in the bonds of peace. As your sorrows are mutual, so shall be your consolations. As your day is, your strength shall be. And hereafter, when the Son of man shall appear in the clouds of heaven, may you, with your beloved and faithful pastor, and your children of many generations, stand before him, and hear from his lips the blessing, 'Well done, good and faithful servant; enter ye into the joy of your Lord.'

"RICHARD S. STORRS, Moderator.

"CALVIN HITCHCOCK, Scribe.

"A true copy:

"HEMAN PACKARD, Clerk."

Rev. Mr. Huntington was afterwards settled for several years over the South Congregational Church and Society at Campello.

Rev. Daniel Huntington removed to New London, Conn., and engaged in teaching a private school of young ladies, preaching only occasionally, where he remained till called to settle at Campello, Mass., Jan. 1, 1840.

MINISTRY OF REV. WILLIAM THOMPSON.—Again, after the lapse of twenty-one years, is this society called upon to fill a vacancy in their pulpit, caused by the dismission of Rev. D. Huntington. March 19, 1833, "Voted to choose a committee of five to supply with preaching," and Darius Littlefield, Heman Packard, Capt. Jeremiah Beals, Lieut. Ephraim Cole, and Deacon Sylvanus French were chosen said committee.

June 13, 1833. At a meeting of the parish, held this day, "Voted to give Rev. William Thompson a call to settle with them as their pastor." Mr. Thompson, however, wishing for time to consider the matter, gave his decision July 24th, accepting the invitation of the society, and they "voted to have the ordination Sept. 18, 1833." (Afterwards changed to the 17th.)

Accordingly, an ecclesiastical council was held at the house of Silas Packard, Esq., September 17th, at nine o'clock A.M., for the purpose of ordaining Mr. Thompson, which consisted of the following:

Rev. Joel H. Lindsey, of Park Street Church, Boston; Zachariah Gurney, delegate.

Rev. Calvin Hitchcock, D.D., West Randolph; Ezekiel French, delegate.

Rev. David Brigham, East Randolph; Ezra Thayer, delegate.

Rev. Baalis Sanford, Union Church, East and West Bridgewater; Samuel Rider, delegate.

Rev. Ebenezer Gay, Trinitarian Church, Bridgewater; Isaac Fobes, delegate.

Rev. Luther Sheldon, Easton; Giles Randall, delegate.

Rev. John Codman, Dorchester; Deacon Charles Howe, delegate.

Rev. Daniel Huntington, New London, Conn. (former pastor).

The council proceeded to examine the papers as laid before them, and receiving testimonials of Mr. Thompson's church-standing and theological studies, with his approbation to preach the gospel, and examining him as to his views and acquaintance with experimental religion, and becoming fully satisfied with them, it was "voted unanimously to proceed to ordain him."

The following was the order of exercises:

1, voluntary, by the choir; 2, anthem; 3, introductory prayer, by Rev. Ebenezer Gay, of Bridgewater; 4, hymn,—"There is a stream, whose gentle flow;" 5, sermon, by Rev. Joel H. Lindsey, of Park Street Church, Boston, text, 2 Cor. ii. 16, "And who is sufficient for these things?" 6, ordaining prayer, by Rev. Calvin Hitchcock, D.D., of Randolph; 7, hymn, tune "Old Hundred,"—

"Great Lord of angels, we adore
The grace that builds thy courts below;
And through ten thousand sons of light,
Stop to regard what mortals do.

"Amidst the wastes of time and death,
Successive pastors thou dost raise,
Thy charge to keep, thy house to guide,
And form a people for thy praise.

"At length, dismissed from feeble clay,
Thy servants join th' angelic band;
With them, through distant worlds they fly;
With them before thy presence stand.

"Oh, glorious hope! oh, blest employ!
Sweet lenitive of grief and care!
When shall we reach those radiant courts,
And all their joy and honor share?

"Yet while these labors we pursue,
Thus distant from thy heavenly throne,
Give us a zeal and love like theirs,
And half their heaven shall here be known."

8, charge to pastor, by Rev. Daniel Huntington; 9, right hand of fellowship, by Rev. Baalis Sanford, of East Bridgewater; 10, address to the church and society, by Rev. Daniel Huntington; 11, anthem,—"Let us, with the joyful mind;" 12, concluding prayer, by Rev. David Brigham, of East Randolph; 13, doxology,—"Praise God, from whom all blessings flow;" 14, benediction, by the pastor.

The day was unusually pleasant, and the exercises very interesting and satisfactory to all present.

Mr. Thompson continued with this people but a short time, owing to a pressing call from a new theological seminary at East Windsor, Conn., which he received in September, 1834, and which, after one refusal and another urgent call, he was led to accept, and where he now labors as "Professor of Biblical Literature," at East Windsor, Conn. The council called for advice in relation to the request of Rev. Mr. Thompson for dismission, convened at the house of Silas Packard, Esq., Sept. 4, 1834, and consisted of the following persons:

Those chosen by the pastor were,—

Rev. John Codman, D.D., of Dorchester; Rev. Daniel Dana, D.D., of Newburyport, Mass.; Rev. George W. Blagden, D.D., of Salem Street Church, Boston; Rev. Elisha Fisk, of Wrentham, Mass.; Rev. Lyman Matthews, of Braintree.

Those appointed by the church and society were as follows:

Rev. Warren Fay, D.D., of Charlestown, Mass.; Rev. S. Gile, of Milton; Rev. Jacob Ide, of Medway, Mass.; Rev. Sylvester Holmes, of New Bedford, Mass.; Rev. Erastus Malthy, of Taunton, Mass.

The claims of the seminary were strongly urged by Rev. Dr. Tyler, president of the institution, in behalf of the trustees, and the claims of the society and church were represented by Rev. Calvin Hitchcock, D.D., of Randolph, in a very able manner. The council, after considerable discussion and deliberation, "voted that the relation between Rev. William Thompson and the Church be dissolved." The

society held a meeting Sept. 5, 1834, and "voted to accept of the report of the Council," which is as follows:

"The removal of settled pastors from their charges endangers in a high degree the best interests of the churches, and is not to be encouraged except where circumstances seem clearly and imperiously to demand it. Such circumstances in the present interesting state of the world, when so much is doing for the cause of Christ, must be expected to occur. And when they do, are to be met with a spirit of expanded benevolence, both by churches and their pastors. Especially should this be the case when the Theological Seminaries of our land call upon us for those who, by talent, experience, acquisitions, and, more than all, by practical piety, are needed to instruct those who are to be under shepherds of the flocks of the Redeemer. In yielding up their pastors to such claims, when clearly and affectionately presented, the churches emphatically give, and have given, to them again in full measure, pressed down and running over.

"When other pastors sent forth by the instrumentality of him who was once their own, becoming willing and efficient workmen in many parts of the Lord's vineyard, such is the call now made upon this beloved church by one of these institutions, and the council would affectionately suggest that in considering this call it is important that the church should contemplate the relations to the vital interests of the whole of Zion sustained by such seminaries, and reflect also upon the fact that as they are dependent in a great measure on such institutions for faithful workmen, who shall go forth and reap the harvest of the world now white for their entrance, it becomes them to cherish toward them no common interest, but to be ready to sustain them by their most earnest endeavors. Especially should this be the case when it is remembered that the instructors in these seminaries, since they are to teach those who are to be future pastors, should be previously taught themselves in the field of practical labor, and must therefore generally come from our churches. Impressed with such sentiments, this council do advise this church to acquiesce in the late decision of their beloved pastor, and resign him to what he believes to be the call of the great Head of the church.

"Some of the council desire it to be stated that they have come to this decision without deciding on the merits of the Theological Institute of Connecticut, but solely on the ground of Mr. Thompson's strong conviction of duty, and would express their opinion that but for such a conviction now publicly and clearly expressed, he might still be more useful in this present sphere of labor. The council recommend that the adoption of this result should be understood by the church and society as dissolving the connection between them and their beloved pastor; and in announcing this result they wish to express their strong sympathy in the self-denial the contemplated separation must cost them, and to assure them of their fervent prayers in their behalf. To this people it may be difficult to resign a pastor to whom their attachment is so strong, and in whom confidence is so entire. This trial seems to be aggravated by dissolving this happy relation so soon after it had been formed. All this the council most deeply feel, yet we confide in God to sustain and guide you in this day of your affliction. And here our confidence in your future course and prospects is greatly strengthened by a recollection of your unanimity in the changes through which you have passed, while we commend you to the great Head of the church, we fervently pray that you may remain of one mind, and soon be perfectly united in another pastor, who shall guide you and

your children to that rest where the pain of separation shall be known no more.

"JOHN CODMAN, Moderator.

"ERASTUS MALTBY, Scribe.

"A true copy of the original result.

"ERASTUS MALTBY, Scribe.

MINISTRY OF REV. PAUL COUCH.—At a meeting of the society held July 20, 1835, it was "voted to unite with the Church in giving Rev. Paul Couch a Call to settle with us in the ministry, not one dissenting vote." Also, "Voted that we offer the Rev. Mr. Couch an annual Salary of Seven Hundred and fifty dollars, and also a Gift of One Hundred and fifty dollars."

August 9th. "Chose a committee of five to confer with Mr. Couch and agree upon a council. Capt. Jeremiah Beals, Eliphalet Kingman, Esq., Jesse Perkins, Esq., Nahum Perkins, and Deacon Sylvanus French were selected for that purpose, who agreed upon the following persons :

Rev. Ebenezer Gay, Trinitarian Church, Bridgewater; Cornelius Holmes, delegate.

Rev. Baalis Sanford, Union Church, East and West Bridgewater; Deacon John Soule, delegate.

Rev. James W. Ward, First Church in Abington; Richard Vining, delegate.

Rev. Calvin Hitchcock, West Randolph; Ezekiel French, delegate.

Rev. David Brigham, East Randolph; Thaddeus French, delegate.

Rev. Erastus Maltby, Trinitarian, Taunton; George B. Atwood, delegate.

Rev. John Codman, Second Congregational Church, Dorchester; Deacon Charles Howe, delegate.

Rev. David Sanford, Dorchester.

Rev. Samuel Gile, D.D., Milton.

Rev. Jonas Perkins, D.D., Braintree.

Rev. Daniel Huntington, New London, Conn. (former pastor).

Rev. Luther Sheldon, D.D., First Church, Easton; Caleb Pratt, delegate.

Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1835, being the day agreed upon for his installation, Col. Nathan Jones, Capt. Jeremiah Beals, and Jesse Perkins were chosen a committee to make arrangements for that day.

The following was the order of exercises :

1, voluntary, by the choir; 2, anthem, by Haydn,— "Wake the Song of Jubilee;" 3, introductory prayer, by Rev. Erastus Maltby; 4, original hymn, by their former pastor, Rev. D. Huntington :

"Herald of our Saviour God,
Welcome, welcome, in his name!
Sound his wondrous grace abroad;
All his boundless love proclaim.

"Sinners renewed—lost—defiled,
Shall the joyful news receive:
Cleansed, restored, and reconciled,
Bless his holy name, and live.

"To each bruised and bleeding heart,
Gilead's healing balm apply;
Hope to trembling souls impart;
Wipe the tear from sorrow's eye.

"Through Emanuel's favored land,
Sound the trump of Jubilee!
Bid the prison-doors expand;
Hail the ransomed captives free;"

5, sermon, by Rev. John Codman, D.D.; 6, consecrating prayer, by Rev. Jonas Perkins, D.D.; 7, original hymn, by Rev. D. Huntington:

"Accepted Saviour, then we praise,
For all thy truth and kindness shown,
Accept the honors that we raise,
And smile upon us from thy throne.

"Yea, from that glorious throne come down;
Here with thy church vouchsafe to stay,
And let thy constant presence crown
The joys of this auspicious day!

"Still let our faith expect and prove
Thy exhaustless bounty of thy hand;
And while we taste thy richest love,
Our heart with gratitude expand.

"A double portion of thy grace
On this thy messenger bestow;
And 'neath the shining of thy face,
Let him with heavenly lustre glow.

"Grant him those num'rous souls to bear,
As trophies of his faithful love,—
Souls of his high commission here,—
Gems in his crown of joy above.

"Then to thy great and holy name,
Pastor and flock, through endless days,
Thy truth and mercy shall proclaim,
In rapt'rous songs of grateful praise."

8, charge to the pastor, by Rev. Samuel Gile, of Milton; 9, right hand of fellowship, by Rev. Baalis Sanford; 10, address to the church and society, by Rev. Calvin Hitchcock; 11, anthem, by Mozart,—"Hallelujah, Amen;"¹ 12, concluding prayer, by Rev. Ebenczer Gay; 13, benediction, by Rev. Paul Couch.

Rev. Mr. Couch continued to preach the gospel to this people in all its simplicity, and with marked ability, freedom, and candor,—such as had its desired effect upon the community in which he moved,—till May 8, 1859, when he asked to be relieved from his pastoral labors, which request was granted July 1, 1859, and the estimation in which he was held by his

¹ The music on that occasion was conducted by Thomas J. Gurney, and was of the highest order, and the other exercises were highly gratifying to a large and attentive audience.

people may be seen in the following resolutions, which were passed by the church at a meeting held on that day:

"Resolved, That while in view of the circumstances set forth by our pastor in his communication as the reasons which, in his opinion, render it expedient that he go away, and which have induced him to request his release from his pastoral charge over this church and society and people, we have at a previous meeting, reluctantly recorded our assent to his request. And we esteem it a duty which we owe to ourselves, and to him, to say that in taking this step we defer to his judgment, and consult his express wishes, and are not led to it by any disaffection on our part.

"We still appreciate those traits in his character which, manifested among us, won for him our affection and regard, and we will cheerfully bear testimony, unitedly, to that high mental culture, that maturity of judgment, that sincerity, earnestness, and scrupulousness, in declaring from the pulpit the counsels of God; that ready sympathy with the afflicted and sorrowful among his people, and that love and known consistency of his daily life with his office as minister of Christ, which have constrained us always to esteem with respect and reverence his teachings, and to submit with love and confidence to his guidance; and when in the prospect of a speedy separation all these things are vividly brought to mind concerning our beloved pastor, it is not without painful misgivings that we consent to the sundering of those ties which, for the period of twenty-four years, bound him to this church and people.

"Resolved, If such separation takes place, we tender our pastor assurances of our wishes and our prayers for his welfare, wherever he may be called to labor, and express the hope that his labors here may prove to him as he goes, and to us who remain, not only a present memory, but, by the grace of God, a means and a pledge of a happy reunion of church and pastor in a better world."

With a view to the dismissal of Mr. Couch, an ecclesiastical council was called for the purpose of hearing and acting upon the request of their pastor for a dissolution of his connection with the church and society, which meeting was held July 19, 1859. The council was as follows:

Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D.D., of Braintree; Elisha French, delegate.

Rev. Jonas Perkins, D.D., of Braintree; Levi W. Hobart, delegate.

Rev. Charles W. Wood, of Campello; Josiah W. Kingman, delegate.

Rev. Ezekiel Russell, D.D., of East Randolph; John Adams, delegate.

After hearing the statement of the pastor requesting his dismissal, and the statements of the church and society, who very reluctantly yielded their assent, the council voted:

"That in view of all the circumstances, the strong convictions and preference of the pastor, and the assent, though reluctant, of the church and society, it is expedient that the ministerial and pastoral relation of the Rev. Paul Couch to the First Church and Society in North Bridgewater be dissolved, the dissolution to take effect, or the relation to terminate, the first day of August, 1859.

"In coming to this result the council cannot withhold the expression of their deep regret that a connection that has so long existed, been so suspicious to both pastor and people, sealed by effusions of the Eternal Spirit, cemented by mutual affection and esteem, and so productive of permanent good to the cause of truth and the honor of Christ in the world, should be thus sundered. Deeming themselves incompetent to judge of the validity of all the reasons for the course pursued, and trusting much to the sound discretion and judgment of the parties themselves, this council still, in view of all the circumstances, seem constrained to acquiesce in what seems to be the leading of Providence. This council deeply regret the separation from one whose urbanity, large experience, and Christian kindness and wisdom have ever done so much to enlighten and cheer ministerial intercourse in all its connections. They therefore commend the Rev. Paul Couch to the churches of Christ, as one rich in ministerial experience, able, gifted, faithful, and beloved, with no blemish on either his Christian or ministerial reputation. This council also commend this dear church for the sacrifice they have made for the cause of truth, and the prosperity of the kingdom of Christ in this place. They commend them for the affection and kindness they have shown to their pastor, their deference to his wishes, their provision for his wants. They would urge them also to a settlement of the gospel ministry among themselves as soon as circumstances will allow it, and to a perseverance in the cause hitherto pursued.

"They, finally, deeply sympathize with them in their separation from a pastor that has been so long and so justly respected and beloved, and command them in their disappointment to the care of the Shepherd of Israel.

" RICHARD S. STORRS, *Moderator.*
" EZEKIEL RUSSELL, *Scribe.*

" A true copy of the doings of the council.
" E. RUSSELL, *Scribe.*

" NORTH BRIDGEWATER, July 19, 1859."

Rev. Mr. Couch preached his farewell discourse July 31, 1859.

On Monday evening following a large number of the society and friends came together in the vestibule of the church for the purpose of presenting him and his family tokens of their regard to them. A gold watch and one hundred dollars in money were presented to Mr. Couch, a silver goblet and a set of spoons to Mrs. Couch, and a splendid guitar to their daughter, Miss Harriet E. Couch, who had sung in their choir for many years.

From North Bridgewater, Rev. Mr. Couch removed to North Cambridge, Mass., where he received an invitation to preach. Here also the people had taken possession of the house he was to occupy by stocking it well with a year's supply of provisions.

Rev. Paul Couch was born in Newburyport, June 21, 1803; attended the public schools of his native town till the age of sixteen years, attending one year in a private academy; entered the Freshman class in Dartmouth College, N. H., 1820; graduated in 1823; studied three years in the Theological Seminary at Andover, Mass.; commenced preaching in the fall of 1826; first ordained at West Newbury,

Mass., in March, 1827; married Miss Harriette Tyler, of Griswold, Conn., May 28, 1827; settled at Bethlehem, Conn., in 1829; left there in 1834, and was installed in North Bridgewater in October, 1835, and dismissed at his own request, after a service of twenty-four years, in 1859. Since that time he has been preaching in North Cambridge one year, and in various places, and now, in 1865, has been preaching at Stonington, Conn., for upwards of a year. They have had seven children, five of whom are now living,—the oldest son living in Brooklyn, N. Y.; second son is in Victoria, Vancouver's Island; third is in the Eighteenth Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers; fourth was a graduate of Harvard College in 1864; his daughter is married, and resides in Jewett City, Conn.

Publications of Rev. Paul Couch:

Two sermons, preached Dec. 23, 1849. Published by Damrell & Moore, Boston, 1849.

Temperance sermons on different occasions.

Sermon preached at the funeral of Rev. Daniel Thomas, former pastor of the Second Congregational Church in Abington, on Friday, Jan. 8, 1847. Published by T. R. Marvin, 1847.

Sermon preached in the First Congregational Church of Stonington, Conn., Aug. 6, 1863, on national thanksgiving.

MINISTRY OF REV. NATHANIEL B. BLANCHARD.—Immediately after the dismissal of Rev. Mr. Couch, an invitation was given to Rev. N. B. Blanchard, a native of Abington, Mass., who had been preaching for three years at Plymouth, to supply their pulpit for one year, commencing the first Sabbath in August, 1859. After this term had expired they had become so attached to him as a preacher, and finding him to be a man of ability, he received a call June 12, 1861, to settle with them as their pastor; which call he accepted Aug. 4, 1861, and was installed Sept. 18, 1861. The council consisted of Rev. T. Stowe, of New Bedford; Rev. Henry B. Hooker, D.D., of Boston; Rev. Jonas Perkins, D.D., of Braintree; Rev. H. D. Walker, of Abington; Rev. Charles L. Mills, of the Porter Church in North Bridgewater; and Rev. Stephen G. Dodd, of East Randolph; Rev. James P. Terry, of South Weymouth.

After the business meeting and examination of the papers of the pastor-elect, the council proceeded to the services of installation, commencing at one and a half o'clock P.M., with the following order of exercises: 1, voluntary; 2, reading of the Scriptures and prayer, by Rev. Mr. Stowe; 3, hymn; 4, sermon, by Rev. Dr. Hooker, D.D.; 5, installing prayer,

by Rev. Jonas Perkins, D.D.; 6, anthem; 7, charge to the pastor, by Rev. H. D. Walker; 8, right hand of fellowship, by Rev. Charles L. Mills; 9, charge to the people, by Rev. S. G. Dodd; 10, prayer, by R. J. P. Terry; 11, hymn; 12, benediction by the pastor.

The sermon on this occasion is said to have been an able and interesting exposition of the relations of the gospel of Christ to the human conscience, and the other services were of an interesting nature. Mr. Blanchard continued his labors of love to this people until the month of August, 1862, when, his health failing, he relinquished his labors for a season to travel, that he might recover. He was on his way to Plymouth, N. H., stopping at Concord, N. H., became worse, and there died, Aug. 7, 1862. His remains were brought to his church, where funeral services were attended by Rev. H. D. Walker, of East Abington, August 9th; and afterwards his body was taken to Edgartown for burial.

At a meeting of the church, held soon after the funeral, the following resolutions were passed, expressive of their feelings at his decease:

"WHEREAS, Almighty God, by his inscrutable Providence, has removed from us our beloved pastor, Rev. Nathaniel B. Blanchard, by death,—

"Resolved, That we are deeply sensible of the great loss we have sustained by being deprived of his instructive, faithful, earnest, and zealous ministrations; that we received him as a man after God's own heart; that we loved him as our pastor and our friend; and we would honor his memory as that of one endeared to us by the most holy associations.

"Resolved, That in all the civil and social relations, while he sustained the dignity of his profession and sacred office, Mr. B., by the grace and urbanity of his demeanor, won the respect and affectionate regard of all the members of the community in which he moved.

"Resolved, That we heartily sympathize with his family in this the sad hour of their bereavement.

"Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published in the *North Bridgewater Gazette*, and also that a copy of the same be sent to the widow of the deceased.

"HENRY HOWARD, Clerk."

Rev. Nathaniel Bailey Blanchard was born in Abington, Mass., July 16, 1827. In 1848 he became a member of the Congregational Church in East Abington; in 1853 graduated at Amherst College; in 1855 he completed his theological course at Bangor, Me.; July 15, 1856, he was ordained to the Christian ministry of Edgartown, Mass. While at this place he was married. He became a pastor of the Pilgrim Church in Plymouth, Mass., where he remained three years. On Sept. 18, 1861, he was installed as pastor of the First Congregational Church in North Bridgewater. While preaching at that place his health failed him, and he became unable to perform the ser-

vices incumbent upon a pastor. He started on a journey for his health, and, on his way to Plymouth, N. H., stopping at Concord, grew worse, and died Aug. 7, 1862, aged thirty-five years. He was a man universally loved and respected wherever he went, and from his youth was a thoughtful boy, with high aims and noble purposes, faithful in all the minor duties, and true in all the social and fraternal relations. He made the most of his opportunities, entering with a heart full of zeal and love upon his work,—his joy of preaching Christ. Sincerity, kindness, and the constraining love of Christ shone forth in all his walk.

MINISTRY OF REV. EDWARD L. CLARK.—After the decease of Rev. Mr. Blanchard, the pulpit was supplied by various ministers, among whom was Mr. Clark. At a meeting of the First Congregational Church, held April 11, 1863, it was unanimously voted to give Mr. Edward L. Clark a call to become their pastor; which call he accepted, and was installed Sept. 22, 1863.

The following churches were invited to the installation of Rev. Mr. Clark, viz.:

Porter Evangelical Church, Brockton: Rev. Samuel H. Lee, pastor; David Howard, delegate.

South Congregational Church, Campello: Rev. Charles W. Wood, pastor; George Sawyer, delegate.

Trinitarian Church of Bridgewater: Rev. E. Douglas, pastor.

Union Church of East Bridgewater: Rev. N. H. Broughton, pastor; Galen R. Richards, delegate.

First Church of Stoughton: Ebenezer Drake, delegate.

First Church of Randolph: Ebenezer Alden, M.D., delegate.

Second Church of Randolph: Rev. S. G. Dodd, pastor; Deacon T. W. Whiting, delegate.

Winthrop Church of Holbrook: Rev. Ezekiel Russell, pastor; Deacon Moses French, delegate.

First Church of Abington: Rev. Frederick R. Abbe, pastor; Deacon John A. King, delegate.

Second Church of Abington: William P. Cottrell, delegate.

Third Church of Abington: Rev. Horace D. Walker, pastor; Levi Reed, delegate.

Second Church of Weymouth: Rev. J. P. Terry, pastor; William Dyer, delegate.

Union Church of Weymouth: Rev. S. H. Hayes, pastor; Benjamin Ells, delegate.

South Church of Braintree: Rev. L. R. Eastman, pastor; Paul Wild, delegate.

First Church of Braintree: Deacon Elias Hayward, delegate.

Harvard Congregational Church of Brookline: Rev. J. Lewis Diman, pastor; Deacon John N. Turner, delegate.

First Congregational Church of Somerville: Rev. David Temple Packard, pastor; Deacon Jesse Lovett, delegate.

Park Street Church of Boston: Rev. Andrew L. Stone, pastor; Martin L. Keith, delegate.

Second Church of Dorchester: Rev. James H. Means, pastor; Stephen Wales, delegate.

The following ministers were present by special invitation:

Rev. Paul Couch, of Jewett City, Conn.

Rev. Luther Sheldon, D.D., of Easton, Mass.

Rev. Ebenezer Gay, of Bridgewater, Mass.

Rev. Jonas Perkins, of Braintree, Mass.

Rev. David Brigham, of Fall River, Mass.

After a careful examination of the papers that had passed between Mr. Clark and the church and society, and finding them satisfactory, the council proceeded to examine the candidate, closely interrogating him in regard to his religious experience, and becoming fully satisfied, "voted to proceed to the services of installation," which were in the following order:

1, introductory prayer, by Rev. Charles W. Wood, of Campello; 2, reading of the Scriptures, by Rev. Ebenezer Douglas, Bridgewater; 3, singing 518th hymn of the Psalmist; 4, sermon, Rev. A. L. Stone, of Park Street Church, Boston; 5, anthem, by the choir; 6, installing prayer, by Rev. Jonas Perkins, D.D., of Braintree; 7, charge to the pastor, by Rev. J. Lewis Diman, of Brookline, Mass.; 8, right hand of fellowship, by Rev. Samuel H. Lee, of the Porter Church; 9, address to the people, by Rev. Paul Couch, of Jewett City, Conn. (their former pastor); 10, concluding prayer, by Rev. D. Temple Packard, of Somerville, Mass.; 11, singing 117th Psalm; 12, benediction, by the pastor.

Rev. Edward L. Clark was born in Nashua, N. H., Feb. 3, 1838; fitted for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.; graduated at Brown University, Providence, R. I., 1858; spent one year traveling through Egypt, Palestine, and other ancient places in the Holy Land; studied theology at Andover Theological Seminary; graduated 1862; was ordained as chaplain of the Twelfth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, with whom he remained one year; afterwards settled as pastor of the First Congregational Church in North Bridgewater, Sept. 22, 1863.

Mr. Clark continued to preach to this people with faithfulness and fidelity for nearly three years, when

his impaired health caused him to send to the church and society the following letter of resignation:

"NORTH BRIDGEWATER, June 17, 1866.

"To the First Congregational Church.

"DEAR BRETHREN,—Believing that the providence of God has indicated by my health that the time has come for me to resign the care of the society, I desire you to unite with me in calling a council during the first week in July to advise in this matter.

"With the most fervent prayer for your continued prosperity, I remain your affectionate pastor,

"EDWARD L. CLARK."

The council called to dismiss the Rev. Edward L. Clark were as follows:

South Congregational Church of Campello: Rev. Charles W. Wood, pastor; Josiah W. Kingman, delegate.

Porter Evangelical Church of Brockton: Rev. J. V. Hilton, pastor; Abel W. Kingman, M.D., delegate.

Third Church of Abington: Rev. Horace D. Walker, pastor; Zenas Holbrook, delegate.

First Church of Randolph: Rev. J. C. Larrabee, pastor; Ebenezer Alden, M.D., delegate.

First Church of Abington: John Newton Noyes, delegate.

Second Church of Abington: Rev. H. L. Edwards, pastor; Dean Spencer Vining, delegate.

Rev. Jonas Perkins, of Braintree, Mass.

After a careful examination of the position of pastor and people, the council came to the following resolution:

"While the Council deem it advisable that the connection which has so happily subsisted between the parties who called us should be dissolved, they come to this conclusion with sentiments of deep regret. It appears that the services of the Pastor, both in the pulpit and in every other department of Pastoral duty, have been increasingly satisfying to the people of his charge from the beginning, and that to many of them he has become especially beloved by reason of the success with which, during the latter part of his ministry, the Holy Spirit has attended his preaching. The council recommend him to the fellowship of the churches, and tender him their devout wishes that his health may be restored, and that he may be permitted for many years to labor successfully in the Lord's Vineyard. Also sympathizing with this beloved church and people, the council commend them to the Divine Shepherd that he preserve their unity and peace, and in due time give them a Pastor after his own heart.

"JONAS PERKINS, Moderator.

"H. L. ROWANIS, Scribe.

"NORTH BRIDGEWATER, July 2, 1866."

The church was now without a pastor, and the Rev. James Wilson Ward, Jr., was engaged to supply the pulpit for one year, from Dec. 9, 1866, at a salary of fourteen hundred dollars per year. Mr. Ward preached to this people during the term above named, and became much endeared to them, and on the 6th

of December, 1867, it was voted by the parish to extend a call to him to become their pastor, which was declined.

On the 5th of December the following resolutions were placed on record as a token of the regard in which he was held by them as a preacher, viz.:

"Resolved, That Rev. James W. Ward, Jr., who has filled the office of pastor to this church for the past year, has shown himself a man of superior ability, ardent piety, and unquestionable Christian character, and worthy of the unlimited confidence and regard of this church, and we sincerely regret and deplore the necessity of a separation."

Various preachers were heard during the year, and on the 3d of January, 1868, the society extended a call to Rev. Edson Rogers, who had supplied the pulpit for four Sabbaths, to become their pastor. This call was declined, and after hearing other candidates the church and society united in giving a call to Rev. Henry A. Stevens.

MINISTRY OF REV. HENRY A. STEVENS.—Mr. Stevens was called to settle with them as their pastor, with a salary of two thousand dollars, which was accepted, May 14, 1868, and Deacon John W. Kingman, Jonas R. Perkins, Esq., and John T. Burke were chosen a committee on the part of the church, and Edward Southworth, Jr., Deacon Joel T. Packard, and Samuel McLaughlin were chosen on the part of the society, to make arrangements for a council.

A mutual council was held June 24, 1868, the following churches having been invited to participate in the installation services on that occasion, viz.:

Old South Church of Boston: Rev. J. M. Manning, D.D., pastor; F. D. Allen, delegate.

First Trinitarian Congregational Church of Medford: Rev. J. T. McCollom, pastor; Deacon Samuel Train, delegate.

Old South Church of Reading, Mass.: Ambrose Kinginan, delegate.

Central Square Church of Bridgewater, Mass.: Rev. Horace D. Walker, pastor; Deacon George W. Holmes, delegate.

Union Church of East and West Bridgewater: Daniel Reed, delegate.

South Congregational Church of Campello: Rev. Charles W. Wood, pastor; Adelbert F. Keith, delegate.

Porter Evangelical Church of Brockton: Deacon Simeon Packard, delegate.

Waquoit Congregational Church of Falmouth, Mass.: Rev. David Brigham, acting pastor.

Winthrop Church of Holbrook, Mass.: Rev. Ezekiel Russell, pastor; E. E. Holbrook, delegate.

First Church of Randolph, Mass.: Rev. J. C. Larrabee, pastor; Ebenezer Alden, M.D., delegate.

Also present by invitation:

Rev. Jonas Perkins, of Braintree.

Rev. Ebenezer Gay, of Bridgewater.

Rev. Baalis Sanford, of East Bridgewater.

The usual proceedings of councils in the examination of the candidate, the call, etc., having been concluded, they were deemed highly satisfactory, and the following programme for the services of installation was made, viz.:

1, reading of Scriptures and prayer, Rev. J. C. Larrabee; 2, sermon, Rev. J. M. Manning, D.D.; 3, installing prayer, Rev. David Brigham; 4, charge to the pastor, Rev. Horace D. Walker; 5, right hand of fellowship, Rev. Charles W. Wood; 6, address to the people, Rev. J. T. McCollom; 7, concluding prayer, Rev. Jonas Perkins; 8, benediction by the pastor.

Charles W. Wood, moderator; J. C. Larrabee, scribe.

March 13, 1874. Previous to this date the church had been called the "First Congregational Church, North Bridgewater." At a meeting held this day it was voted to petition for a change of name to "Brockton."

The committee of the church calling a council were J. T. Packard, Joseph Smith, F. B. Gardner, April 27, 1874.

May 8, 1874. A meeting of the council was held in the vestry to advise about the dismissal of Rev. H. A. Stevens.

The following churches were invited and represented, viz.:

Stoughton: Rev. Thomas Wilson, pastor; Deacon E. Drake, delegate.

Porter Evangelical Church: Rev. R. G. S. McNeillie, pastor; Deacon Simeon Packard, delegate.

South Church, Campello: Rev. C. W. Wood, delegate.

First Church, Abington: Rev. S. E. Freeman, pastor; Deacon J. A. King, delegate.

Central, Bridgewater: Rev. H. D. Walker, pastor; A. M. Hayward, delegate.

Church in Randolph: Rev. John C. Larrabee, pastor; Deacon Joseph Graham, delegate.

Rev. C. W. Wood, moderator; R. G. S. McNeillie, scribe.

After the usual hearing before councils on both sides, they retired, and reported their decision as follows:

"Resolved, That we accede to the request of Rev. H. A. Stevens for dismissal from the pastorate of the First Congregational Church."

Rev. C. W. Wood, Rev. R. G. S. McNeill, and Rev. H. D. Walker were requested to put in form the result of the council, as follows:

"In coming to this conclusion (to wit, advising the dismission of Bro. Stevens) we desire to express our deep regret at the necessity which exists for dissolving the relation with the First Church in Brockton. We recognize his pastorate as having been eminently successful, and are happy to know of the high respect and deep affection felt towards him on the part of the church and parish, as has been expressed by their representatives in their behalf. We commend Bro. Stevens to the churches of Christ as an eminently faithful, earnest, and successful minister of the Gospel, and trust Providence may prepare for him in the future even a larger field for successful ministration. We are compelled to express our regret that his health has been put in jeopardy by parochial work outside of his parish, and while we commend his large-hearted kindness and sympathy in ministering to the sick and afflicted, we recognize the labor which has exhausted his strength has been largely in behalf of those who are not attendants upon church, nor respectors of God's ordinances. He has been at once a pastor to his large church and a missionary without compensation to this town, and on the part of ourselves, his associates in labor, of our neighboring churches, we regret exceedingly that so kind a friend and faithful co-worker should feel obliged to remove from our neighborhood.

"We sympathize with the church in the loss of one so deeply endeared to their hearts, and trust that Providence will enable them speedily to unite in the choice of another husbandman of Christ who shall successfully enter into his labors.

*"CHARLES W. WOOD, Moderator.
R. G. S. MCNEILLE, Scribe."*

Various ministers were heard after the pulpit became vacant for over one year. On the 17th of March, 1875, a call was extended to Rev. F. A. Warfield, then of Greenfield, Mass., to become their pastor, with a salary of three thousand five hundred dollars yearly. To this invitation to settle Mr. Warfield returned a negative reply.

MINISTRY OF REV. ELBRIDGE P. MCELROY.—July 23, 1875, the parish voted to unite with the church in extending a call to Rev. Elbridge P. McElroy to become their pastor. This call was accepted, and Mr. McElroy was installed on the 15th day of October, 1875, by a mutual council met for that purpose. The following churches composed the council, viz.:

Porter Evangelical Church of Brockton: Rev. R. S. G. McNeill, pastor; Henry W. Robinson, delegate.

First Church of Randolph: Rev. J. C. Larrabee, pastor.

Second Congregational Church of South Weymouth: Rev. George F. Stanton, pastor; Deacon Jason Holbrook, delegate.

Central Square Congregational Church of Bridgewater: Rev. Horace D. Walker, pastor; H. D. Sanford, delegate.

First Congregational Church of Stoughton: Rev. Thomas Wilson, pastor; Deacon Nathaniel Gray, delegate.

First Congregational Church of Abington: Rev. George E. Freeman, pastor; Deacon H. A. Noyes, delegate.

Union Church of Weymouth and Braintree: Rev. L. H. Frary, pastor; Josiah Perkins, delegate.

Evangelical Church of Brighton: Rev. Henry A. Stevens, pastor; George S. Conner, delegate.

Winthrop Congregational Church of Holbrook: Deacon Newton White, delegate.

South Congregational Church of Campello: Rev. L. S. Woodsworth, pastor; Josiah W. Kingman, Esq., delegate.

Village Church of Dorchester: Rev. Philander Thurston, pastor; T. F. Clary, delegate.

Congregational Church of East Weymouth: Deacon Edwin Howard, delegate; and Rev. David Brigham and Rev. Baalis Sanford.

The council met agreeable to the call, and the usual examination of the pastor, and the council finding everything satisfactory, the following order of exercises were agreed upon, viz.: 1, reading of the doings of the council by the scribe; 2, invocation, by Rev. Philander Thurston; 3, anthem,—"And many people shall go and say;" 4, Scripture lesson, by Rev. L. S. Woodworth; 5, hymn 985, sung by congregation; 6, prayer of installation, by Rev. David Brigham; 7, fellowship of the churches, by Rev. R. S. G. McNeill; 8, anthem,—"Great and marvelous;" 9, charge to the pastor, by Rev. H. D. Walker; 10, address to the people, Rev. Henry A. Stevens; 11, hymn 1151, by the choir; 12, concluding prayer, by Rev. George F. Stanton; 13, doxology, by the congregation; 14, benediction, by the pastor.

J. C. Larrabee, moderator; George E. Freeman, scribe.

Mr. McElroy preached to this church for two years, till Oct. 7, 1877, at which time he sent his resignation to the church and society, to take effect December 31st following. The estimation in which he was held by the people of his charge, both in church and society, may be best seen in the following testimonials:

"At a meeting of the First Church, held Oct. 18, 1877, it was voted to accept the resignation of Rev. E. P. McElroy.

"In accepting the resignation of our Pastor, the Rev. E. P. McElroy, we desire to place on record our appreciation of his consistent and persistent labors of the past two years to advance the spiritual interests of this church. We also recognize in his earnest endeavors to interest the children and direct their steps to the Saviour in the spirit of the Master, and in all his labors

for the oppressed and the fallen we feel that he has followed closely in the footsteps of the Master, and wherever he may be called to labor, we pledge him our sympathies and our prayers.

"F. B. GARDNER, Clerk."

Nov. 5, 1877. At a meeting of the First Congregational Parish in Brockton, held this day, the following appears on record :

"Our beloved Pastor, Rev. Elbridge P. McElroy, having tendered his resignation, and the same having been accepted by the Parish,

"Resolved, That while we unwillingly acknowledge the necessity, and reluctantly admit the expediency of dissolving this connection, this parish recognizes with pleasure the indefatigable industry and zealous activity of Mr. McElroy in every movement for promoting the morality and well-being of this community, and that it entertains unlimited confidence in his integrity and pure Christian character.

"Resolved, That Mr. McElroy has been an earnest and efficient preacher of the truths of the Gospel, and will be followed wherever Providence may lead him with grateful interest, and our hearts' desire that he may find a wide, congenial field, where he may enjoy the fruits of his labors, and the unalloyed satisfaction of reaping the harvest of a successful ministry.

"JONAS R. PERKINS,
"WILLIAM A. SANFORD,
"FRANCIS B. GARDNER,
"Committee."

Pursuant to letters missive from the First Congregational Church, Brockton, an ecclesiastical council convened in the vestry of the church December 31st, at two and a half o'clock P.M.

The council was composed of the following churches represented by pastors and delegates, viz.:

Central Square Church, Bridgewater : Rev. H. D. Walker, pastor ; Zebulon Pratt, delegate.

First Church, Abington : Rev. George E. Freeman, pastor ; Philip Trufant, delegate.

South Congregational Church, Campello : Rev. L. S. Woodworth, pastor ; N. H. Washburn, delegate.

Porter Evangelical Church : George C. Cary, delegate.

First Church, Randolph : Rev. J. C. Larabee, pastor ; John Wales, delegate.

H. D. Walker was chosen moderator, and J. C. Larabee, scribe.

After the letters of resignation and recommendation were read the council retired, and

"Voted, to advise the dissolution of the Pastoral Relation existing between the Rev. E. P. McElroy and the First Church and Society in Brockton. In coming to this conclusion we yield reluctantly to the pressure of circumstances and exceedingly regret the necessity for a separation so shortly after the union of pastor and people was formed. We very heartily commend our Bro. McElroy to the churches of our order as one possessing many excellent qualifications for the work of the ministry. We believe his pastorate in Brockton has been marked by great earnestness, enthusiasm, and self-denying efforts, warm sympathies, and fidelity in preaching the Gospel of Jesus Christ. The Resolutions on the records of both church and parish show

such a high estimate of Bro. McElroy in every relation that our sorrow at the separation is mingled with wonder that there should be the necessity which both parties seem to feel. We sympathize the more deeply with both, and commend Bro. McElroy to our churches as a minister worthy of all regard. We express, also, our hope that this church and people may soon have in his place one who will as faithfully, earnestly, and to their acceptance fulfill here his ministry.

"H. D. WALKER, Moderator.

"J. C. LARRABEE, Scribe."

The church did not remain long without a pastor, as we find by the following record :

Feb. 19, 1878. "Voted, that the parish unite with the church in extending a call to Rev. H. L. Kelsey to become their Pastor."

To this call an affirmative reply was made to the church, dated Hollis, N. H., March 7, 1878, and a council was invited to install Mr. Kelsey on the 3d day of April, 1878.

Pursuant to letters missive from the First Congregational Church of Brockton, convening an ecclesiastical council to review their proceedings in calling the Rev. H. L. Kelsey to become their pastor, the council convened at the First Congregational Church, April 3, 1878, at 10.15 A.M.

Rev. H. D. Walker chosen moderator, and Rev. John Herbert, of Stoughton, scribe.

Rev. H. D. Walker, pastor ; C. D. Copeland, delegate, Bridgewater.

Rev. John Herbert, pastor ; Ebenezer Drake, delegate, Stoughton.

Rev. L. S. Woodworth, pastor ; George Sawyer, delegate, Campello.

Rev. George F. Stanton, pastor ; Norton Pratt, delegate, South Weymouth.

Rev. J. C. Larabee, pastor ; Warren Belcher, delegate, Randolph.

Rev. George E. Freeman, pastor ; Elijah Faunce, delegate, Abington.

Rev. D. W. Richardson, pastor ; Stephen Harlow, delegate, East Bridgewater.

Simeon Packard, delegate, Porter Church, Brockton.

Rev. Reuben Thomas, Ph.D., pastor ; Martin Kingman, delegate, Brookline.

After the usual examination and the statements of Mr. Kelsey, the council retired, and voted the same was satisfactory, and the following were the order of exercises at the service in the afternoon at two o'clock, viz.:

1, prayer and Scripture lesson, Rev. J. C. Larabee ; 2, sermon, by Rev. Reuben Thomas, Ph.D., of Brookline ; 3, prayer of installation, Rev. George F. Stanton ; 4, charge to the pastor, Rev. H. D. Walker ;

5, fellowship of the churches, Rev. L. S. Woodworth ; 6, address to the people, Rev. George E. Freeman ; 7, benediction, by the pastor.

By vote of the parish passed Sept. 2, 1878, soon after the settlement of and during the pastorate of Mr. Kelsey, they erected a parsonage house on Prospect Street, at a cost of about five thousand dollars.

On the 13th of June, 1882, Rev. Mr. Kelsey tendered his resignation.

In accordance with letters missive from the First Congregational Church in this city to the Porter and South Congregational Churches of Brockton, the Central Square Church of Bridgewater, the First Congregational Church of Randolph, and Congregational Churches in Braintree and South Braintree, the pastors and delegates from the above list of churches convened in mutual council, Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1882, to consider and confirm the action of the First Church and Parish in accepting the resignation of Rev. H. L. Kelsey as their pastor. The council was organized by the choice of Rev. J. C. Bodwell, of Bridgewater, as moderator, and Rev. Edwin Smith, of South Braintree, scribe. After prayer by the moderator, the pastor's letter of resignation and the records of the votes of church and parish accepting the same were read by Hon. J. R. Perkins, chairman of the church committee. A brief verbal statement was added by Rev. H. L. Kelsey, giving some of the reasons that have induced him to ask a release from his charge, after which the council retired for deliberation. The official "result" of their doings is embodied in the following resolutions :

"Resolved, That in the judgment of this council the said pastoral relation between Rev. H. L. Kelsey and the First Congregational Church and Society of Brockton should be dissolved, the same to end Sept. 30, 1882.

"Resolved, That while we deeply regret the necessity laid upon us to concur in the action of pastor and people, it is at the same time the source of great satisfaction to us that the reasons for this action are such as in no way militate against the Christian character or ministerial faithfulness of the pastor.

"Resolved, That we fully and heartily recommend the Rev. H. L. Kelsey to the churches as a brother beloved, who holds our entire confidence, and as an able and devoted minister of the gospel.

"Resolved, That the action of the council is taken with the hope that the parish will deal generously with the retiring pastor, allowing him the use of the parsonage at least till November 1st.

"Resolved, That we also express our interest in and sympathy for this ancient church and society, and earnestly hope and pray that the great Head of the Church may not leave them long without an under-shepherd. To this end we most affectionately recommend that this church study earnestly the ways of peace and harmony among themselves, and that they be prepared to enter with unity of purpose and to co-operate faithfully with the pastor whom God shall send."

Rev. Mr. Kelsey soon after removed to Suffield, Conn.

MINISTRY OF REV. GEORGE E. MARTIN.—On the 12th of July, 1883, a call was extended to Rev. George E. Martin, of Brattleboro', Vt., to settle with them in the gospel ministry. To this invitation a favorable response was received, and arrangements for a council for the purpose of installation were made, and, pursuant to letters missive, an ecclesiastical council was called to meet Oct. 11, 1883.

On that day the following churches were represented, viz. :

Porter Evangelical Church of Brockton : Deacon Simeon Packard, delegate.

South Congregational Church of Campello : Rev. John T. Blades, pastor ; Josiah W. Kingman, Esq., delegate.

Central Church of Worcester : Rev. Daniel Merriman, D.D., pastor ; Deacon E. H. Sanford, delegate.

Second Congregational Church of Abington : Rev. B. M. Frink, pastor ; Horace Reed, delegate.

Trinitarian Church of Taunton : Rev. Heman Packard DeForest, pastor ; E. E. Richards, delegate.

Central Square Church of Bridgewater : Rev. J. C. Bodwell, pastor ; Albert G. Boyden, delegate.

Winthrop Church of Holbrook : Edmund White, delegate.

After the usual hearing and examinations the following order of exercises were made : 1, reading of minutes, by scribe ; 2, introductory reading of Scriptures, by Rev. B. M. Frink ; 3, sermon, by Rev. John E. Todd, D.D. ; 4, charge to the pastor, Rev. Daniel Merriman, D.D. ; 5, right hand of fellowship, Rev. F. A. Warfield ; 6, charge to people, Rev. J. C. Larrabee ; 7, prayer, by Rev. John T. Blades ; 8, benediction, by the pastor.

Rev. Daniel Merriman, moderator ; H. P. DeForest, scribe.

A meeting of the church was held July 24, 1884, to consider the letter of resignation from Rev. George E. Martin, Deacon Joel T. Packard presiding. After a brief discussion the church chose Dr. S. J. Gruver, W. A. Sanford, and Jonas R. Perkins a committee to join with the parish in calling a council for the purpose of dismissing Mr. Martin, and a vote passed unanimously that his resignation be accepted.

The following resolutions, presented by Dr. Gruver, were unanimously accepted :

"Resolved, Although we regret sincerely, for the church's interest, Brother Martin's decision to assume work in another field, and believe that such action will, for a while at least, be a serious detriment to our church, yet we believe that Mr.

Martin conscientiously sees a larger duty in the church which calls him from us, with prayer that the Head of the Church may bless him and us and the church to which he goes. In this decision we herewith, and in this spirit, accept his resignation.

"Resolved, That Rev. G. E. Martin is a man of Christian principles sustained by Christian life, a studious and able preacher of the word."

The council met agreeably to notification, Monday afternoon, July 30, 1884.

The following are the churches represented in the council for his dismission, viz.:

Porter Evangelical Church of Brockton: Rev. F. A. Warfield, pastor.

South Congregational Church of Campello: Rev. John T. Blades, pastor.

First Church of Randolph: Rev. J. C. Larrabee, pastor.

Central Square Church of Bridgewater: Rev. J. C. Bodwell, pastor.

First Congregational Church of Middleboro': Rev. D. T. Prentice, pastor.

A presentation to the council of Mr. Martin's letter of resignation and the records of the action taken by the church in relation thereto having been made, Mr. Martin gave a somewhat detailed statement of the circumstances attending the call from St. Louis and of the reasons which finally led him to accept the same. This statement made it so apparent to the council that Mr. Martin was following marked Providential leadings in deciding to remove to St. Louis, that no room was left for argument, and the council unanimously

"Voted to ratify the course pursued by him and the church, and to grant the letter of dismission."

They also adopted the following minute:

"In coming to this conclusion we desire to express our sincere conviction that the circumstances which have led to the resignation of Brother Martin have been entirely unsought by him, and have been urged upon his consideration by very marked Providences to which we feel compelled to yield our judgment in the case."

"We desire here to record our warm appreciation of the Christian spirit our brother has manifested in the trying position in which he has been placed. We further express our most thorough endorsement of the good work Brother Martin has been permitted to accomplish during his brief pastorate in this church. As an attractive preacher, a devoted pastor, a warm-hearted workman in the Lord's vineyard, we most heartily commend him to the churches of our Lord Jesus Christ. We give him our best wishes and earnest prayers for abundant success in his new field of labor."

"To this church in their unexpected trial we extend our most sincere sympathy, rejoicing in the spirit of love with which they have met this trying event, praying that the Lord may comfort them in this experience, sanctify them by it, and speedily unite them in the choice of another pastor."

"J. C. LARRABEE, Moderator.

"D. T. PRENTICE, Scribe."

The church is now without a pastor, in September, 1884.

Rev. George E. Martin, son of George Henry and Sarah (Hopkins) Martin, was born in Norwich, Conn., Jan. 27, 1851; fitted for college at the Norwich Free Academy; graduated at Yale College, 1872; taught school from 1872 to 1875; studied in Yale Theological Seminary from 1875 to 1878, graduating in 1878. In July, the same year, he received a call from the Central Congregational Church of Brattleboro', Vt., and was settled July 9, 1879; also chaplain of the Brattleboro' Insane Asylum; remained till Oct. 1, 1883. In September, 1883, the First Congregational Church of Brockton, Mass., gave him a call to become their pastor, and he was duly installed Oct. 11, 1883; dismissed Sept. 1, 1884; received a call from the First Presbyterian Church of St. Louis, Mo., in June, 1884, to which place he removed the 1st of September following.

DEACONS AND CLERKS OF THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The deacons of the First Congregational Church have been as follows:

Jacob Fuller, March 24, 1826; Sylvanus French, March 24, 1826; Zenas Packard, Jan. 22, 1834; Heman Packard, Jan. 22, 1834; Jeremiah Beals, Feb. 1, 1837; Simeon Packard, Feb. 1, 1837; Ozen Gurney, Feb. 1, 1837; Heman Packard, Feb. 1, 1837; John W. Kingman, Feb. 8, 1862; John W. Hunt, Feb. 8, 1862; Henry Howard, Nov. 3, 1858; Joseph Hawett, April 23, 1868; Joel T. Packard, April 23, 1868; Henry M. Littlefield, June 3, 1872, resigned March 4, 1880; Joseph S. Smith, March 9, 1875, resigned Aug. 25, 1881; Charles D. Brigham, March 4, 1880; John Barbour, Sept. 8, 1880; John T. Burke, May 4, 1882; William A. Sanford, June 15, 1882.

Following is a list of clerks of the First Congregational Church:¹

Nov. 15, 1812, Daniel Huntington; April 17, 1833, Heman Packard; Sept. 17, 1833, William Thompson; June 11, 1834, Heman Packard; Feb. 7, 1841, David Howard; Jan. 16, 1850 (P. Couch's handwriting); Aug. 10, 1859, Henry Howard; April 3, 1862, voted that the pastor act hereafter as clerk;² April 11, 1863, to April 21, 1864, Henry Howard; April 23, 1866, L. C. Bliss; April 18, 1867, to April 3, 1873, Charles D. Brigham, resigned Nov. 3, 1873; Nov. 3, 1873,

¹ In the early history of this church the pastor performed the duties of clerk.

² Mr. Blanchard, the pastor, died Aug. 7, 1862, and, September 7th, Henry Howard was elected clerk *pro tem.*

Francois B. Gardner, to fill vacancy; Jan. 12, 1882, Henry M. Littlefield; Edwin Bradford Jones, the present clerk, 1884.

CHAPTER VI.

Second Congregational Society—Rev. John Goldsbury—New Jerusalem Church—Act of Incorporation—Description of the New Church Temple—Rev. Warren Goddard, Rev. Henry E. Goddard—Organization for 1884—Quakers or Friends—St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church—Bethesda Swedish Lutheran Church, Campello—Swedish Evangelical Independent Church, Campello—First Universalist Church and Society—First Baptist Church—First Methodist Episcopal Society—Central Methodist Episcopal Society—Methodist Episcopal Church at Campello.

Second Congregational Society.—During the year 1824 many of the members of the First Congregational Church, under the pastoral care of Rev. Daniel Huntington, becoming dissatisfied with the views of their pastor, and entertaining different views of Christian doctrines, especially on the doctrine of the Trinity, the native character of man, divinity and atonement of Christ, regeneration, and other kindred views of the gospel, petitioned the General Court to be incorporated into a separate society, which petition was granted in the following words, which we copy verbatim:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court Assembled and by the authority of the same,
"That Abiel Kingman, Micah Packard, David Colb, Jr., Nathan Hayward, Gideon Howard, David Packard, Marcus Shaw, Josua Packard, John Battler, Hiram Atherton, Nahum J. Smith, Newton Shaw, Anthony S. Allen, Edwin Keith, Washburn Packard, Asa Brett, Hervey Hersey, Samuel Thayer, Samuel Howard, Eliphalet Thayer, Oliver Snell, Jr., Zeba Thayer, Sibon Packard, Jr., Apollas Howard, Welcome Howard, Caleb Howard, Jr., Azor Packard, Simeon Dunbar, Nathaniel H. Cross, Joseph S. Packard, Joseph D. Snell, Zenus Packard, Jr., Stillman Willis, Silas Snow, Silas Snow, Jr., John Curtis, Hosea Packard, Asa Shaw, Samuel Packard, William Curtis, Jr., Isaac Packard, Isaac Richards, John Field, Zophar Field, Austin Howard, Josiah W. Curtis, Richmond Carr, Otis Howard, David Edson (3d), Luke P. Lincoln, Thomas Reynolds, Axel Reynolds, Oliver Snell, Isaac Snell, Jeremiah Snell, James J. Sanders, Daniel Bryant, Ara Battles, Abijah Childs, Thomas White, Thomas White, Jr., Arza Leonard, John White, with their families and estates, together with such others as may hereafter associate with them and their successors, be, and they are hereby incorporated into a Society by the name of the 'Second Congregational Society' in the town of North Bridgewater, with all the Powers, privileges, and immunities which other religious societies in this Commonwealth are by law entitled to, and may purchase, receive by gift, or otherwise real estate to the value of which, shall not exceed the sum of Eight Thousand Dollars.

"Passed June 18, 1826."

About this time land was purchased of Micah Faxon for a church. This was located on a rising spot of ground, south of the present public-house, and near "Kingman's Brick Block." A house was erected, which was dedicated Aug. 9, 1826, with appropriate services, as follows: Introductory prayer and reading of the Scriptures, by Rev. John Pierpont, of Boston; dedicatory prayer, by Rev. Eliphalet Porter, D.D., of Roxbury, Mass.; sermon, by Rev. Benjamin Huntoon, of Providence, R. I., from the text, Acts xxiv. 14: "But this I confess unto thee, that after the way which they call heresy, so worship I the God of my fathers, believing all things which are written in the law, and in the prophets;" concluding prayer, by Rev. James Kendall, D.D., of Plymouth; benediction, by Rev. Richard M. Hodges, of Bridgewater.

Rev. John Goldsbury, of Warwick, Mass., received an invitation to become their pastor, and, accepting of the same, he was ordained Wednesday, June 6, 1827, with the following services: 1, introductory prayer and reading of the Scriptures, by Rev. J. P. B. Storer, of Walpole, Mass.; 2, sermon, by Rev. Luther Hamilton, of Taunton, Mass.; 3, ordaining prayer, by Rev. John Reed, D.D., of West Bridgewater, Mass.; 4, charge to the pastor, by Rev. Eliphalet Porter, D.D., of Roxbury, Mass.; 5, right hand of fellowship, by Rev. Ezra S. Gannett, D.D., of Boston; 6, address to the people, by Rev. John Pierpont, of Boston; 7, concluding prayer, by Rev. Henry Edes, D.D., of Providence, R.I. The pleasantness of the day, and the deep interest in the occasion, caused the house to be thronged. The sermon was from text, John xviii. 37: "To this end was I born, and for this cause came I into the world, that I should bear witness unto the truth."

The sermon on that occasion was exceedingly interesting and very judicious, dwelling at some length on the simplicity of the truth which the Christian teacher is required to inculcate. Among the many things noticed were the difficulties of a Christian ministry,—the indifference to truth prevalent in the world, the prejudices of opinion that hinder the reception of truth, and the disposition among men to mystify and obscure the plainest principles. The charge to the pastor, by Rev. Dr. Porter, was listened to with peculiar interest, from his filial allusion to one under whose ministry many of this society had formerly sat,—Rev. John Porter, father of Rev. Eliphalet Porter, D.D., of Roxbury, Mass.

Rev. John Goldsbury was born in Warwick, Mass., Feb. 11, 1795; fitted for college at different schools and academies, and under private instruction; gradu-

ated at Brown University in 1820; commenced the study of divinity at Harvard College in 1821, under Professors Ware, Norton, and Willard; taught in Taunton Academy several years; was ordained in North Bridgewater Wednesday, June 6, 1827, where he remained till Sept. 4, 1831; and resided in Warwick, Mass., where he died.

New Jerusalem Church.—The knowledge of the "New Church" doctrines was introduced into this part of the country by the Rev. Holland Weeks, of Abington, Mass., who was dismissed from his society in that town about the year 1820 for having become a believer in them, which circumstance created no little excitement at the time, and was the means of inducing some others to look into the subject, and to become believers themselves. The first society of receivers of the doctrines in this place was formed in 1827, and consisted of ten members, namely, Sidney Perkins, Nathaniel B. Harlow, William French, Martin Beal, Jabez Field, John Field, of North Bridgewater, Irainh Noyes, Daniel Noyes, Elisha Faxon, and Austin Cobb, of Abington. In 1828 the number had increased to twenty. During that year a hall was fitted up in the house of Jabez Field, to hold public meetings. Rev. Eleazer Smith preached for them once a month, from 1827 to 1831, and afterwards every Sabbath, till 1834. In 1831 the hall owned by Maj. Nathan Hayward was occupied by the society for meetings, and, still later, the building previously used by the Second Congregational Society, or better known as the "Unitarian meeting-house." Also the hall over the hotel, then kept by Edward E. Bennett. In 1832 the society petitioned the Legislature for an act of incorporation as a religious society, which was granted, as may be seen by the following act, dated March 3, 1832, and styled,—

"THE FIRST SOCIETY OF THE NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH IN NORTH BRIDGEWATER.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by authority of the Same,
"That Jabez Field, Lucius Field, James A. Tolman, Ruel Richmond, Robert Stoddard, Nahum Smith, Rufus Dorr, Orville Handy, Winslow B. Cushman, James Humphrey, William French, Ephraim Howard, Josiah Packard, Charles Howard, Nathaniel B. Harlow, Lyman Clark, Sidney Perkins, Eleazer Smith, John Field, Sanford Brett, Samuel Howard, Marcus Shaw, William Faxon, John Ide, and Arnold Hunt, together with those who have associated, or may hereafter associate with them, or their Successors, for the purpose of public worship, be, and they hereby are, incorporated into a religious Society known by the name of the 'First Society of the New Jerusalem Church,' in the town of North Bridgewater, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and liabilities of Parishes, according to the Constitution and Laws of this Commonwealth.

"Be it further enacted, That the said Society shall be capable in Law to purchase, hold, and dispose of any estate, either real

or personal, not exceeding the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars, for the Support of public Worship, and for other lawful Parochial purposes."

The first meeting held under the provisions of the above acts was held April 5, 1832, at the house of Jabez Field, at which William French was chosen moderator; Lyman Clark, clerk and treasurer; Jabez Field, collector; John Field, Nathaniel B. Harlow, and Marcus Shaw, prudential committee. In August, 1834, Rev. Haskell M. Carll was invited to preach to the society, which he continued to do about three years. On the 7th of December, 1834, he organized a church in the society. Soon after, in September, 1835, the building of the first house of worship in the town of that denomination was commenced, and was dedicated on Saturday, Jan. 16, 1836. There were present at the dedication Rev. H. M. Carll, the pastor of the society; Rev. Thomas Worcester, of Boston; Rev. Adonis Howard, of East Bridgewater. The dedicatory service was read by Rev. Mr. Carll; sermon, by Rev. T. Worcester; reading of the Word, by Rev. Adonis Howard. Mr. Carll left the society in the fall of 1837, and Rev. Warren Goddard, the late pastor, commenced preaching for them Oct. 14, 1838; and January of the next year (1839), an invitation was extended to him to settle with them as their pastor. This call was accepted, and he was ordained the 19th of September, 1839. The following are the doctrines of Charity and Faith:

"1. That God is one in essence and in person, that from love towards man he assumed humanity and glorified it, and that he thus became God with us, the Saviour and Redeemer, Jesus Christ.

"2. That the word is divine Truth proceeding from the Lord; that it was written by inspiration, and is adapted to all the various states of Angels and men, and that thus it is the divine Medium by which men are consociated with Angels and by which men and Angels are conjoined with the Lord.

"3. That the Lord alone is the Source of Genuine life, the precepts of which are the ten Commandments; that these precepts are to be obeyed by man as of himself, with the acknowledgment that the will and power to do them are of the Lord alone. And thus that men are regenerated and Saved by the Lord, by means of a life according to his precepts."

The first house of worship was fifty-eight feet in length, forty feet in width, and twenty feet high; spire, sixty-five feet high, painted white, with green blinds. The interior contained fifty-two pews, besides a neat, plain pulpit and a small choir-gallery. The building was situated on land purchased of Sidney Perkins, the building and land costing about three thousand dollars.

This society worshiped in the old house above described until the dedication of another house, which had been built to suit the wants of the growing so-

society, and which took place Jan. 22, 1857. The services commenced about ten o'clock in the forenoon, and were conducted by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Goddard, and were of a deeply impressive character, well fitted to bring the hearer into a state receptive of his love who desires our offerings, "to the end that he may more abundantly enrich us with spiritual blessings." The weather was such on that day, so very severe, that but few, comparatively, were present, and those mostly from the people of the town. The services were reading of the Psalm cxxii., followed by a chanting from an appropriate selection (No. 80, Psalm lxxxiv.). After which Psalm cxxxii. and others were read responsively by both pastor and people, the people of the society standing, mostly in front of the desk, and responding as an act on their part of offering up the house to the worship and service of the Lord. The music was not only appropriate, but well performed. After the exercises were over, a collation was partaken of in the hall below by nearly all who had been present, including many from the neighboring societies, and a very pleasant season of social interview closed the exercises of the day.

Description of the New Church Temple.—This church is situated on a spacious lot of ground, bordered with trees of considerable size, fronting the west. The dimensions of the main building are seventy-nine by fifty-six feet. It is built in the Italian style, with a plain square tower at the west (front) end, eighty-eight feet in height, and twenty-two feet square, projecting ten and a half feet forward from the main building. The entrance in front is by a wide double door into the vestibule, from which there is an ascent by eleven easy steps into side entries, or lobbies, from which one enters the body of the church. This measures sixty-one by forty-five feet, and contains one hundred and two pews, all on the main floor, there being no side galleries. They are arranged in semi-circular order, without doors, cushioned, and covered with crimson damask. The floor is handsomely carpeted, and walls and ceiling elegantly painted in fresco. On the east side is a projection of four feet deep by thirty-two wide, a space for the tabernacle, a repository for the Word in the centre, and for a small private room each side of it. The tabernacle consists of an ark of fine cabinet-work, overhanging with crimson curtains. Over it is the inscription in large letters, "Behold the tabernacle of God is with man." To the right of it, but standing out in front, on the edge of the platform, is the pulpit, which is of octagonal form and, like the tabernacle, of black walnut. The communion-table stands at the left side. The organ-loft is within the body of the tower, opposite the pulpit,

having in front a small gallery for the singers, elevated about eight feet above the pow-floor. There is a basement of brick, affording space for a hall under the whole main building, to which there is an entrance from the vestibule within, and also by doors from without, at the northwest and southwest corners. The superstructure is of wood, colored in imitation of freestone. The house is provided with a good-toned organ, of suitable size and capacity, manufactured by George Stevens, Esq.

Martin Wales, Esq., of Stoughton, presented the society with two thousand dollars towards paying the expense of building the new house. Chandler Sprague, Lyman Clark, and George W. Bryant were building committee; Jason Perkins, contractor.

Rev. Warren Goddard was the son of the late Dr. John Goddard, of Portsmouth, N. H., where he was born Sept. 12, 1800. He fitted for college at the Portsmouth Academy, and entered Harvard University September, 1815, one year in advance; graduated at that institution August, 1818. In the spring of 1819 he became fully satisfied of the truths of the doctrines contained in the writings of Emmanuel Swedenborg, and entered as a student of theology in the family of Rev. Thaddeus M. Harris, D.D., of Dorchester, Mass. At the completion of his studies, there being only one society of the New Church in all New England,—namely, that in Boston, consisting of less than a score of members, and already provided with a pastor-elect,—and the few societies in the United States being also provided with ministers, he was obliged to postpone his former purpose of entering the ministry until there should be some society needing ministerial services. At this time an opening presented itself in the academy at Sandwich, Mass. He therefore accepted the office of principal, and was very successful, commencing with twelve pupils, all belonging in that town. Soon after this, applications for admission continued to increase, first from the adjoining towns, then from more distant places, even as far as South Carolina. At the end of two years he commenced and pursued the study of law in the office of the late Lieutenant-Governor John Reed, of Yarmouth, Mass., and was admitted to the bar of Barnstable County; practiced law two years in Barnstable, and nearly a year in Boston, in connection with Professor Parsons, when, becoming dissatisfied with the practice, so far as it related to the management before juries, he relinquished the practice of law, and accepted an appointment as principal of the English and classical school at Princeton, Mass., where he labored two or three years with signal success. Several societies having during this time been

formed, and needing ministerial services, Mr. Goddard returned to the profession of his first choice, and after preaching and receiving several calls to settle in Abington, Portland, and North Bridgewater (now Brockton), he at length settled at the latter place, where he was installed Sept. 19, 1839, and where he has continued to labor in the ministry until 1865, when he resigned. He was one of the most acceptable and useful New Church ministers to be found in the country.

Mr. Goddard married, first, Mary Crowell Tobey, of Sandwich, Mass., by whom he had six children. He married, second, Sarah Eldridge, of Yarmouth, Mass., by whom he had four children,—Warren, a New Jerusalem preacher, who was for a time settled in Brookline, Mass., now in Providence, R. I.; Henry Edward, a preacher in Brockton; also another son, John, a New Jerusalem preacher, settled in Cincinnati, Ohio; and Asa Eldridge, a teacher in Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. Although the father has retired from active duty as a preacher, he is still a resident of Brockton, enjoying a ripe old age, surrounded by pleasant associations.

Rev. Henry Edward Goddard, the present pastor, is the son of Rev. Warren and Sarah (Eldridge) Goddard; was born in Brockton, May 20, 1852; graduated at the high school in his native town in 1871; Brown University, Providence, R. I., 1875. After a three years' course of study in the New Jerusalem Theological School, at Waltham, Mass., and one year at Cornell University, he became assistant pastor of the New Jerusalem Church in Cincinnati, Ohio. He was ordained pastor of the church in Brockton, Sept. 24, 1876, Rev. Joseph Pettee, of Abington, Mass., preaching the sermon on that occasion. Mr. Goddard has served the town on the school committee three years.

In 1884 the society have added to the church a room on the south side of their church for a ladies' parlor, and other purposes.

The following is the organization for 1884:

Rev. Henry E. Goddard, pastor; Thomas H. West, J. Willard Packard, B. Ellis Eaton, Rufus C. Kimball, B. F. Battles, church committee; Rufus C. Kimball, treasurer; Rev. Henry E. Goddard, superintendent of Sabbath-school; Flushing Cornwall, sexton.

Quakers or Friends.—There was an association or society of Friends, in North Bridgewater, formed April 26, 1838, and consisted of twenty-five members, as appears by record, which is as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby become members of a Society forming of this soot, called Quakers, and do hereby agree to subject ourselves to the rules and regulations which shall be adopted by said Society, in the town of North Bridgewater.

Michael O. Neil.	Josiah Fuller.
Nahum J. Smith.	John L. Skinner.
Cyrus Packard.	Apollo O. Howard.
Jacob W. Crosby.	Reuben S. Webster.
Edward Southworth, Jr.	William Ripley.
Daniel Guild.	Charles S. Johnson.
Charles L. Hathaway.	Jarvis D. Smith.
Roswell Richardson.	Thomas Batchelder.
John Leonard.	Elwin W. Bosworth.
John R. Morrill.	Noah Blodgett.
M. B. Poore.	Nathan Packard.
Jacob D. Johnson.	Jeremiah Stotsen, Jr."
Ambrose Packard.	

At the request of Nahum J. Smith and twenty-four other members a meeting was called by Hon. Jesse Perkins, Esq., a justice of the peace, which met at the hall of Col. Edward Southworth, April 30, 1838, at seven o'clock P.M., for the purpose of organization, at which time Edward Southworth, Jr., was chosen clerk, who took the oath of affirmation in the usual form; Jacob W. Crosby, Nahum J. Smith, John L. Skinner were chosen overseers; Cyrus Packard, treasurer and collector, besides a committee to prepare a constitution and by-laws; meeting then adjourned to May 8, 1838. The "meeting met according to adjournment, and, after discussing various matters connected with the society, adjourned to June 7th," when they again came together for friendly conversation and again adjourned *sine die*.

The above is the latest record to be found concerning this society; and it is presumed that the society did not flourish for any length of time.

St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church.—Previous to the year 1856 the members of this church were attendant on church worship in private houses and in the various halls in the village, and were supplied by transient clergymen. During that year Rev. Thomas B. McNulty came to the town as a stated pastor, in connection with some others in the immediate vicinity, the care of which devolved upon him.

Rev. Thomas B. McNulty was born in Londonderry, Ireland; fitted for college at Londonderry Academy; graduated at Foyle College; studied philosophy and theology at Irish College, Paris; was ordained June 6, 1846, at the parish church of Sulpice, by Monsieur Assrd, Archbishop of Paris; came to America in 1853, and after preaching at Lowell, Salem, and other places, was appointed to take charge of the Catholic Church in Brockton and vicinity.

Here he soon succeeded in gathering a large number of regular church worshipers, and during the same year purchased a parcel of land for the sum of five thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars, situated on the west side of Main Street, near Wales' Corner, in the south part of the village, and containing about

three-fourths of an acre, upon which he has caused a large and splendid church edifice to be erected, one hundred and ten feet long, fifty feet wide, built in the Romanesque style of architecture. The basement is built of Quincy granite. The principal story is of brick, trimmed with freestone. The tower and steeple is one hundred and eighty feet in height. The auditory is furnished with one hundred and forty-six slips, capable of holding seven hundred persons. The altar is at the west end of the building, and at the east or front end is the choir-gallery. The chancel-window is made of stained glass, with emblematic panes representing the four evangelists,—Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John. The house is furnished with a magnificent organ, from the manufactory of E. & G. G. Hook, of Boston. Upon the side walls are displayed fourteen pictures, representing different scenes in the Lord's Passion, painted at great expense in Italy. The cost of the church was twenty-five thousand dollars, which, together with the land, cost about thirty thousand dollars. The architects were Messrs. Fuller & Ryder, of Boston. Mr. Andrews, of Nashua, N. H., was the contractor. The preacher's pulpit, also the railing around the altar, was manufactured by Messrs. Howard, Clark & Co. In the southwest corner of the house is the sacristy, and in the northeast corner is a private room, out of which is the entrance to the basement story. In point of durability and style of architecture, when built, this house was not surpassed by any in the town. Its position is prominent, and makes a bold appearance upon the principal thoroughfare in town.

This church was dedicated Sunday, May 22, 1859, and, although the weather was quite rainy, there was a large assembly present. The services were as follows:

Bishop Fitzpatrick, of Boston, delivered the sermon; high mass was celebrated by Rev. Mr. Roach, of Randolph; Rev. Mr. Shahen, of Salem, officiated as deacon; Rev. Mr. Tallon, of New Bedford, as sub-deacon; Rev. Mr. Haley, of Boston, was master of ceremonies, a number of other priests assisting; Rev. Mr. McElroy, of Boston, preached at vespers; singing was performed by a choir from Salem.

The number of attendants on church worship at this place is about two thousand.

The following is the organization of this church for 1884:

Rev. Thomas B. McNulty, pastor; Rev. Francis J. Glynn and Rev. Michael Doherty, assistant priests; Patrick Gilmore, superintendent of the Sabbath-school; Arthur Dimond, organist.

Bethesda Swedish Lutheran Church, Campello.—About the year 1854 there were a few Swedes who

came to the town, finding employment in the various shoe manufactories. Since that time, and up to the present, they have increased in numbers, till at length it was deemed advisable among the new-comers to have religious services in their native language. After preaching in a hall for a time, a new house of worship was erected on the east side of Main Street, in Campello, in 1867. The building is about thirty by sixty feet, with a steeple seventy-five feet high. The audience-room contains sittings for about three hundred persons. It has a neat pulpit, painted white, with gilt trimmings, with a railing around the same. The main building has stained-glass windows, rendering the whole very pleasing. This church has been quite flourishing, and now numbers one hundred and fifty. Communicants, 150 members.

The pastors have been as follows:

Rev. Henry O. Lindeblad, July, 1869-72; Rev. John G. Princell, 1872-73; Rev. A. Hult, 1873-80; Rev. Michael U. Norberg, 1880, the present pastor.

Madame Christine Nilsson, the famous songstress, when visiting this country, sang at a concert held in this church, November, 1870, the proceeds of which she kindly donated to this society to free them from debt. The amount received as the benefit of that concert was about two thousand dollars. A street has since been named by the town in honor of her beneficent gift to this people.

This is said to have been the first Swedish Church built in New England, and is now fully established under the New York Conference of Swedish Churches. The society have recently raised their church edifice, and placed a brick basement, for religious meetings, under the same, thus furnishing them with a large vestry for evening services, Sabbath-schools, etc. The entire cost of the building is about ten thousand dollars.

List of officers in this church in 1884:

Rev. Michael U. Norberg, pastor; C. A. Nilson, Gustavus Lundberg, Andrew Swanson, Gustave Carlson, Martin Moberg, trustees; Swan T. Johnson, Charles Anderson, John A. Staf, Paul N. Cook, deacons; Andrew Swanson, clerk.

Swedish Evangelical Independent Church, Campello.—The church was the outgrowth of the Bethesda Swedish Church in Campello, and originated with a few members who withdrew from the above-named church and organized themselves into an independent body, and commenced services in Drake's Hall, where they worshiped about one year, when they erected a church of their own, on Nilsson Street, but a short distance from the original Swedish Church. It has about one hundred communicants.

A lot of land was purchased of Jonas R. Perkins, Esq., in 1880, on which they erected a building fifty by thirty, which was completed and dedicated in 1881, on the same day of the assassination of President Garfield. The building is a neat, plain building, without any tower, with a choice lot of land around the same, neatly kept, with a grass lawn.

The interior aspect is pleasant, and contains sittings for about two hundred persons. The seats are of ash, in keeping with the entire building. They have a neat pulpit, a divan presented by Lyman Carlson, and a "Smith cabinet organ." The cost of the church is about twenty-five hundred dollars.

In the recess back of the pulpit is a cross made of native cedar, standing on the floor, on the arms of which is a representation of the nails; on the centre of the cross is a crown of thorns made from the thorn-tree, *Euphorbia splendens*, which was imported from Palestine and presented to the church. Over and above this are the words, in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin:

"Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews."

Directly over the pulpit is the following inscription:

ETT BÄRN AROSS FODTENSON, ARÖSS GIVEN.¹

The first pastor was Rev. Andirs Gustaf Nilson; the present pastor is Rev. Emil Holmlad.

List of officers of this church for 1884:

Rev. Emil Holmlad, pastor; Gustave Smith, secretary; John Peterson, treasurer; Augustus Dean, superintendent of Sabbath-school; Alfred Johnson, assistant pastor.

First Universalist Church and Society.—This society was organized Aug. 31, 1857, at which time Josiah V. Bisbee was chosen clerk; David E. Studley, treasurer; Ellis Packard, O. O. Patten, Lorenzo D. Hervey, F. O. Howard, William H. Cooper, executive committee; Thaddeus E. Gifford, collector.

Previous to this time this denomination had no regular preaching, and since its organization it has had transient preachers until the settlement of Rev. William A. Start.

The following persons composed the society at its formation: Otis Hayward, Lorenzo D. Hervey, Ellis Packard, David Hall, David F. Studley, F. O. Howard, Amasa O. Glover, Marcus Holmes, Oren Bartlett, Thomas Swift, E. L. Thayer, Jerome Thomas, F. A. Thayer, Luther Tower, Martin Packard, Isaac Harris, Waldo Field, Thaddeus E. Gifford, Edwin E. Pollard, John W. Hayward, A. B. Marston, Seth Leonard,

Joseph E. Estes, Josiah V. Bisbee, O. O. Patten, Charles M. Tribou, Samuel F. Tribou, Elijah Tolman, C. G. Swift.

The society erected a neat and commodious house of worship on Elm Street in the month of May, 1863. Its dimensions are sixty feet in length, thirty-eight in width, and contains sixty pews, capable of seating three hundred persons comfortably. The pews are of a circular form, with the seats nicely cushioned, floor carpeted, and in all respects the house is complete. In the rear of the pulpit is the following inscription upon the wall, which is nicely frescoed: "Behold, I bring you glad tidings of great joy, which shall be unto all people." Underneath this house is a capacious and convenient vestry.

The house was dedicated, with appropriate exercises, on Wednesday, May 20, 1863, commencing at 10 o'clock A.M., as follows: 1, voluntary, by the choir; 2, prayer of invocation, by Rev. E. Hewitt; 3, reading of the Scriptures, by Rev. J. G. B. Heath; 4, anthem, by the choir; 5, consecrating prayer, by Rev. A. P. Cleverly; 6, hymn; 7, sermon, by Rev. A. A. Miner, of Boston; 8, anthem; 9, prayer, by Rev. H. Jewell; 10, hymn; 11, benediction. The sermon was from the text in Psalm xxii. 27, 28: "For the kingdom is the Lord's: and he is the governor among the nations." At the conclusion of these services the friends were invited to a most generous repast in the vestry, and the society spared no pains or expense to secure temporal as well as spiritual comfort to their visitors. After a short intermission the services of installing Rev. William A. Start as pastor of the church were commenced in the following order of exercises: 1, anthem, by the choir; 2, invocation, by Rev. J. Eastwood, of Brighton; 3, reading of the Scriptures, by Rev. M. R. Leonard, of South Dedham; 4, hymn; 5, sermon, by Rev. J. Crehore, of Abington, text, Eph. iv. 12, 13: "For the perfecting of the saints, for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ: till we all come in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ." The sermon was very timely and effective, as well as practical, showing fully the needs of a minister, his dependence on the people for support, the minister's relation to the sorrowing, the various relations of the people, and the sources of inspiration to his labor, and the awards as fruits of his toil. 5, hymn; 6, installing prayer, by Rev. G. H. Emerson, of Somerville; 7, charge to the pastor, by Rev. A. A. Miner, of Boston; 8, right hand of fellowship, by Rev. James Eastwood, of Brighton; 9, charge to the people, by Rev.

¹ Translated reads, "Unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given."

A. P. Cleverly, of Boston ; 10, prayer ; 11, anthem ; 12, benediction, by the pastor.

This society owe much of their success to the active, zealous, and persevering efforts of Rev. A. P. Cleverly and Rev. J. Crehore.

First Baptist Church.—This church was constituted Jan. 10, 1850, and consisted of seventeen members, the names of which are as follows : Rev. James Andem (pastor), Emma A. Andem, Williams Alden, Persis Packard, Nathaniel Shepardson, Alpheus Alden, Priscilla C. Alden, Edmund R. Wade, Julian Ann Wade, Harriet Thayer, Joanna Packard, Olive T. Packard, Caroline F. Packard, Sally Hall, A. Amanda French, Frederick L. Trow, Jonas P. Jameson. Officers of the church : Rev. James Andem, pastor ; Edward S. Packard, George F. Parish, deacons ; Alpheus Alden, clerk ; Edmund R. Wade, treasurer ; Deacon Edward S. Packard, Deacon George F. Parish, Nathaniel Shepardson, F. L. Trow, standing committee.

Previous to the organization of this church, in 1850, those members belonging in the town had met in a hall, where they had preaching from February, 1849, Rev. Isaac Woodbury, of Haverhill, Mass., being the first preacher, who preached for four successive Sabbaths. The people were next supplied with transient ministers, mostly from the Newton Theological Institute, among whom was Rev. S. A. Thomas, of Dighton, who spent one of his vacations with them. Rev. James Andem, of Brookline, commenced to supply their pulpit for one year, from October, 1849. During the year 1850 the church had great encouragement to erect a house of worship, the numbers having already increased from seventeen members to fifty-seven in the short space of one year. Its members consisted mostly of young persons, and not belonging to the most wealthy class, their perseverance in erecting and sustaining a church is all the more creditable.

A small but neat house of worship was erected by this society in September, 1850, fifty feet long, thirty-five feet wide, twenty feet high, without steeple or bell, costing about two thousand five hundred dollars, which was dedicated Jan. 22, 1851, with the following exercises : 1, chant ; 2, invocation ; 3, hymn, written by the pastor, Rev. James Andem (music, by Isaac T. Packard),—

"Praise dwell on every tongue,
While Zion's courts we throng,—
Auspicious day !
Let every heart unite
To hail thy cheering light,
Chasing dark shades with bright
And heavenly ray.

"The grace thy love bestows
Like streams in fullness flows,
Ancient of days !
Thou who on earth once dwelt,
Make thy pure presence felt
Where humbly we have knelt
In prayer and praise.

"In this thy dwelling-place,
Let wisdom, truth, and grace
In worship blend.
These courts thy glory fill,
As dew on Hermon's hill,
Thy purer love distill,
And honor descend."

7, reading of the Scriptures ; 5, introductory prayer ; 6, hymn, written by Rev. James Andem,—

"Great God, our Father and our Friend,
Before thy throne thy children bond ;
Let songs of praise before thee swell,
While in thy courts thy children dwell.

"Great Source of truth, to thee, in prayer,
We give this house ;—make it thy care.
Here let thy saints, a goodly vine,
Nurtured by grace, be wholly thine.

"Be thou their shield and thou their rock,—
Be Christ the shepherd of his flock,—
And happy age and blooming youth
Here drink of living wells of truth.

"From year to year loud anthems rise
In sacred numbers to the skies,
And prayer ascend from Zion's hill,
That heavenly grace may here distill.

"Praise to thy name, through Christ thy Son,
Great God, for what thy love has done ;
When praise on earth is still in death,
We'll praise thy name with nobler breath."

7, sermon, by Rev. Pharellus Church, D.D. ; 8, dedicatory prayer ; 9, anthem ; 10, benediction, by the pastor.

The land on which their building stood is on the west side of Montello Street, and was purchased of Mr. Sidney Perkins for the sum of three hundred dollars.

The second minister ordained was Rev. Richard K. Ashley. The ordination was Sept. 29, 1852, and consisted of the following :

1, voluntary, by the choir ; 2, reading of doings of council ; 3, reading of Scriptures and introductory prayer ; 4, the Lord hath chosen Zion ; 5, ordination sermon on that occasion was by Rev. J. Aldrich, of Middleboro', Mass. ;—6, anthem, "How Beautiful upon the Mountains;" 7, ordaining prayer, by Rev. I. Smith, of East Stoughton ; 8, charge to the pastor, by Rev. N. Colver, of South Abington ; 9, right hand of fellowship, by Rev. A. E. Battelle, of Marshfield ;

10, address to the people, by Rev. Thomas E. Keely, of Kingston, Mass.; 11, hymn,—“We bid Thee Welcome in the Name;” 12, concluding prayer; 13, doxology,—“Praise God from whom all blessings flow;” 14, benediction, by the pastor.

Their building was sold at auction, July 13, 1854, to Samuel S. Brett and Fearing W. Bent, and was used as an armory for the North Bridgewater Dragoons.

For many years the society had no regular church services, until at length new life was infused into the Baptist brethren, and a new fire was kindled from the remaining embers of the old society with gratifying results.

Here follows the record of the new enterprise:

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—The movement which had been in progress several weeks, under the direction of Rev. G. H. Perry, of Middleboro', resulted in the formation of a Baptist Church under the above name, and started with a membership of thirty-five. The meeting for organization took place on Tuesday evening, April 17, 1877, the venerable Father Fitz being present and taking part in the devotional exercises. It was voted that the new church meet the council called for the purpose of extending recognition and present the articles of faith adopted.

On Wednesday afternoon, April 25, 1877, a council assembled in the First Congregational Church for the purpose of formally recognizing the new organization. It was composed of pastors and delegates from the following churches:

“Middleboro': Rev. G. G. Fairbanks, pastor; Stephen B. Gibbs, J. T. Wood, delegates.

“South Abington: Rev. L. B. Hatch, pastor; D. B. Gurney, J. L. Cortell, delegates.

“South Hanson: Rev. J. B. Reed, pastor.

“Plymouth: Rev. B. P. Byram, pastor; A. J. Whiting, E. C. Turner, delegates.

“New Bedford: Rev. C. A. Snow, pastor; G. H. Perry, George Matthews, delegates.

“Cochesett: Rev. H. H. Beaman, pastor; G. W. Hill, H. Merritt, delegates.

“Carver: Rev. G. N. Fullerton, pastor; H. A. Lucas, H. C. Corvill, delegates.

“Boston: Rev. A. Pollard, D.D.

“Middleboro': Rev. H. Fitz.

Rev. Mr. Fairbanks was chosen moderator, and Rev. B. P. Byram clerk. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Pollard. Statements were presented showing the action which had been taken in the organization of the church, and it was unanimously voted that the proceedings be approved, and that the public service of recognition take place. The order was arranged and carried through as follows:

Invocation, Rev. J. B. Reed, of Hanson; hymn, Rev. H. H. Beaman, of Cochesett; reading of the Scriptures, Rev. B. P. Byram, of Plymouth; hymn, Rev. R. G. S. McNeill, of the Porter Church, Brockton; prayer, Rev. G. G. Fairbanks, of Middleboro'; sermon, Rev. C. A. Snow, of New Bedford; prayer of recognition, Rev. Dr. A. Pollard, of Boston; hand of fellowship, Rev. L. B. Hatch, of South Abington; charge, Rev. H. Fitz, of Middleboro'; benediction, Rev. G. N. Fullerton, of Carver.

The services were all of deep interest, the sermon being an able elucidation of the text, “He that abideth in me, and I in him, the same bringeth forth much fruit.”

The next pastor was Rev. Joshua Tillson, of Hingham, Mass., a preacher of the Massachusetts Baptist Convention.

Mr. Tillson was succeeded by Rev. Oscar Dwight Thomas, of Springfield, Mass.

The public services attending the recognition of Mr. Thomas as pastor of the First Baptist Church in Brockton took place on Wednesday evening, Dec. 18, 1878, in Perkins' Hall, Main Street. The apartment was neatly and tastefully trimmed with festoons, mottoes, etc., and presented a very attractive appearance. A large audience was present to witness the services, which were of deep interest throughout. The exercises took place in the following order:

Invocation, by Rev. D. A. Jordan, of the Central Methodist Church, Brockton; anthem, by the choir, under the direction of T. G. Nye; reading of the Scriptures, by Rev. Z. T. Sullivan, of the Porter Church, Brockton; prayer, by Rev. C. D. Sweet, of Middleboro'; singing, hymn read by Rev. H. I. Kelsey, of the First Congregational Church, Brockton; sermon, by Rev. H. K. Potter, of Springfield; prayer of recognition, by Rev. L. G. Barrett, of South Abington; singing; welcome address to the pastor, by Rev. G. G. Fairbanks, of Middleboro'; address to the church, by Rev. G. W. Bosworth, D.D., of Haverhill; doxology, by the congregation; benediction, by the pastor.

Rev. Mr. Thomas is from Springfield, where he has held the pastorate of a young Baptist Church for three or four years. His success in the field he left, and the exceedingly favorable impression he has made, both among the people to whom he comes as a minister and others in the place whom he has met, encourage great hope that his labors here may not only strengthen and establish the ecclesiastical organization of which he has now become the head, but may also add largely to the Christian forces in operation here for the diffusion of religious truth and light among the people. Our friends of the Baptist Church are to be warmly congratulated on the consummation of their relations.

This church has a neat edifice for church worship, occupying a commanding position, at the corner of Belmont and Pond Streets, seventy-four by forty-one feet floor, with a bell-tower and spire, one hundred feet high, on the prominent corner, through which, as well as at the other front corner, are the entrances to the building. The audience-room presents an exceedingly attractive appearance, the ceiling being carried up under the roof, stained Gothic windows admitting light, and handsome pews of ash furnishing the sitting accommodations for the congregation. At the

southerly end is the preacher's platform, which has been furnished with a neat and tasteful desk, chairs, etc., and underneath the floor is arranged a large tank or baptistery. At the right of the platform and under an arched alcove are the seats for the choir, while on the opposite side is a retiring-room for the pastor and stairway to the vestry, and over the entrance-ways is located a commodious gallery. A pretty carpet covers the floor, comfortable cushions are provided for the pews, while harmonizing with both is the neat and pleasing fresco that covers walls and ceiling. In the recess, in the rear of the pulpit, is the cabinet organ, and on the wall is the following:

"THE LORD IS IN HIS HOLY TEMPLE."

The lot on which the building stands cost two thousand three hundred and eighty-one dollars. The house was built by James Beal, master builder, at a cost of about eleven thousand dollars, and has sittings in the main audience-room for about four hundred and fifty people. The vestry will seat about two hundred and fifty persons. The new edifice was dedicated to the worship of God on Thursday, March 17, 1881, in the presence of a large and deeply-interested congregation, who came from towns adjoining and from places more remote. The services were in charge of the pastor, Rev. O. D. Thomas, and were arranged in the following order: Voluntary; invocation, by Rev. N. N. Glazier, of South Abington; reading of the Scriptures, by Rev. J. C. Foster, of Randolph; singing, by the choir; prayer, by Rev. G. G. Fairbanks, of Middleboro'; hymn, sung by the congregation; report of the building committee; sermon, by Rev. Dr. Gordon, of Boston; hymn; dedicatory prayer, by Rev. G. W. Bosworth, D.D., of Boston; singing; benediction.

The musical part of the services was under the direction of Loyed Chamberlain, Esq., with Miss Minnie Chamberlain at the organ, and a well-drilled choir, reinforced for the occasion by some of our well-known singers.

The report of the building committee was read by the pastor, showing the church as substantially free of debt, and thanking the many who have aided in the enterprise.

The sermon by Dr. Gordon was founded on the text in John xv. 24: "If I had not done among them the works which none other man did, they had not had sin," from which the preacher developed the twofold theme,—the approving and reproving character of Christ's works. It was an able presentation of the subject, and was listened to with deep attention.

This society is in a flourishing condition, and the

numbers are increasing rapidly,—so that the work of the church is not confined to this locality, but it is proposed to branch out in the good work of the gospel ministry. The present active and efficient pastor has already the elements of strength for a new church in the northerly portion of the city, where he has a mission church, which originated in the starting of preaching in what is known at "Snell's Grove," on North Main Street, June 14, 1883. In September of that year a Sabbath-school class held services in a vacant store at the corner of Main and Oak Streets. In March, 1884, they moved to the shop of Bradford Snell.

Plans have been matured by the officers of this church for the building of a chapel, to be located on Snell Street, which will be a neat edifice, with sittings for three hundred people. On the same floor with the auditorium will be a smaller room for chapel purposes, and on either side of the pulpit will lead to anterooms to be used for committee meetings. The finish of the interior will be of ash. The windows to be in cathedral style of stained glass. The outside of the building will be surmounted with a tower one hundred feet high.

Charles Jameson is the present superintendent of the Sunday-school of one hundred and twenty scholars.

The organization of officers of this church for 1884 is as follows:

Rev. Oscar D. Thomas, pastor; Josiah R. Gurney, Harvey Merritt, deacons; James W. Strachan, Fred. S. Thomas, Truman Huntress, finance committee; Eugene Remington, clerk; William D. Wilder, treasurer; Melvin Hollis, superintendent of Sabbath-school; James Easton, sexton.

First Methodist Episcopal Society.—Previous to 1830 there was no regular organized society of this denomination in the town. On the 9th day of March in that year Nathaniel Manley and one hundred and ten others formed themselves into an association, with the following articles of agreement:

"WHEREAS, We the subscribers, being disposed to encourage and promote the public worship of God in a way agreeable to the dictates of our own consciences, do hereby agree to form ourselves into a religious society by the name of the 'First Episcopal Methodist Society in North Bridgewater,' for the purpose of promoting, carrying on, and supporting the public worship of God in conformity to an Act passed Feb. 16, 1824."

On the 12th day of April of the same year a committee, consisting of Isaac Packard, John Tilden, and Galen Manley, were chosen to procure land and erect a church. They purchased a lot of land of Micah Packard for the sum of \$41.20, it being the lot where the house now stands. A house was erected, fifty-four feet long, twenty-one feet wide, twenty-two feet

high, with a spire eighty feet high, and a bell weighing one thousand and sixty pounds, made by George Holbrook, of Medway, Mass. The exterior appearance of the house is neat, painted white, with nine windows and green blinds. The interior of the house is well furnished, containing fifty-eight pews, choir-gallery, with seats for fifty persons. The floor is neatly carpeted, walls arched overhead. In 1855 a clock was put up, and in 1857 a new and commodious pulpit was placed in the house. The instrumental music is a seraphine.

The house was built under the direction of Messrs. Isaac Hartwell, John Tilden, and Galen Manley, as building committee, and cost three thousand dollars. Mr. John Peterson was master carpenter. A parsonage-house was built in 1860.

The following is a list of the clergymen who have supplied the pulpit of this society, and the years each has served :

Revs. P. Crandall, 1834-35; E. Bradley, 1835-36; D. Kilburn, 1836-37; Sanford Benton, 1837-38; C. Noble, 1838-39; L. Bates, 1840-41; Anthony Palmer, 1841-43; Henry Mayo, 1843; Lemuel Harlow, 1844; B. M. Walker, 1845; Dixon Stebbins, 1846-47; T. Spilsted, 1847-48; G. W. Rogers, 1848-49; John Livesey, 1849-50; John D. King, 1850-51; Ebenezer Blake, 1852-53; Theophilus B. Gurney, 1853-54; Azariah B. Wheeler, 1855; J. B. Weeks, 1860-61; Israel Washburn, 1861; Charles A. Carter, 1862-63; W. A. Clapp, 1863-64; Alexander Anderson, 1865-66; F. Ryder, 1866-68; J. B. Washburn, 1868-70; Samuel M. Beal, 1870-73; Edward L. Hyde, 1873-74; J. W. Wood, 1874-75; H. Faville, 1875-76; W. G. Wilson, 1876-78; R. E. Buckey, 1878.

Bridgewater Circuit was set apart from Stoughton and Easton July, 1832, at a conference held in Providence, R. I.

This is the only meeting-house in this section of country that retained the corner-seats especially for the colored people, which were in the corners of the gallery. This was removed at the time of the remodeling of the church, in 1873.

From 1866 to 1870 this church worshiped with the church in Easton, holding services on alternate Sundays. In 1870 the plan was adopted of the Boston University, sending students to supply the pulpit. That arrangement continued for several years.

In 1873 extensive repairs were made upon this meeting-house by the labors of Rev. Samuel M. Beal, who had been preaching to this people for some time. The pulpit was transferred to the opposite end of the house, the pews rearranged, the gallery lowered, pulpit

platform remodeled, an arched recess constructed at its rear, a new black-walnut railing and furniture to correspond was furnished; new lighting fixtures, new heating apparatus; new carpets were placed on the platform and aisles; the walls freshly colored in delicate tints; a new centre-piece placed on the ceiling, thus rendering the audience-room very attractive.

The services at the rededication of this edifice were held March 13, 1873. Rev. Mr. Dunham, of Easton, offered prayer and read the Scriptures. Sermon preached by Rev. G. E. Reed, of Fall River.

Preaching services are held at 1.30 P.M. The Sunday-school convening at noon. The salary of the pastor is paid by subscription.

The following is a list of officers of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Brockton Heights :

Rev. A. Hagerty, pastor; Samuel Clark, Bradford Packard, George Smith, parish committee; Bradford Packard, Samuel Clark, George A. Packard, Mrs. Bradford Packard, Mrs. S. J. Clark, Mrs. M. L. Reynolds, Mrs. Charles Phillips, Mrs. E. L. Snow, stewards; Seth M. Hall, parish clerk; Bradford Packard, treasurer and superintendent of Sunday-school.

Central Methodist Episcopal Church.—This church was formed March 2, 1842, consisting of about thirty members, among whom were the following persons:

Sanford Alden, Eliza G. Alden, Liberty Packard, Mary A. Packard, Israel Packard, Jr., Jane W. Packard, Cornelius H. Dunham, Lucia Dunham, Thaddeus Gifford, Abigail Gifford, Mary Edson, Fearing W. Bent, Mehitable W. Bent, Jarvis D. Smith, Martha Smith.

The society first held meetings in Hayward's Hall, commencing March 2, 1842; afterwards occupied the Unitarian Church till July 23, 1843, when they removed to the hall of Tyler Cobb.

Rev. O. G. Smith was their first pastor, who preached to them from the organization of the church till 1844. He was succeeded by Rev. Addison Childe, of the Providence Conference, who soon after closed his earthly labors, and the society employed Rev. H. C. Atwater, a graduate of Yale College, and at that time a teacher of the Adelphian Academy, till the close of the Conference year, when he was admitted to the Conference, and stationed there in 1845. During the same year, a plain but substantial house of worship was erected, costing two thousand six hundred dollars, built by Messrs. Dunbar & Soule, and dedicated Jan. 8, 1846, Rev. Edward T. Taylor preaching the dedication sermon. Sanford Alden, Fearing W. Bent, Thomas Hathaway, Liberty

Packard, Israel Packard, Jr., Cornelius H. Dunham, and Oliver D. Shepardson were appointed trustees.

Rev. Henry Smith was located for this church in 1846, and remained two years; Rev. Lemuel Harlow in 1848, but was not received.

Here follows a full list of the pastors of the Second Methodist Episcopal Church :

Revs. Edward Otherman, 1848; John B. Husted, 1849; John Livesey, Jr., 1850; Azariah B. Wheeler, 1851-52; Erastus Benton, 1853; Andrew McKeoun, 1854; Robert McGonegal, 1856; John Cooper, 1857-58; N. Bomis, 1859; Merritt P. Alderman, 1860-61; Thomas Ely, 1862-63; Frederic A. Crafts, 1864-66; John Howson, 1867-68; Joseph H. Jaimes, 1869-71; T. M. House, 1872-73; S. B. Sweetzer, 1874; William T. Harlow, 1875; Dwight A. Jordan, 1876-78; George A. Morse, 1879-80; John Ellis Hawkins, 1881-82; Albert P. Palmer, 1883-84.

During the year 1853 this society erected a new and splendid church edifice at an expense of twenty-four thousand dollars. Barnabas Snow was the contractor and master-builder, Isaiah B. Young, of Boston, architect. The building is ninety-four feet long by sixty feet wide, with a tower one hundred and ten feet high, containing a bell weighing eighteen hundred and twenty-seven pounds, from the foundry of Henry N. Hooper, of Boston, costing six hundred and sixty-five dollars. The interior of the house is furnished with one hundred and ten pews and an elegant organ, manufactured by Mr. George Stevens, of Cambridge, Mass. A baptismal font of marble was presented to the society by S. S. Green; also a beautiful Bible and hymn-book presented by the Young Gentlemen's Charitable Association connected with the church.

The corner-stone of this church was laid July 25, 1853, with appropriate ceremony, as follows: 1, remarks, by Rev. A. B. Wheeler; 2, reading of the Word, by Rev. Paul Couch; 3, singing; 4, prayer, by Rev. T. B. Gurney; 5, benediction.

Previous to the benediction occurred the ceremony of depositing a tin box in one of the corner foundations of the tower, which contained the following:

Records of the Second Methodist Church in North Bridgewater; names of original and present members of the Second Conference; officers of the Sabbath-school; trustees of the church; building committee; architect and master-builder; pastors of the various churches in town; copies of order of exercises on the occasion; minutes of the Providence Annual Conference; missionary report of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Sabbath-school report; discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church; copies of *Zion's Herald*, *Church Advocate and Journal*, *Missionary Advocate*,

Sabbath-School Advocate, *North Bridgewater Gazette*.

This house was dedicated to the worship of God June 1, 1854, with the following order of exercises, commencing at ten and a half o'clock:

1, voluntary, on the organ; 2, reading of the 84th Psalm, by Rev. George W. Stearns; 3, voluntary, by the choir; 4, reading of the 964th hymn of the Methodist Collection, by Rev. J. B. Gould; 5, reading of Solomon's prayer at the dedication of the temple (1 Kings viii.), by Rev. J. Mather; 6, dedicatory prayer, by Rev. F. Upham; 7, voluntary, by the choir; 8, sermon, by Rev. Miner Raymond (principal of Wilbraham Academy), text, 1 Tim. i. 15—"This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptation, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners;" 9, concluding prayer, by Rev. I. J. P. Collyer; 10, reading of the 970th hymn, by Rev. W. T. Harlow.

The sermon was spoken of as a masterly exposition and defense of the cardinal doctrines of the gospel as taught by that denomination.

Pews were sold to the amount of sixteen thousand dollars a short time after the dedication, and everything bade fair for a prosperous and useful society.

This church was blessed with a great revival in January, 1843, the result of which was, large numbers were added to the church, and a flourishing Sabbath-school organized March 2, 1842.

Superintendents of the Sunday-school have been as follows: Liberty Packard, Arba Pratt, L. F. C. Loomis, Richard P. Thurston, Israel Packard, Henry Baylies, Charles Worth, Philip Reynolds, Rufus L. Thacher, John Filoone, George M. Copeland, Uriah Macoy, Edwin Sawtell, J. B. Wiswell, Cyrus F. Copeland, E. T. Sampson.

The church organization for 1884 is as follows: Rev. A. P. Palmer, pastor; C. F. Copeland, Apollos Eaton, C. Barney Rounds, George M. Copeland, F. S. Reynolds, W. E. Beal, William A. Parmenter, Charles Hartwell, Jr., J. H. Dickinson, stewards; Sanford Winter, president; D. B. Lovell, secretary; Philip Reynolds, treasurer; N. S. Holmes, Edwin Sawtell, Asa Snow, Uriah Macoy, C. F. Copeland, Henry L. Thompson, trustees; N. S. Holmes, Philip Reynolds, W. H. Gray, J. W. Jameson, Mrs. A. P. Palmer, E. T. Sampson, superintendent of the Sunday-school.

Methodist Episcopal Church of Campello.—In 1879 the number of attendants upon the Methodist Church worship in the central village of Brockton had become so numerous, and the many inconveniences of attendance on all the meetings were such, that a few members thought the time had arrived

when this denomination should have a church of their own in Campello. Accordingly, Rev. John Livesey, a preacher, who had formerly supplied in the First Church at the "West Shares," was appointed to preach to the people of Campello by the New England Southern Conference of Methodist Churches, formerly known as the Providence Conference. Services were commenced by preaching in "Huntington Hall," on Main Street, in the early part of 1879. On the 18th day of May of that year John Montgomery, a well-known and active member of the Second Church in the village, was appointed class-leader. The first year the church numbered fifty-four members, which has increased to a membership of one hundred and fifty members, and is rapidly increasing with the growth of the city.

In 1880 a lot of land was purchased on the south side of South Street, sufficiently large for a church and parsonage buildings. William S. Green and George R. Pierce were building committee. A neat wooden building, forty-five by sixty feet, with an addition of twelve by twenty, was erected, surmounted with a small tower, in which is a bell.

Philip Reynolds, of Brockton, contributed one thousand dollars to the general building fund.

The interior is furnished with a good cabinet organ, manufactured by George Woods & Co., a neat black-walnut pulpit, presented by George M. Copeland, of Brockton, and chairs inclosed within a rail, of the same material. It contains sittings for three hundred persons, in fifty-eight pews. In 1883 the society added a two-story parsonage at an expense of twenty-five hundred dollars. The church cost about five thousand dollars, besides the improvements now being made in the raising of the church building and adding a vestry.

Since the organization was started it has had the kind assistance, co-operation, and good wishes of all the other churches, and is in a flourishing condition, bidding fair to become a large society.

The following persons have been their pastors from the commencement :

Rev. John Livesey, April, 1879, to April, 1881 ; Rev. S. F. Chase, April, 1881, to April, 1883 ; Rev. Augustus W. Kingsley, April, 1883,—is the present pastor.

The following persons were officers the first year of the organization :

Trustees, L. B. Pratt, Charles Peterson, John Montgomery, George A. Haven, George R. Pierce, Willard Howard, William S. Green, Charles H. Eldridge, Howard P. Keith; Stewards, George A. Haven, George R. Pierce, James L. Robinson, Arthur P.

Alden, John Montgomery ; Superintendents of Sunday-schools, George R. Pierce, George S. Cobb.

Rev. Augustus W. Kingsley was born in Montville, Conn., Oct. 2, 1840, son of Charles and Evelina (Spalding) Kingsley ; graduated at Middletown University, Conn., 1863 ; joined the Providence Conference, 1868 ; settled in South Manchester, Conn., 1868-70 ; in Burnside, Conn., 1873-75 ; with Hope Street Methodist Church, Providence, R. I., 1876-78 ; Middleboro', Mass., 1879-81 ; in Burnside, Conn., 1882 ; in Campello, Mass., 1883-84.

CHAPTER VII.

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY AND CHURCH.

South Congregational Society—First Meeting-House—Dedication of the Second Meeting-House—Moderators of Society Meetings—Committee of the Society—Clerks—Treasurers—List of Society Officers for the year 1884—South Congregational Church—Church Faith and Covenant—Ministry of Rev. John Dwight—Ministry of Rev. Daniel Huntington—Ministry of Rev. David Temple Packard—Ministry of Rev. Charles W. Wood—Ministry of Rev. Leverett S. Woodworth—Ministry of Rev. John T. Blades—Deacons of the South Congregational Church.

South Congregational Society.—This society was composed of members who belonged to the First Congregational Society, in the Centre Village, under the pastoral care of Rev. Paul Couch. The people in the southerly portion of the town having become quite numerous, and the inconvenience of attending constantly upon public worship at such a distance (one and a half miles) was such that a new and more convenient means was thought of. Hence, after much consultation and many meetings, thirty-four persons petitioned to a justice of the peace to call a meeting for the purpose of organizing them into a new society. The following persons were the original members:

Josiah W. Kingman.	John W. Snell.
Bela Keith.	Albert Hunt.
Ziba Keith.	Sylvanus French.
Benjamin Keith.	Davis Kingman.
Azor Packard.	Charles Williams.
Thomas Packard.	John Millott.
Charles Keith.	Stafford Drake.
Jason Keith.	Robert Packard, Jr.
Vinal Lyon.	Aaron B. Drake.
Isaac K. French.	Stephen D. Soule.
Cary Howard.	Ephraim Jackson.
Oliver Jackson.	Abijah Thayer.
Nahum Hayward.	Josiah Dunbar.
Pardon Keith.	Freeman Holmes.
Jonathan Snell.	Fearing W. Bent.
Abijah Holmes.	Jonas Keith.
Calvin Hatch.	Zina Hayward.

Agreeable to the petition above referred to, Hon. Jesse Perkins, Esq., issued a warrant calling a meeting, to be held at the house of Bela Keith, Esq., Dec. 3, 1836, at one o'clock p.m., when the following officers were chosen: Josiah W. Kingman, Esq., moderator; Jason Keith, clerk; Charles Keith, treasurer; Azor Packard, Ziba Keith, Charles Keith, parish committee.

First Meeting-House.—The first step taken toward erecting a house of worship was to obtain a spot of land upon which to build. For this purpose, Isaac Keith gave the society the lot now owned and occupied by them, on the corner of South and Main Streets, Campello, on condition that they pay him the interest on the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, annually, until the decease of Mr. Keith and wife, then it was to become the property of the society.

The first house of worship was built by subscription, and cost \$1307.37, of which sum three thousand dollars only was subscribed. The house was built under the direction of Bela Keith, Esq., as master-builder, in 1836, who paid the balance (\$1307.37) over the subscription. The frame was raised July 4, 1836, was a plain, substantial building, sixty feet in length, forty-three feet in width, and twenty-one feet posts, with a spire eighty-five feet in height, and a bell weighing one thousand and thirty-two pounds, manufactured by George Holbrook, of East Medway, Mass. The house had sixty pews, besides the choir gallery. The basement was used as a vestry for evening meetings.

Dedication of the Second Meeting-House.—On the 23d day of May, 1853, the people of Campello were visited by one of the most disastrous fires that ever occurred in the county, destroying several buildings, among which was their house of worship. The time had come, something must be done,—no pastor, no house in which to hold their meetings. The people of that place, always enterprising, did not long remain thus. A meeting of the parish was called June 1st. At this meeting a committee of five were chosen to proceed at once in the erection of a house, namely, Bela Keith, Martin L. Keith, Cary Howard, Aaron B. Drake, Vinal Lyon, with Josiah W. Kingman, Esq., and Dr. Horatio Bryant as an advisory committee. This committee set themselves immediately at work, the result of which was the erection of the present edifice, which is of wood, painted in imitation of freestone, eighty-four feet long, fifty-six feet wide, with posts forty feet high, and a spire one hundred and eighty-five feet high.

The spire of the church, as first erected, was blown down in the great snow-storm of January, 1857. The present spire is one hundred and thirty-five feet

high. Rebuilt by W. R. Penniman, of South Braintree.

On entering the building, we find on the first floor one large vestry, one small vestry, and a large, carpeted, well-furnished room for the use of the "Ladies' Benevolent Society." Ascending from the main entrance, on either side, a very easy flight of steps, we find ourselves in a vestibule, from which we ascend to the choir-gallery or enter the auditory. The interior aspect of this house is fine. The spacious floor, well-arranged slips, neatly carpeted and upholstered, the chaste and elegant pulpit, manufactured by Josiah W. Kingman, Esq., was of rosewood, of an elegant design, and polished in the highest style, and the finely frescoed walls, gave the place an air of pleasantness quite in contrast with the churches of earlier days.

The original outlay in the construction of this house was sixteen thousand dollars. It is built in the Romanesque style of architecture, from plans drawn by Messrs. Towle & Foster, of Boston. The builder was Mr. William Drake, of Stoughton. The bell was cast at the foundry of Mr. George Holbrook, of East Medway, Mass., and weighs thirty-two hundred pounds. A marble-faced clock was presented to the society by Henry K. Keith, in 1854, which was placed in front of the choir-gallery. Benjamin Franklin Hayward, Freeman Howland Shiverick, and Samuel French were a committee appointed to make arrangements for the ordination and dedication, which took place on Thursday, Sept. 21, 1854, with the following appropriate exercises:

Music; invocation and reading the Scriptures, by Rev. S. L. Rockwood, of Hanson; prayer, by Rev. James W. Ward, of Abington; hymn, read by Rev. Isaac C. White, of Abington.

"Here, in thy name, eternal God,
We build this earthly house for thee;
Oh! choose it for thy fixed abode,
And guard it long from error free.

"Here, when thy people seek thy face,
And dying sinners pray to live,
Hear, thou, in heaven, thy dwelling-place,
And when thou hearest, Lord, forgive.

"Here, when thy messengers proclaim
The blessed gospel of thy Son,
Still by the power of his great name,
Be mighty signs and wonders done.

"When children's voices raise the song,
Hosanna! to their heavenly King,
Let heaven with earth the strain prolong,
Hosanna! let the angels sing.

"But will, indeed, Jehovah deign
Here to abide, no transient guest?

Here will our great Redeemer reign,
And here the Holy Spirit rest!

"Thy glory never hence depart!
Yet choose not, Lord, this house alone;
Thy kingdom come to every heart,
In every bosom fix thy throne."

Sermon, by Rev. Ezekiel Russell, D.D., East Randolph; anthem; dedicatory prayer, by Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D.D., of Braintree; anthem; closing prayer, by Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D.D., of Braintree; anthem; benediction.

Since the above dedication the society has increased rapidly, requiring more pew accommodations, and the few public-spirited individuals of the church, of which there is no lack in Campello, contributed enough to add to the length on the west end of the building, in which was placed the organ, in the rear of the pulpit. A new pulpit and furnishings were introduced, together with other improvements inside, such as frescoing the walls and ceiling, piping the house for gas-lights, etc., rendering the house more attractive and roomy than it was originally. The grounds around the building have been newly graded, a new fence surrounding the lot, which has granite curbstones and concrete walks. In fine, the church and society has been prosperous, and are in good standing, financially and otherwise, in the denomination to which they belong.

MODERATORS.

Annual meetings and moderators of the South Congregational Society, Campello:

Dec.	3, 1836.	Josiah W. Kingman.
March	7, 1837.	" "
April	9, 1838.	Lemuel B. Hatch.
"	1, 1839.	Davis Kingman.
March	27, 1840.	" "
April	12, 1841.	Josiah W. Kingman.
"	18, 1842.	Davis Kingman.
"	1, 1843.	Charles Keith.
"	8, 1844.	" "
March	31, 1845.	" "
April	6, 1846.	Benjamin Keith.
"	7, 1847.	Charles Keith.
"	17, 1848.	" "
"	16, 1849.	Bela Keith.
"	8, 1850.	" "
May	19, 1851.	" "
April	12, 1852.	" "
"	11, 1853.	" "
"	14, 1854.	Aaron B. Drake.
"	9, 1855.	" "
"	7, 1856.	" "
"	13, 1857.	Josiah W. Kingman.
"	2, 1858.	" "
"	11, 1859.	Russell Alden.
"	6, 1860.	B. H. Gray.
"	15, 1861.	Bela Keith.
"	14, 1862.	Josiah W. Kingman.
"	20, 1863.	Daniel Dunbar.

April	11, 1864.	Nelson J. Foss.
"	8, 1865.	Daniel Dunbar.
"	23, 1866.	Aaron B. Drake.
"	15, 1867.	Daniel Dunbar.
"	27, 1868.	" "
"	26, 1869.	" "
"	18, 1870.	" "
"	24, 1871.	" "
"	24, 1872.	Galen Pratt.
"	4, 1873.	Daniel Dunbar.
"	13, 1874.	" "
March	31, 1875.	" "
"	29, 1876.	Dr. William Richards.
April	2, 1877.	" "
"	9, 1878.	S. Franklin Packard.
"	7, 1879.	Dr. William Richards.
"	16, 1880.	S. Franklin Packard.
"	18, 1881.	" "
"	4, 1882.	Warren T. Copeland.
"	16, 1883.	" "
"	18, 1884.	" "

COMMITTEES.

Committee of the South Congregational Society, Campello:

Azor Packard,	1836,	'37, '44.
Ziba Keith,	1836,	'38, '44, '47, '60.
Charles Koith,	1836,	'37, '40, '48, '49.
Capt. Robert Packard,	1837,	'39, '45, '51, '60, '76.
Zina Hayward,	1838,	'43, '45, '46, '49, '60, '68, '74.
Davis Kingman,	1838,	'42, '44.
Josiah W. Kingman,	1839,	'45, '46, '47, '48, '52, '54, '63, '69.
Lemuel B. Hatch,	1839.	
Cary Howard,	1840,	'48, '59.
Franklin Keith,	1840,	'55, '74.
Bela Keith,	1841,	'51, '62.
Pardon Keith,	1841,	'43, '46.
Benjamin Keith,	1841,	'50, '51.
Calvin Hatch,	1842.	
Samuel French,	1842,	'62.
Abijah Holmes,	1843,	'50.
Nelson J. Foss,	1847,	'52, '56, '63, '69.
Sylvanus Keith,	1849,	'58, '63, '78.
Martin L. Keith,	1850,	'53.
Russell Alden,	1852,	'50, '59.
Anson Morso,	1853.	
Albert Keith,	1853,	'71.
Freeman H. Shiverick,	1854.	
Arza B. Keith,	1854,	'57, '65, '67, '69, '70.
Bradford Kingman,	1855.	
Samuel D. Keith,	1855,	'66, '70.
Sidney Packard,	1856,	'61.
Daniel Dunbar,	1857,	'72, '77.
Benjamin F. Hayward,	1857.	
Barnabas H. Gray,	1858,	'73.
Robert H. Packard,	1858.	
Harrison Bryant,	1859.	
Charles P. Keith,	1861.	
Henry Jackson,	1861.	
Jonathan C. Keith,	1862,	'63, '68.
Voted to elect four committee this year (1863).		
Otis Cobb,	1864,	'81, '82, '83.
Dr. J. F. Richards,	1864.	
George Sawyer,	1864,	'67, '70.
Caleb H. Packard,	1865,	'81, '82.
Henry S. Keith,	1865.	

William S. Snell, 1866.
 Charles H. Cole, 1866, '80.
 S. Franklin Packard, 1867, '70.
 Ziba C. Keith, 1868, '71, '77, '83.
 Nathan H. Washburn, 1871, '78.
 George Churobill, 1872, '80.
 Daniel N. Keith, 1872, '79.
 A. B. Marston, 1873.
 John M. Wentworth, 1873.
 Charles W. Bacon, 1874.
 Preston B. Keith, 1875.
 Edmund B. Fanning, 1875, '73, '84.
 Lucas W. Alden, 1875.
 Edwin Keith, 1876, '84.
 George L. Keith, 1876, '81, '82.
 Rufus P. Keith, 1877.
 Austin C. Packard, 1878.
 Flavel B. Keith, 1879.
 Warren T. Copeland, 1880.
 Joshua Reed, 1884.

CLERKS.

Clerks of the South Congregational Society, Campello:

Jason Keith, 1836, '37, '38, '39, '40.
 Cary Howard, 1841, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48, '49, '50.
 Dr. Horatio Bryant, 1851, '52, '53.
 Albert Keith, 1854, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64,
 '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78,
 '79, '80, '81, '82, '83.¹
 Myron L. Keith, 1884.

TREASURERS.

Treasurers of the South Congregational Society, Campello:

Charles Keith, 1836.
 Jason Keith, 1837.
 Lemuel B. Hatch, 1839.
 Cary Howard, 1840, '41.
 Josiah W. Kingman, 1842, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48, '49, '50.
 Spencer W. Noyes, 1851.
 Benjamin Keith, 1852, '53.
 Samuel French, 1854, '55, '56, '57.
 Freeman H. Shiverick, 1858.
 Mary K. Koith (?).
 Nelson J. Foss, 1860.
 Ezra B. Keith, 1862.
 Daniel Dunbar, 1863, '64.
 George Sawyer, 1865, '66, '67, '68. ('69, '70 no record.)
 S. Franklin Packard, 1871, '75, '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84.
 Franklin Keith, 1872.
 Preston B. Keith, 1872.
 George E. Keith, 1873.
 William S. Green, 1874.
 Austin C. Packard, 1876, '77.
 George W. Packard, 1877. (A. C. Packard elected to fill his place.)

LIST OF SOCIETY OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1884.

Rev. John T. Blades, pastor; Edmund B. Fanning, Edwin Keith, Joshua Reed, parish committee; Myron L. Keith, clerk; S. Franklin Packard, treasurer and collector; Preston B. Keith, superintendent of Sunday-school; Alvin Howe, sexton.

¹ A vote of thanks to Mr. Keith was passed April 18, 1884, for thirty years of faithful service as clerk of the society.—B. K.

South Congregational Church (Campello).—The society having been duly organized, and a house of worship erected, it was thought best to form a new church among themselves. For this purpose the following persons made application to be dismissed from the First Church, with suitable testimonials, to be formed into another church, and to use a similar creed as the one which they leave: Sylvanus French, Mercy E. Keith, Abigail Keith, Olive Jackson, Martha Keith, Charles Keith, Mehitable Keith, Ziba Keith, Polly Koith, Mary Keith, Sylvia Howard, Huldah Howard, Keziah Hayward, Charles Williams, Zilpha Hatch, Josiah W. Kingman, Joanna Packard, Robert Packard, Sarah Packard, Mary Packard, Josiah Dunbar, Sybil Dunbar, Anna Dunbar. This request was granted. A council was next called, for the purpose of organization, which met at the house of Josiah W. Kingman, Esq., on Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1837, at one o'clock P.M., at which time and place it took the name of the "South Congregational Church," of North Bridgewater.

The members of the council present at the organization of the church in Campello, Jan. 3, 1837, were as follows:

First Church in Randolph: Rev. Calvin Hitchcock, pastor; W. Thayer, delegate.

Church in East Bridgewater: A. Shaw, delegate.

First Church of North Bridgewater: Rev. Paul Couch, pastor; Dr. Abel W. Kingman, delegate.

Rev. Calvin Hitchcock was moderator.

Rev. Paul Couch, scribe.

The following Articles of Faith and Covenant were adopted by them at that time:

ARTICLES OF FAITH AND COVENANT.

"Confession of Faith and Covenant of the South Congregational Church, North Bridgewater, Mass.

"We solemnly profess our unsighed belief of the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, as given by divine inspiration; our acceptance of all the doctrines contained in them, and our submission to the whole will of God, therein revealed. Particularly, we profess to believe that the Lord Jehovah, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, is the one living and true God; that the Lord Jesus Christ is the Son of God, essentially equal with the Father, and the only Saviour of men; that the Holy Ghost is also God, and that he is the only Sanctifier of those who believe in Christ to the salvation of their souls.

"We believe that, in consequence of the fall of man from his primitive state of innocence, all the human race, while unregenerate, are destitute of holiness, and therefore that a renovation of heart, during the present life, through sanctification of the Spirit of God, is necessary to fit mankind for union and communion with the visible Church of Christ on earth, and for admittance into the kingdom of heaven.

"We believe that, in order to effect our deliverance from the bondage of corruption and from the curse of the law, under which we all have fallen by transgression, the Eternal Word, who in the beginning was with God, and was God, was made

flesh, and dwelt among men on earth, uniting with his divinity the whole human nature (yet without sin) in the person of the Lord Jesus Christ. That this mysterious and adorable personage, having magnified and honored the divine law by his doctrine and example, at length died on the cross, the just for the unjust, that he might bring us to God, and that it is through the efficacy of his propitiatory sacrifice alone his people obtain the divine favor and blessing.

"We believe that, having thus laid down his life, he took it again, being declared the Son of God with power by the resurrection from the dead, and that he is now at the right hand of the Father, a prince and a Saviour, bestowing repentance and remission of sins, through the agency of the Holy Spirit attending the ministry of his word, on those whom the Father hath given him, in the everlasting covenant of redemption, as a seed to serve him.

"We believe that, whosoever will may come and partake the blessings of this great salvation, as they are freely and sincerely offered in the gospel, yet that none of our apostate race are, of themselves, disposed to forsake sin and devote themselves to God, in heart and life, so that it rests with him, in the exercise of his sovereign wisdom and goodness, to have mercy on whom he will have mercy; making his Gospel effectual to their conviction and conversion, by the attendant energy of his Holy Spirit.

"We believe that none who are thus made partakers of the heavenly calling shall be finally deprived of the grace which was given them in Christ Jesus before the world began, but that they shall all be kept by the power of God, through faith unto salvation.

"We believe that the Lord Jesus Christ shall appear again at the last day to judge the quick and dead; that he will then receive to mansions of eternal rest all who have truly believed and obeyed his Gospel, and sentence to everlasting destruction from his presence, and from the glory of his power, all who have died, or who shall then be found living in impenitence and unbelief.

"Covenant."

"Humbly hoping that these truths have come, not only to our understanding but to our hearts, 'in power, and in the Holy Ghost, and in much assurance,' and that we have been enabled to receive them with that faith which purifies the heart and works by love, and in the exercise of that repentance which is unto life, We do now solemnly avouch the Lord Jehovah to be our God, Jesus Christ, the Son of God, to be our Redeemer, and the Holy Spirit to be our Sanctifier.

"Depending on divine grace for spiritual strength and comfort, we take the word of God as our only rule of faith and practice, avowing it to be our supreme desire and solemn determination to seek his glory and his favor in obedience to all his holy will. Accordingly, we engage to unite in maintaining and attending on the ministry of his word and ordinances, as he shall give us ability and opportunity, to be thereby edified in our holy faith. We submit ourselves, individually, to the brotherly watch and discipline of the community which we hereby form, and mutually engage to watch over, to exhort, to assist, comfort, and admonish each other in brotherly love, as our relations and circumstances may require."

The next thing done, after the formation of the church, was to find a man to preach to them. After hearing many candidates, at a meeting held Jan. 9, 1837, the church and society "voted to give Rev. Thomas Kidder, of Waterbury, Vt., a call to settle with them in the ministry, and to give him a salary

of Five Hundred and Fifty Dollars per year." This call was not accepted.

MINISTRY OF REV. JOHN DWIGHT.—Rev. John Dwight, of Medway, Mass., was then invited to become their pastor by a vote passed March 7, 1837, to whom the society offered six hundred dollars as a yearly salary. This was accepted, and Josiah W. Kingman, Esq., Ziba Keith, Deacon Jacob Fuller, and Bela Keith, Esq., were chosen a committee to make arrangements for his installation. The day being fixed for the ordination, a council was called, who met at the house of Josiah W. Kingman, Esq., consisting of the following persons, April 12, 1837, namely: Rev. Jacob Ide, of West Medway, Mass.; Rev. Joseph Bennett, of Woburn; Rev. Paul Couch, of North Bridgewater; Rev. Luther Sheldon, of Easton; Rev. Baalis Sanford, of East Bridgewater; Rev. James W. Ward, of Abington; Rev. Jonas Perkins, of Braintree; Rev. Calvin Hitchcock, of Randolph; Rev. Ebenezer Gay, of Bridgewater; Rev. Calvin E. Park, of Stoughton; and Rev. John Dwight was duly ordained as their pastor.

Rev. John Dwight was born in Shirley, Mass., Jan. 2, 1810; fitted for college at Woburn Academy; taught school in Woburn two terms; graduated at Amherst College in 1835; studied theology with Rev. Jacob Ide, D.D., of West Medway, Mass.; licensed to preach by the Mendon Association in the early part of 1837; received a call to settle over the South Church in Campello, Mass., in 1837; was ordained April 12, 1837; dismissed in March, 1839; installed over the Second Church in Plymouth, Mass., July 18, 1841; dismissed in March, 1846; installed pastor of the church in North Wrentham, Mass., June 23, 1853; dismissed April 1, 1856. He married Sarah Ann Hastings, of Boston, April 14, 1837, and has six children, all of whom reside at Massachusetts.

Mr. Dwight labored with his people until Jan. 2, 1839, when a council was called, as follows:

Agreeable to letters missive from the South Church in North Bridgewater (Campello), an ecclesiastical council was held at the house of Josiah W. Kingman, Esq., on Wednesday, the second day of January, 1839, for the purpose of considering the request of Mr. Dwight for a dissolution of the pastoral relations between the church and people. The churches composing this council were as follows:

Church of Stoughton: Rev. Calvin Park, pastor; Deacon Fisher Gay, delegate.

Church of Easton: Rev. Luther Sheldon, pastor; Deacon Harrison Mitchell, delegate.

Church of West Randolph: Rev. Calvin Hitchcock, pastor; Horatio B. Alden, delegate.

Church of Bridgewater: Rev. Ebenezer Gay, pastor; Deacon Morton Eddy, delegate.

Union Church of East and West Bridgewater: Rev. Baalis Sanford, pastor; John Richards, delegate.

Church of East Randolph: Rev. Dennis Powers, pastor; Abner Derby, delegate.

First Church of Abington: Rev. J. W. Ward, pastor; Zibeon Packard, delegate.

First Church of North Bridgewater: Eliphalet Kingman, delegate.

Rev. Dr. Park was chosen moderator; Rev. J. W. Ward, scribe.

The council, after mature deliberation, voted, "unanimously, That under the existing circumstances they deem it expedient that the pastoral relation between Mr. John Dwight and the South Church in North Bridgewater be dissolved.

Voted, "unanimously, that this council give the Rev. John Dwight a full and cordial recommendation to the churches of our Lord Jesus Christ as a pious, able, and devoted ambassador of our Lord and Saviour.

Voted, "That the council deeply regret the practice frequent at the present day of the dissolution of the pastoral relations on trivial grounds as exceedingly injurious to the interests of the pastor and church, and the cause of Zion, and do, therefore, record their decided and unanimous disapprobation of the practice.

"The council tender to the Rev. John Dwight their cordial sympathies, now vacating this portion of his Master's vineyard, and pray that he may soon be stationed on some part of the walls of Zion, and where he may meet with distinguished success, employ his time and talents in advancing the best interests of the church of God.

"They would also tender their cordial sympathies to this Church and Society, now left as sheep without a shepherd, and devoutly pray that the great Head of the church may continue to prosper and bless them and soon send them an under-shepherd, who may break to them the bread of life.

"CALVIN PARK, Moderator.
"J. W. WARD, Scribe.

"A true Copy.

"Attest: JASON KEITH, Clerk."

MINISTRY OF REV. DANIEL HUNTINGTON.—Various preachers were heard from that time until November, when, at a meeting of the society, held Nov. 19, 1839, it was "voted to unite with the church in giving Rev. Daniel Huntington, of New London, Conn., a call to become their pastor." Josiah W. Kingman, Charles Keith, and Deacon Sylvanus French were chosen a committee to confer with Rev. Mr. Huntington, and offer him six hundred dollars salary, which offer being accepted, a council, consisting of Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D.D., of Braintree; Rev. Ebenezer Gay, of Bridgewater; Rev. Luther Sheldon, of Easton; Rev. Calvin Hitchcock, of Randolph; Rev. Jonas Perkins, of Braintree; Rev. Baalis Sanford, of East Bridgewater; Rev. Paul

Couch, of North Bridgewater, was called for the purpose of installing him as their pastor, Jan. 1, 1840. He continued to preach to this people till May, 1851, when Mr. Huntington, thinking the time had come for him to relinquish his labors, "that some one might fill his place whose influence might the more effectually call forth its resources, and more equalize the pecuniary liabilities," asked that a council be called to consider the question of his dismissal, which was granted. A meeting of the church and society was held, and a strong opposition to his dismissal being manifested, the council unanimously declared themselves "happy to find, in the light of all the documents before them, and the verbal assurances given them by the pastor on the one hand, and the committee of the church and society on the other, that there is no sufficient ground for such action as is indicated, by the letter missive, in the existing circumstances of the parties concerned;" and Mr. Huntington finally withdrew his resignation, and continued to supply the pulpit as before until the regular yearly meeting, April 18, 1853, when he was requested to resign his position. He therefore tendered his resignation to the church at a meeting held May 2, 1853, and asked for a council to be convened for the purpose of his dismissal. The following persons composed the council, viz.:

First Church in Braintree: Richard S. Storrs, D.D., pastor; Jonathan Wild, M.D., delegate.

Union Church of Weymouth and Braintree: Rev. Jonas Perkins, pastor.

Trinity Church of Bridgewater: Rev. David Brigham, pastor; Oliver Allen, delegate.

Union Church of East and West Bridgewater: Rev. Baalis Sanford, pastor; Deacon Nathan Whitman, delegate.

First Church of Abington: Rev. James W. Ward, pastor; Joshua Whitmarsh, delegate.

The council was organized by the choice of Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs as moderator, and Rev. James W. Ward as scribe.

This council met at nine o'clock A.M., May 11, 1853, when the relation between pastor and people was dissolved. After due deliberation the council came to the following result:

"Doubtless sufficient reasons may exist for the dissolution of the pastoral relation, independently of Providential calls to stations of increased responsibility, and of the summons to give account of one's stewardship at the tribunal of God. The failure of health, the loss of intellectual vigor or moral character on the part of the pastor; the unkindness of influential individuals, the exhausted resources of church and congregation, or the long and total suspension of divine influence, may indicate the expediency, not to say the necessity, of terminating the connec-

tion between the pastor and his flock. Even in cases like those, it is more than probable that, had patience its perfect work, and were a more humble reliance on God maintained, the plea of expediency or necessity would be nullified by the onward progress of time. But in the case before the council to-day, neither failure of health, loss of intellectual vigor nor moral character,—nor individual unfriendliness, exhausted resources, nor want of success in the ministry, is or can be urged as the ground either of the tender or acceptance of the pastor's resignation; his health never was better; his character, in whatever aspect viewed, has never stood higher, nor has he an acknowledged enemy within the church or outside of it, and the congregation has been growing in wealth ever since he came to it, while the church has doubled its numbers; he loves his people warmly, and with one consent they profess to reciprocate his love. Such is the testimony, both of those who wish the pastoral relation dissolved, and those who deprecate the means; and yet, at their mutual request, this council is assembled to "advise and assist" in the question of his dismissal.

"After previous advice, kindly given and received two years ago, but now overlooked, and without any important change in the circumstances of the parties, nothing remains to the council but, agreeably to the earnest request of the pastor and the corresponding action of the church without the assignment of any satisfactory reasons on the part of the church, to declare the pastoral relation hitherto subsisting between Rev. D. Huntington and the South Church in North Bridgewater to be dissolved by their mutual agreement. While making this declaration, the council feel bound, by regard to the honor of the ministry and the sacredness of truth, to affirm of the pastor, in accordance with the statements made to them, that for no fault of his own in this dissolution accomplished. That having been long tried and well known to all the pastors and churches of the region round about, as a man of unblemished character, a Christian of deep experience, a minister of uncommon talent, fidelity, and affectionateness, and a model of meekness, self-denial, and devotedness to the interests of Zion, he possesses our entire confidence and warmest love; and he is hereby most cordially and unreservedly commended to the fraternal regards of all ministers and churches among whom his future lot shall be cast, as well as to the safe conduct of 'Him who dwelt in the bush,' and led his people of old into the promised land.

"And most cordially do the council sympathize with those specially afflicted by the bereaving event of this day. Most deeply do they lament existing trials, whether real or imaginary; and most affectionately advise to a more patient waiting on God in the future, and a firmer reliance on his almighty arm in support of the ministry of his appointment. And if he shall give you another pastor hereafter, as we fervently hope and pray, may he be equally a man of God's own heart as the man you lose to-day, and a man whose instructions shall be as pure, whose life shall be as exemplary, whose spirit shall be as affectionate, whose fidelity shall be as clear to all men, and whose success shall be far more abundant in eradicating the love of money, which is the root of all evil, in winning souls to Christ and filling heaven with hallelujahs to the Lamb that was slain; and for this, may your faith and love grow exceedingly, and your labors abound more and more, till you shall be called to join the general assembly and church of the first-born, whose names are written in heaven.

"R. S. STORRS, Moderator.
"J. W. WARD, Scribe.

"A True Copy.

"Attest: JAMES W. WARD."

Rev. Daniel Huntington was the son of Gen.

Jedediah, and grandson of Gen. Jabez Huntington, of Norwich, Conn., both of whom were generals in the army of the Revolution (1775), also brother of the late Rev. Joshua Huntington, of the Old South Church, Boston. He was born at Norwich, Conn., Oct. 17, 1788; graduated at Yale College, New Haven, Conn., in 1807; studied theology; and was first ordained at North Bridgewater, Oct. 28, 1812, where he remained as pastor of the First Congregational Church until prostrating disease compelled him to retire from that field of labor, greatly to his own grief and that of a devoted church and society, in March, 1833, being dismissed by council March 27, 1833. In May following, he removed his family to New London. After a brief respite from pastoral labors, he gained sufficient strength to gratify his fine literary taste in the instruction of successive classes of young ladies in the higher branches of an educational course while a resident of New London, the city of his birth and death. In this employment, combined with occasional preaching as returning health permitted, seven years passed away usefully and pleasantly. At the end of this period his heart yearned for a return to the labors of his love; and receiving an earnest call from a portion of his original church and congregation to take charge of them in the Lord, he cheerfully consented to the arrangement, and was received not only by them, but by the original church, and all the churches and pastors who had known his going out and coming in in former years with open arms. His installation took place Jan. 1, 1840, where he continued to labor for thirteen years as a gospel preacher, winning souls to Christ, and making glad the hearts of all by his tender love and faithfulness. At the end of that period he tendered his resignation, May 2, 1853, which was accepted, and he was permitted to retire to the home of his youth, and pass the evening of his days amid the scenes of his earliest aspirations. From that day, for about six years, till near the time of his departure, he continued to preach the gospel "in season and out of season" as "the open door was set before him," all the while setting his house in order. At the moment when his Master called him he was diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord, preaching his last sermon to the mission church at Mohegan, just four weeks before the messenger of death met him.

The physical sufferings of his last days were very great, owing to the complicated diseases which, with fierce strength, assailed his delicate frame, but his patience and faith failed not,—no complaining or murmuring word fell from his lips,—his mind was clear and unclouded to the last. To the affectionate

daughter who was trying to arrange the pillows for his aching head he said, "Let me go, for the day breaketh," and to another, who asked if he would not lie down, he answered, "Lay me down in Jesus' arms: 'other refuge have I none.'" To a brother according to the flesh, who said to him, "I hope you can say, with the apostle, 'I know in whom I have believed,'" he replied, after a moment's pause, "I am persuaded that he is able to keep that which I have committed to him against that day." Thus closed a life eminently devoted in its progress to the happiness of his family and friends, to the honor of his Redeemer, and the salvation of men, in peace, and the joyful hope of a glorious immortality. Mr. Huntington was a man of refined sensibilities, generous sympathies, unfeigned humility, and extreme modesty (that imposed a restraint on the putting forth of his native genius), of pleasant aspect, voice, and manner, of genial humor, and gifted with good judgment. He sought to make home agreeable to children and guests; as a man and companion, affable, courteous, and true; a zealous defender of the faith, a clear, logical, earnest minister of the New Testament. As a pastor he had few equals, being eminently kind, sympathizing, prudent, and studious. As a husband, father, brother, son, he was affectionate and faithful, and greatly beloved in his domestic and social relations,—distinguished above most others in consolation to the afflicted and bereaved. His preaching was such as might convince any one of his sincerity and belief in those truths which he professed to believe. He sought not for abstruse matters, hard to be understood, neither did he aim at beauty of style nor pomp of display, either in language or person, but was simple, earnest, scriptural, practical. Many must have felt, upon learning of his death, that they had lost a friend. All who knew him will acknowledge that a good man has gone. Thus has ended the life of one who, when he first entered the ministry, declared his intention to continue in that profession, God permitting, to his death, which took place at New London, Conn., May 21, 1858.

"Rest here, blest saint, till from his throne
The morning break and pierce the shade."

Publications of Rev. Daniel Huntington:
Sermon at the Funeral of Alpheus Packard, delivered in the North Meeting-House in Bridgewater May 12, 1812.

Discourse delivered in the North Meeting-House in Bridgewater (now Brockton), Dec. 22, 1820. Being the Second Centennial Anniversary of the Landing

of the Pilgrims at Plymouth. Published by Ezra Lincoln, Boston.

Sermon on the Occasion of the Death of Rev. R. S. Storrs' Wife, April 9, 1818.

Discourse delivered before the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, May 26, 1824.

A Memoir of Mary Hallam Huntington, his Daughter. Published by the American Sunday-School Union, Philadelphia.

A full Account of the Great Revival in 1816 was published by him in the *Boston Recorder* of June 10, 1818.

Address before the Pilgrim Society at Plymouth, Mass.

Discourse delivered in the South Church in Campello, Oct. 31, 1852, it being the Fortieth Anniversary of his Ordination.

A Poem on the Pleasures and Advantages of True Religion, delivered before the United Brothers' Society in Brown University on their Anniversary, Aug. 31, 1819.

MINISTRY OF REV. DAVID TEMPLE PACKARD.—Rev. David Temple Packard, a native of the town, and who had just completed his theological course of study, was the first minister settled in the new house. He was invited to supply them during the building of the new church by a vote passed April 18, 1854. This he continued to do in Salisbury Hall till the new vestry was finished, when services were held there on the Sabbath, and May 22, 1854, the society "voted to give Rev. David Temple Packard a call to settle with them in the ministry, and offer him 800 Dollars as his Salary." This call he accepted, and he was ordained as their pastor Thursday, Sept. 21, 1854.

The churches represented in the council were as follows, viz.:

First Church of Braintree: Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D.D., pastor; Elias Hayward, delegate.

Evangelical Congregational Church of Easton: Rev. Luther Sheldon, pastor; Deacon N. T. Mitchell, delegate.

Union Church of Weymouth and Braintree: Rev. Jonas Perkins, pastor; Deacon E. H. Richards, delegate.

Trinitarian Congregational Church, Bridgewater: Martin Wentworth, delegate.

First Congregational Church of North Bridgewater: Rev. Paul Couch, pastor; David Packard, delegate.

Congregational Church of Hanson: Rev. S. L. Rockwood, pastor; Deacon G. F. Stetson, delegate.

First Church of Falmouth: John Butler, delegate.

Porter Evangelical Church of North Bridgewater :
Deacon Simeon Packard, delegate.

Union Church of East and West Bridgewater :
Deacon Charles Churchill, delegate.

Fourth Church of Abington : Rev. Isaac C. White,
pastor ; Elbridge G. Ford, delegate.

First Church of Yarmouth : Rev. Abel K. Packard, pastor ; Oliver Mathews, delegate.

Mystic Church of Medford : Rev. Jacob M. Manning, pastor ; J. W. Washburn, delegate.

Central Church of Middleboro' : Rev. W. C. Dickinson, pastor ; Abiel Wood, delegate.

The following clergymen were also present by invitation, viz. :

Rev. Ebenezer Gay, of Bridgewater.

Rev. Charles Livingston, of Plympton.

Rev. Mr. Gurney, of St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Rev. Mr. White, of Orleans.

Rev. Josiah L. Armes, of Mason, N. H.

The council organized by the choice of Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, D.D., moderator, and Rev. W. C. Dickinson as scribe. The services on that occasion were as follows :

1, reading of the Scriptures and invocation, by Rev. Abel K. Packard, of Yarmouth, Mass. ; 2, introductory prayer, by Rev. S. L. Rockwood, of Hanson ; 3, sermon, by Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D.D., of Braintree ; 4, ordaining prayer, by Rev. Jonas Perkins, of Braintree ; 5, right hand of fellowship, by Rev. Jacob M. Manning, of Medford, Mass. ; 6, charge to the pastor, by Rev. Paul Couch, of the First Church in Bridgewater ; 7, address to the People, by Rev. Luther Sheldon, D.D., of Easton ; 8, concluding prayer, by Rev. Ebenezer Gay, of Bridgewater ; 9, benediction, by the pastor.

The following hymn was sung on that occasion :

"We bid thee welcome in the name
Of Jesus, our exalted Head;
Come as a servant: so he came,
And we receive thee in his stead.

"Come as a shepherd: guard and keep
This fold from hell and earth and sin;
Nourish the lambs, and feed the sheep;
The wounded heal, the lost bring in.

"Come as a watchman: take thy stand
Upon thy tower amidst the sky;
And when the sword comes on the land,
Call us to fight, or warn to fly.

"Come as an angel: hence to guide
A band of pilgrims on their way;
That safely walking at thy side,
We fail not, faint not, turn, nor stray.

"Come as a teacher sent from God,
Charged his whole counsel to declare;

Lift o'er our ranks the prophet's rod,
While we uphold thy hands with prayer.

"Come as a messenger of peace,
Filled with the Spirit, fired with love;
Live to behold our large increase,
And die to meet us ALL ABOVE."

Mr. Packard continued to preach to this people with ability, earnestness, and eminent success, having largo audiences, till Sept. 25, 1856, when he tendered his resignation. A council was called at his request, which was held Oct. 1, 1856, and the relation between pastor and people was dissolved, very much to the regret of the community.

The following were members of the council called in the dismission of Rev. David T. Packard :

First Congregational Church of North Bridgewater : Rev. Paul Couch, pastor ; Azel Gurney, delegate.

Porter Evangelical Church of North Bridgewater : Rev. Charles L. Mills, pastor ; Jonathan Keith, delegate.

Congregational Church of Easton : J. W. Morse, delegate.

Union Church of East and West Bridgewater : Deacon John Soule, delegate.

Trinitarian Church of East Bridgewater : Rev. Baalis Sanford, pastor ; Deacon Francis Packard, delegate.

Church of Holbrook : Rev. Ezekiel Russell, pastor ; Erastus Wales, delegate.

The council having organized, Rev. Baalis Sanford was chosen moderator ; Rev. Ezekiel Russell, scribe.

After a hearing of all the facts presented, it was

"Voted, That the Pastoral relation hitherto subsisting so happily between the Rev. David T. Packard and this church and people be and is hereby dissolved.

"The Council cannot withhold the expression of their deep regret that a connection formed some two years since, under circumstances so auspicious both for pastor and people, sealed by the effusions of the Spirit, and continued to the present hour strengthened and cemented by mutual affection and esteem, should be so soon sundered.

"Deeming themselves incompetent to decide upon the validity of the reasons assigned, and avoiding the assumption of that responsibility, they still, in view of all the circumstances of the case, feel constrained to acquiesce in this result.

"The impaired health of the Pastor's family, they trust, will soon be restored, and his usefulness continued in some other sphere. And they therefore commend him to the churches of Christ as an able, faithful, beloved, and without a blemish in his Christian or ministerial reputation. They also commend the church and the people for the affection and kindness they have shown to their pastor, and commit them in their disappointment and destitution to the care of the Great Shepherd.

"E. RUSSELL, Scribe.

"A true copy of minutes of Council.

"North Bridgewater, Oct. 1, 1856."

Rev. David Temple Packard was born in North

Bridgewater, Mass., Aug. 24, 1824; received a common-school education in his native town; fitted for college under the tutorship of Rev. Paul Couch, at the Adelphian Academy, North Bridgewater, and Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.; graduated at Amherst College, August, 1850; taught high school at East Braintree, Mass., one year; entered Bangor Theological Seminary, October, 1851, and graduated Aug. 30, 1854. After receiving two other calls, he accepted the call of the South Church, where he was ordained Sept. 21, 1854; dismissed Oct. 1, 1856; from thence he removed to the West, preaching at Rock Island, Ill., and Davenport, Iowa; returned to Massachusetts in 1858, and in June of that year commenced preaching for the First Congregational Society in Somerville, Mass.; installed as pastor of that church and society Sept. 21, 1860; afterwards settled in Brighton, Mass., and Stockton, Cal., where he died from the effects of an accident. Mr. Packard married Abbie C. Mayhew, of Chesterfield, Me., July 24, 1855. Children, Abbie Elizabeth, March 8, 1857; Chester Mayhew, Sept. 2, 1860; died Aug. 26, 1862.

Publications of Rev. D. Temple Packard: Sermon preached at Somerville, Massachusetts, on the national fast, entitled "The Dawn of the Morning," Dec. 28, 1862; published by Rand & Avery.

The society were without a pastor from Oct. 1, 1856, to Feb. 3, 1858, during which time various preachers were heard, and March 23, 1857, Rev. Samuel Fiske was invited to become their pastor, but declined. Again, July 13, 1857, an invitation was extended to Rev. C. D. Lothrop to settle with them as their gospel minister, nothing further having been done about this call.

MINISTRY OF REV. CHARLES W. WOOD.—On the 9th day of December, 1857, Rev. Charles W. Wood, of Ashby, Mass., was invited to become their spiritual leader and pastor. This invitation was accepted, and on the 3d of February, 1858, Mr. Wood was duly installed as pastor by a council called for that purpose. Jan. 11, 1858, Josiah W. Kingman, Esq., Barnabas H. Gray, and Russell Alden, were chosen a committee of arrangements in relation to the installation of Mr. Wood.

Pursuant to letters missive from the South Congregational Church in North Bridgewater, an ecclesiastical council convened in the vestry of said church Feb. 3, 1858, consisting of the following members:

Church of Andover Theological Seminary: Rev. Austin Phelps.

Church of South Braintree: Rev. Dennis Powers, pastor; I. Davidson, delegate.

Porter Evangelical Church, North Bridgewater:

Rev. Charles L. Mills, pastor; Simeon Louch, delegate.

Central Church of Middleboro': Rev. Isaiah C. Thacher, pastor; I. M. Pickens, delegate.

First Church of Abington: Rev. Frederick R. Abbe, pastor; J. L. Nash, delegate.

Second Church of Abington: Rev. Henry L. Edwards, pastor; O. G. Healey, delegate.

Third Church of Abington: Rev. Horace D. Walker, pastor; Deacon Z. L. Whitney, delegate.

Union Church of East Bridgewater: Rev. Philo B. Wilcox, pastor; Sidney Allen, delegate.

Winthrop Church of Holbrook: Stephen Chessman, delegate.

The council was organized by the choice of Rev. Austin Phelps, moderator; and Rev. H. D. Walker, scribe.

After the usual examination of the candidate, the following services were arranged, viz.: Invocation and reading of the Scriptures, by Rev. Frederick R. Abbe, of Abington; prayer, by Rev. Henry L. Edwards, of South Abington; sermon, by Professor Phelps, of Andover Theological Seminary; installing prayer, by Rev. P. B. Wilcox; charge to the pastor, by Rev. Charles L. Mills, of the Porter Church, North Bridgewater; right hand of fellowship, by Rev. Isaiah C. Thacher, of Middleboro'; address to the people, by Rev. Horace D. Walker, of Abington. The day was exceedingly pleasant, and the exercises of a very pleasing kind. The sermon was an eloquent production, and the choir performed their part in an admirable manner.

Mr. Wood was a successful preacher and pastor of this church for fourteen years, till May 9, 1872, at which time he tendered his resignation, and asked for a council to dismiss him from his pastoral charge.

Pursuant to letters missive from the South Congregationalist Church of Campello, an ecclesiastical council was convened in the vestry of said church on Wednesday, at two o'clock P.M., June 5, 1872, which was organized by the choice of Rev. H. D. Walker, moderator; and Rev. J. C. Larrabee, scribe. The following persons comprised the council:

Porter Evangelical Church of Brockton: Deacon Simeon Packard, delegate.

Trinity Church of Bridgewater: Rev. H. D. Walker, pastor; Lewis Hopkins, delegate.

First Church of Randolph: Rev. J. C. Larrabee, pastor; A. Wales, delegate.

First Congregational Church of Brockton: Rev. H. A. Stevens, pastor.

The council having heard the case as presented to them by pastor and people,—

"Voted, That with great reluctance we advise the dissolution of the relation existing between Rev. Mr. Wood and the church and parish."

"Voted, That the following should be adopted:

"The council, having listened to the case as presented to them, are constrained to advise the dissolution of the pastorate of Rev. Charles W. Wood over the church and society in Campello. They arrive at this conclusion most reluctantly, for thus is severed a connection that has had upon it the smile of the Great Spirit of the church for fourteen years, and one that has retained in the circle of churches a minister of Christ, whose character and ability made his presence and ministration a most welcome benediction.

"Rarely does any man live so long in any region and among any people, giving less occasion to gainsayers, and so universally and deeply respected and beloved. We do most cordially and fully commend him to the churches of Christ as an able and faithful minister of the gospel, wise to win souls, as a man and citizen in all the relations of life, of great wisdom and ability, whose kindness of heart and rectitude of conduct have been a perpetual testimony for his master.

J. C. LARRABEE, Scribe.

"CAMPOLLO, June 5, 1872."

Rev. Charles W. Wood was the son of Wilkes Wood; married, first, Eliza Ann, daughter of Rev. Jonathan Bigelow, of Rochester, September, 1841; second, Mrs. Catherine S. Lemist, daughter of Jonathan Clark, of Gilmanton, N. H. He had four children,—Charles H. W., Edward Clark, Emily Catherine, and Caroline Melville.

Mr. Wood remained with this people fourteen years, having been dismissed at his request June 5, 1872, and removed to Scotland, Bridgewater. He was born in Middleboro', Mass., June 30, 1814; fitted for college at Plainfield Academy, Connecticut, and Pierce Academy, Middleboro', Mass.; graduated at Brown University, Providence, R. I., in 1834; graduated at Andover Theological Seminary in 1838; ordained at Ashby, Mass., October, 1839; at Campello, February, 1858; at Scotland, Bridgewater, where he now resides.

MINISTRY OF REV. LEVERETT S. WOODWORTH.
—On the 19th day of January, 1874, it was "voted, That this church extend to Mr. Leverett S. Woodworth a call to become our pastor," which was accepted, and S. F. Packard, B. H. Gray, and Preston B. Keith were chosen a committee to make arrangements for the installation. The following persons were members of the council:

Beneficent Church of Providence, R. I.: Rev. James G. Vose, D.D., pastor; Deacon E. R. Holden, delegate.

Central Square Church of Bridgewater: Rev. H. D. Walker, pastor; Rev. Isaac Dunham, delegate.

First Church of Brockton: Deacon John W. Kingman.

Porter Evangelical Church of Brockton: Rev. R. G. S. McNeill, pastor; Isaac Kingman, delegate.

First Congregational Church of Stoughton: Rev. Thomas Wilson, pastor.

Congregational Church of Lakeville: Rev. Charles W. Wood, pastor; Deacon Myrick Hastings, delegate.

Congregational Church of Easton: Rev. A. S. Hudson, pastor; Albert Drake, delegate.

Congregational Church of Brighton: Rev. H. A. Stevens, pastor.

First Congregational Church of Randolph: Rev. J. C. Larrabee, pastor; A. Wales, delegate.

The council met agreeably to notice at 1.30 o'clock P.M., Oct. 29, 1874, and organized by the choice of Rev. Thomas Wilson, moderator, and Rev. J. C. Larrabee, scribe.

The following was the order of exercises:

1, voluntary; 2, reading the minutes of council; 3, invocation, by Rev. A. S. Hudson; 4, reading of the Scriptures, by Rev. H. D. Walker; 5, anthem; 6, sermon, by J. G. Vose, D.D.; 7, ordaining prayer, by Rev. H. A. Stevens; 8, hymn; 9, right hand of fellowship, by Rev. R. G. S. McNeill; 10, charge to the pastor, by Rev. Charles W. Wood; 11, anthem; 12, address to the people, by Rev. Thomas Wilson; 13, prayer, by Rev. J. C. Larrabee; 14, hymn; 15, benediction, by the pastor.

Mr. Woodworth continued to preach to this church until Nov. 11, 1879, at which time he resigned, and a council was called to advise in the matter of his dismissal. Deacon George Sawyer, N. H. Washburn, and George E. Keith were chosen a committee of arrangements.

Pursuant to letters missive, the following churches were represented on the council:

First Congregational Church of Abington: Rev. George E. Freeman, pastor; Alvin Vaughn, delegate.

Porter Evangelical Church of Brockton: Rev. Z. T. Sullivan, pastor; Deacon Simeon Packard, delegate.

First Congregational Church of Brockton: Rev. H. L. Kelsey, pastor; O. F. Leach, delegate.

The result of the council is as follows:

"Voted unanimously, That the action of the church and Parish be accepted and sanctioned, and that we declare the pastoral relations between the Rev. L. S. Woodworth and this church and Parish terminated.

"In reaching this conclusion we deeply regret the circumstances that have led Brother Woodworth to be willing to leave this field where for five years he has labored as a faithful, zealous and efficient minister of the Lord Jesus Christ. We express our hearty regrets at his departure from our midst, and commend him most earnestly to the confidence and fellowship of the brethren among whom his lot is cast. Wishing him great prosperity in his new field, and praying that the great Head of

the Church to ever keep him and his family under his loving care. We extend our warmest sympathies to the church thus bereft of an earnest and faithful pastor. Wishing likewise the gracious guidance of the Chief Shepherd as they shall seek another to fill his place.

"Rev. George E. Freeman,
"Moderator."

"Rev. H. L. Kelsey, Scribe."

MINISTRY OF REV. JOHN T. BLADES.—The next pastor settled was Rev. John T. Blades, of Saco, Me., who was invited by vote of the church on July 19, 1880. This call was accepted Aug. 18, 1880. Josiah W. Kingman, Esq., N. H. Washburn, and Deacon S. Franklin Packard were chosen a committee of the church to make arrangements for the installation. On the 14th of September, 1880, a council was called at two o'clock P.M., composed of the following members:

South Church of Salem: Rev. E. S. Atwood, pastor.

Central Church of Lynn: Rev. A. H. Curwin, pastor; Henry Howard, delegate.

Second Church of Dorchester: Rev. E. N. Packard, pastor; B. C. Hardwick, delegate.

First Congregational Church of Brockton: Rev. H. L. Kelsey, pastor.

Central Square Church of Bridgewater: Levi Walker, delegate.

First Church of Braintree: Rev. T. A. Emerson, pastor; Arza B. Keith, delegate.

Congregational Church of South Braintree: Rev. Edwin Smith, acting pastor.

Congregational Church of Scotland: Rev. Charles W. Wood, acting pastor.

Congregational Church of Rockland: Rev. L. C. Ferris, pastor; Charles W. Howland, delegate.

Congregational Church of South Abington: Rev. F. P. Tompkins, acting pastor.

Winthrop Church of Holbrook: Elisha Holbrook, delegate.

Union Church of East and West Bridgewater: Walter Severance, delegate.

Congregational Church of East Providence, R. I.: Rev. Leverett S. Woodworth, pastor; George Curtis, delegate.

After a hearing before the council, and an examination of the doings by church and society and of the candidate, everything having been found satisfactory, it was voted "that the council proceed to the services of installation in the evening of that day," which were in the following order:

1, voluntary on organ; 2, reading of the minutes of the council; 3, anthem,—"How Beautiful Upon the Mountains," etc.; 4, invocation and reading of the Scriptures; 5, sermon, by Rev. A. H. Curwin; 6, 7, installing prayer, by Rev. Charles W. Wood; 8, re-

sponse; 9, charge to the pastor, by Rev. E. N. Packard; 10, right hand of fellowship, by Rev. H. L. Kelsey; 11, hymn; 12, address, by Rev. E. S. Atwood; 13, prayer; 14, anthem; 15, benediction.

Rev. T. A. Emerson, moderator; Leverett S. Woodworth, scribe.

Deacons of the South Congregational Church (Campello).—Jacob Fuller, April 26, 1837; Sylvanus French, April 26, 1837; Cary Howard, April 22, 1845; Galen Pratt, April 22, 1845; S. Franklin Packard, Dec. 4, 1865; George Sawyer, Dec. 4, 1865.

CHAPTER VIII.

PORTER EVANGELICAL CHURCH AND SOCIETY.

Original Organization—Ministry of Rev. John F. Norton—Ministry of Rev. Charles L. Mills—Ministry of Rev. Samuel H. Lee—Ministry of Rev. John V. Hilton—Ministry of Rev. Robert G. S. McNeille—Ministry of Rev. Z. T. Sullivan—Ministry of Rev. F. A. Warfield—Dedication of the First Meeting-House—Rededication of the Enlarged Meeting-House—Organization of the Society, 1884.

Porter Evangelical Church.—This church was formed of members who withdrew from the First Congregational Church in North Bridgewater for the purpose of forming another church, it being deemed advisable that something should be done to awaken a new interest in the cause of truth, and to induce union of feeling and action in the support of the ordinances of the gospel, according to orthodox Congregational usages and principles. The first meeting of a series held, which resulted in the organization of the Porter Evangelical Church, was at the house of Hiram Packard, Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1850.

Other meetings soon followed, and on Thursday evening, Feb. 7, 1850, at the same place, Davis Kingman was chosen moderator, when it was "Voted, unanimously, 'that we will take measures to form another orthodox Congregational Church in this place, as soon as it may be deemed expedient.'"

A committee of five were chosen, viz.: Deacon Simeon Packard, Simeon Louch, Abel W. Kingman, M.D., Robert Holbrook, and Isaac Kingman, to see how many would unite in the movement. This committee reported Feb. 12, 1850, the names of seventy persons who were in favor of immediate action, and who were prepared to unite in the formation of another church. At this meeting it was agreed to lay the subject before the church at their next meeting, and take means to call a council immediately for the purpose of formation, if they deemed it expedient.

This was done at a meeting of the church held the day following (February 13th), and a committee was appointed by the church to call a council for that purpose. At a meeting of the church, held February 19th, it was voted that they adopt the same articles of faith and covenant as those used by the First Church. Also voted, that the name of the new church shall be the Porter Evangelical Church. A council was accordingly called, which met on the 6th day of March, 1850, the following churches composing the council:

Congregational Church of Easton: Rev. Luther Sheldon, D.D., pastor; John R. Drake, delegate.

Trinitarian Congregational Church of Bridgewater: Rev. David Brigham, pastor; E. Hathaway, delegate.

First Church of Abington: Rev. J. W. Ward, pastor; Zibeon Packard, delegate.

Trinitarian Congregational Church of Taunton: Rev. Erastus Maltby, pastor; H. G. O. White, delegate.

Village Church of Dorchester: Rev. David Dyer, pastor; Shadrach Jenkins, delegate.

Central Congregational Church of Boston: Rev. George Richards, pastor; I. C. Proctor, delegate.

Congregational Church of South Weymouth: J. P. Terry, pastor; Deacon I. Loud, delegate.

Second Congregational Church of Dorchester: Rev. J. H. Means, pastor; Deacon C. Howe, delegate.

Evangelical Congregational Church of Hingham: Rev. E. Porter Dyer, pastor; Deacon Asa H. Holden, delegate.

Congregational Church of Middleboro': Rev. I. W. Putnam, pastor; S. Harlow, delegate.

First Congregational Church of North Weymouth: D. Pratt (3d), delegate.

The council was organized by the choice of Rev. Luther Sheldon, D.D., moderator; Rev. Erastus Maltby, scribe.

After hearing statements and facts regarding the reasons for a new organization, and a thorough examination into all matters pertaining thereto, the council "voted, unanimously, that under existing circumstances in this church it is expedient, agreeably to the request of the members calling this council, that another 'Orthodox Congregational Church' be organized in this place to be called the 'Porter Evangelical Church.' It being understood that they are to adopt the Articles of Faith and Covenant now adopted by the church they leave." The public services of organization were assigned for seven o'clock in the evening, which were as follows: 1, introductory

prayer and reading of the Articles of Faith and Covenant, by Rev. Luther Sheldon, D.D., of Easton; 2, consecrating prayer, by Rev. David Brigham, of Bridgewater; 3, fellowship of the churches, by Rev. E. Porter Dyer, of Hingham; 4, address to the church, by Rev. David Dyer, of Dorchester; 5, concluding prayer, by Rev. Erastus Maltby, of Taunton. The church met Friday, March 8th, and "voted to establish public worship forthwith," and various committees were chosen to make such arrangements as seemed necessary for that purpose.

The first meeting for public worship was held in the hall of Tyler Cobb, on Sunday, March 10, 1820. Rev. Joseph Merrill, of Dracut, Mass., preached on that day and the two succeeding Sabbaths.

MINISTRY OF REV. JOHN F. NORTON.—The next minister was Rev. John F. Norton, who came to the town April 6, 1850, and preached five Sabbaths, when the church and society united in giving him a call to become their pastor, May 7th, which he accepted May 10, 1850; and immediate measures were taken in calling a council to install him as their pastor. The following churches were represented in the council:

South Congregational Church of Campello: Rev. Daniel Huntington, pastor; Charles Keith, delegate.

First Church of Easton: Rev. Luther Sheldon, D.D., pastor; Deacon H. T. Mitchell, delegate.

First Congregational Church of Randolph: Rev. Calvin Hitchcock, D.D., pastor; Deacon Wales Thayer, delegate.

Trinitarian Church of Bridgewater: Rev. David Brigham, pastor; Levi Walker, delegate.

Trinitarian Church of Taunton: Rev. Erastus Maltby, pastor; James M. Williams, delegate.

South Congregational Church of Dedham: Rev. Calvin Durfee, pastor; C. Talbot, delegate.

First Congregational Church of North Bridgewater: Rev. Paul Couch, pastor; Henry Howard, delegate.

Village Church of Dorchester: Rev. David Dyer, pastor; Deacon James Tolman, delegate.

First Church of Abington: Rev. James W. Ward, pastor; John Hunt, delegate.

Congregational Church of South Weymouth: Rev. J. P. Terry, pastor; A. W. Pain, delegate.

Evangelical Church of Hingham: Rev. E. P. Dyer, pastor; A. Kilby, delegate.

Eliot Church of Roxbury: Rev. A. C. Thompson, pastor.

Second Congregational Church of Dorchester: Rev. J. H. Means, pastor; Deacon Edward Sharp, delegate.

First Congregational Church of Falmouth: John Jenkins, delegate.

Winthrop Church of East Randolph: Elisha Belcher, delegate.

The council was organized by the choice of Rev. Daniel Huntington as moderator, and Rev. James W. Ward, scribe, who convened in the vestry of the Methodist Church, by invitation of that church.

His installation took place in the meeting-house of the First Church, June 5, 1850, at 1½ o'clock P.M., with the following order of services on that occasion:

1, voluntary, by the choir; 2, reading minutes of the ecclesiastical council; 3, invocation and reading of the Scriptures; 4, anthem; 5, introductory prayer; 6, hymn,—words and music composed for a similar occasion by Rev. D. Huntington,—“Herald of our Saviour God;” 7, sermon, by Rev. A. C. Thompson, of Roxbury, Mass.; 8, chant,—“I will give you pastors according to mine own heart;” 9, installing prayer, by Rev. Luther Sheldon, D.D., of Easton; 10, charge to the pastor, by Rev. Calvin Hitchcock, D.D., of Randolph; 11, right hand of fellowship, by Rev. J. P. Terry, of South Weymouth; 12, hymn, —“How beautiful upon the mountains;” 13, address to the people, by Rev. Daniel Huntington, of the South Congregational Church, Campello; 14, concluding prayer, by Rev. David Dyer; 15, hymn, by the congregation, tune, “Hamburg.”

“Tis done,—the important act is done;
Heaven, earth, its solemn purport know;
Its fruits, when time its race has run,
Shall through eternal ages flow.

“The covenants of this sacred hour,
Great Shepherd of thy people, seal;
Spirit of grace diffuse thy power,
Our vows accept, thy might reveal.

“Behold our guide, and deign to crown
His toils, O Lamb of God, with love;
His lips inspire; each effort own;
Breathe, dwell within him, heavenly Dove.

“Behold his charge: what wealth shall dare
With its most priceless worth to vie?
Suns, systems, worlds, how mean they are,
Compared with souls that cannot die!

“The sun may set in endless gloom,
The planets from their stations flee,
Creation fill oblivion's tomb;
But souls can never cease to be.

“Oh, when before the judgment-seat
The wicked quake in dread despair,
May we, all reverent at thy feet,
Pastor and flock, find mercy there.”

16, benediction.

Mr. Norton continued with this people until Dec. 4, 1851, when he was dismissed at his request.

The council represented in the dismissal of Rev. John F. Norton was as follows:

Evangelical Church of Easton: Rev. Luther Sheldon, D.D., pastor.

Second Congregational Church of Randolph: Rev. Ezekiel Russell, pastor; E. Wales, delegate.

South Congregational Church at Campello: Ziba Keith, delegate.

Trinitarian Congregational Church of Bridgewater: Rev. David Brigham, pastor; Deacon Abiel Bassett, delegate.

Rev. Luther Sheldon, D.D., moderator; Rev. David Brigham, scribe.

Rev. John F. Norton was born in Goshen, Litchfield Co., Conn., Sept. 8, 1809; entered Yale College in 1829; but his health failing, he left college during his junior year. He received the degree of A.M. from that institution in 1848; studied theology at the Theological Seminary at East Windsor, Conn., where he graduated in 1837; traveled nearly a year in Northern and Western Europe; was principal of academies in Goshen, Brooklyn, and Norfolk, Conn., for eight years; was ordained pastor of church in Milton Parish, Litchfield, Conn., Oct. 23, 1844; installed pastor of Porter Evangelical Church in North Bridgewater, Mass., June 5, 1850; dismissed at his request, Dec. 4, 1851; installed pastor of the Evangelical Church in Athol, Mass., March 17, 1852; married, first, Harriet Frances Jenkins, of Falmouth, Mass., Aug. 19, 1839, who died Feb. 3, 1849; second marriage to Sophia W. Elliot, of Bridgeport, Conn., Dec. 31, 1850; she died June 6, 1852. He then married Ann Maria Mann, of Stoughton, Mass., Sept. 26, 1853; has one child living, Lewis Mills Norton, born Dec. 26, 1855.

MINISTRY OF REV. CHARLES L. MILLS.—Various ministers supplied the pulpit, among whom were Rev. Hubbard Beebe, of South Wilbraham, Mass., and Rev. Edwin P. Wright, of Ackworth, N. H., after which the church and society united in giving Rev. Charles L. Mills a call, in July, 1852, to settle with them as their pastor.

A council, composed of the following churches, convened at the meeting-house of the Porter Evangelical Church, on the 11th day of August, 1852, at nine o'clock A.M., for the purpose of installing Rev. Mr. Mills, viz.:

First Church of Braintree: Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D.D., pastor; Charles French, delegate.

Church of Easton: Rev. Luther Sheldon, D.D., pastor; John B. Drake, delegate.

Winnisimet Church of Chelsea: Rev. I. P. Langworthy, pastor; Charles B. Wilder, delegate.

First Congregational Church of Brockton: Rev. Paul Couch, pastor; Deacon Ozen Gurney, delegate.

First Church of Abington: Rev. James W. Ward, pastor; Zibeon Packard, delegate.

Congregational Church of Athol: Rev. John F. Norton, pastor.

First Church of Randolph: Rev. C. M. Cordley, pastor.

Winthrop Congregational Church of Holbrook: Elisha N. Holbrook, delegate.

Congregational Church of Stoughton: Rev. Albert Perry, pastor; E. Dickerman, delegate.

First Congregational Church of Yarmouth: Rev. Abel K. Packard, pastor; F. Dunbar, delegate.

Second Congregational Church of Weymouth: Rev. J. P. Terry, pastor; A. Vining, delegate.

Union Church of East and West Bridgewater: Otis Grover, delegate.

Rev. Daniel Butler, of Westboro', Mass.

The council was organized by choice of Rev. Luther Sheldon, moderator; Rev. J. P. Terry, scribe.

After a satisfactory hearing as to the qualifications and belief of the pastor-elect, the council voted unanimously that they would proceed to the services of installation in the following order:

1, reading of the minutes of the council, by the scribe; 2, invocation and reading of the Scriptures, by Rev. Abel K. Packard, of Yarmouth, Mass. (now of Anoka, Minn.); 3, introductory prayer, by Rev. J. P. Terry, of South Weymouth; 4, sermon, by Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D.D., of Braintree; 5, installing prayer, by Rev. James W. Ward, of Abington; 6, charge to the pastor, by Rev. Luther Sheldon, D.D., of Easton; 7, right hand of fellowship, by Rev. Daniel Butler, of Westboro', Mass.; 8, hymn,—

"He that goeth forth with weeping,
Bearing still the precious seed,
Never tiring, never sleeping,
All his labor shall succeed."

"Then will fall the rain of heaven,
Then the sun of mercy shine;
Precious fruits will then be given,
Through an influence all divine."

"Sow thy seed, be never weary,
Nor let fears thy mind employ;
Be the prospect ne'er so dreary,
Thou mayst reap the fruits of joy."

"Lo, the sunna of verdure bright'ning,
How the rising grain appear;
Look again! the fields are whit'ning;
Sure the harvest time is near."

9, address to the people, by Rev. I. P. Langworthy,

of Chelsea; 10, concluding prayer, by Rev. John F. Norton, of Athol (their former pastor); 11, benediction, by the pastor.

Rev. Mr. Mills preached to this people until Feb. 18, 1862, when he was dismissed.

Rev. Charles L. Mills was born in Morristown, N. J., Aug. 11, 1812; graduated at Yale College in 1835; studied theology at the Theological Seminary, Princeton, N. J. Mr. Mills preached in various places in the West and about New England for twelve years or more, and in 1852 was called to settle as pastor of the Porter Evangelical Church of North Bridgewater, where he remained till February, 1862. After a brief respite from pastoral labor, he received a call to settle at Wrentham, Mass., where he was ordained as pastor of the First Congregational Church, Feb. 10, 1863. He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Deacon William Lyman, of Middletown, Conn.; second, Rebecca, daughter of Deacon Peter Smith, of Andover, Mass.

MINISTRY OF REV. SAMUEL H. LEE.—The church was without a pastor but a short time, as we find by record, the church "voted, June 16, 1862, unanimously, to give a call to Rev. Samuel H. Lee to settle with them in the ministry." This call was accepted.

A council, consisting of the following churches, was called to advise in reference to the ordination of Rev. Samuel H. Lee, Sept. 17, 1862:

First Church, Braintree: Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D.D., pastor; R. H. Allen, delegate.

First Church, Stoughton: Rev. Thomas Wilson, pastor; Deacon Eben Drake, delegate.

First Church, Somerville: Rev. David T. Packard, pastor.

First Church, Randolph: Ebenezer Alden, delegate.

Second Church, Randolph: Rev. S. G. Dodd, pastor; Simeon L. Whitecomb, delegate.

Winthrop Church, Holbrook: Rev. E. Russell, D.D., pastor; Levi Whitcomb, delegate.

First Church, Abington: Rev. F. R. Abbe, pastor; Henry A. Noyes, delegate.

Second Church, Abington: Rev. Henry L. Edwards, pastor; William R. Vining, delegate.

Second Church, Weymouth: Rev. J. P. Terry, pastor; William Dyer, delegate.

Union Church, South Weymouth: Rev. P. N. Hayes, pastor; C. S. Fogg, delegate.

Union Church, Weymouth and Braintree: Rev. Lynden Dickerson, pastor; J. W. Loud, delegate.

First Church, North Bridgewater: John W. Kingman, delegate.

Third Church, Abington: Rev. H. D. Walker, pastor; H. H. Burrill, delegate.

Union Church, East Bridgewater: Rev. N. H. Broughton, pastor.

Evangelical Church, Hingham: Rev. E. Porter Dyer, pastor; Caleb S. Hunt, delegate.

Congregational Church, Houston: Rev. Benjamin Southworth, pastor.

South Congregational Church, Campello: Rev. Charles W. Wood, pastor; George Sawyer, delegate.

The council organized by the choice of Richard S. Storrs, moderator; Charles W. Wood, scribe.

After an examination of the candidate and his credentials, and finding them satisfactory, the order of exercises at the installation was as follows: 1, invocation and reading of the Scriptures, by Rev. E. Porter Dyer, of Hingham; 2, introductory prayer, by Rev. E. Douglas; 3, sermon, by Rev. Edward N. Kirk, D.D., of Boston; 4, ordaining prayer, by Rev. S. G. Dodd, of East Randolph; 5, charge to the pastor, by Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D.D., of Braintree; 6, right hand of fellowship, by Rev. Charles W. Wood, of Campello; 7, address to the people, by Rev. David Temple Packard, of Somerville; 8, concluding prayer, by Rev. F. R. Abbe, of Abington; 9, benediction, by the pastor.

On the 8th of February, 1866, Mr. Lee sent in his resignation to the church, who united with him in calling a council for the purpose of dismissal, which was held on the 20th of the same month. The churches present were:

First Congregational Church of Brockton: Rev. Edward L. Clark, pastor; Deacon John W. Kingman, delegate.

South Congregational Church of Campello: Rev. Charles W. Wood, pastor; Deacon S. Franklin Packard, delegate.

Trinitarian Congregational Church of Bridgewater: Rev. E. Douglas, pastor; Deacon Abiel Bassett, delegate.

First Church of Abington: Rev. F. R. Abbe, pastor; Deacon John A. King, delegate.

Second Church of South Weymouth: Rev. J. P. Terry, pastor; Deacon B. F. White, delegate.

Union Church of East and West Bridgewater: Rev. N. H. Broughton, pastor.

Union Church, South Weymouth: Rev. S. II. Hayes, pastor; I. S. Cobb, delegate.

Rev. J. P. Terry, moderator, and Rev. Edward L. Clark, scribe.

The council, after a full hearing, "voted, that in their judgment it is expedient, and they accordingly advise that this relation terminate."

Rev. Samuel H. Lee was born in Sprague, Conn., Dec. 21, 1832; fitted for college at Williston Semi-

nary, East Hampton, Mass.; entered Yale College, 1854; graduated in 1858; graduated at the Normal School, New Britain, Conn., 1852; was a teacher in the Normal School three years; studied theology at Yale Theological Seminary two years; received an invitation to settle as pastor of the Porter Evangelical Church in North Bridgewater in 1862, where he was ordained Sept. 17, 1862.

MINISTRY OF REV. JOHN V. HILTON.—Jan. 31, 1867, a call was extended to Rev. John V. Hilton to settle as their pastor, which was declined. Various ministers were heard till March 22, 1869, at which date Rev. Charles M. Lamson was invited to settle with them in the gospel ministry, the call being unanimous. This call was accepted and Mr. Lamson was duly installed. Pursuant to letters missive from the Porter Evangelical Church, an ecclesiastical council was convened in the meeting-house of said church on Thursday, Aug. 5, 1869, at 9.30 o'clock A.M., as follows:

First Congregational Church of Brockton: Rev. H. A. Stevens, pastor; Deacon Joel T. Packard, delegate.

South Congregational Church of Campello: Rev. Charles W. Wood, pastor; Deacon S. Franklin Packard, delegate.

Union Church of East and West Bridgewater: Rev. J. P. Aldrich, pastor; Luther Richards, delegate.

Trinitarian Church of Bridgewater: Lewis S. Hopkins, delegate.

Second Church of Abington: Rev. W. F. Ober, A. P.; Samuel Blake, delegate.

First Church of Randolph: Ebenezer Alden, M.D., delegate.

Winthrop Church of Holbrook: Rev. Ezekiel Russell, pastor; Elisha N. Holbrook, delegate.

First Church of Stoughton: Rev. Thomas Wilson, pastor; Deacon Ebenezer Draker, delegate.

Evangelical Congregational Church of Brighton: Rev. David Temple Packard, pastor.

Village Church of Dorchester: Rev. H. M. Tenney, pastor; John A. Tucker, delegate.

Second Congregational Church of Hadley: Rev. W. H. Beman, pastor; Benjamin Adams, delegate.

North Congregational Church of New Bedford: Rev. Alonzo H. Quint, pastor; Deacon John Bryant, delegate.

Highland Church of Boston: Rev. Charles L. Mills, pastor; Deacon Samuel W. Hall, delegate.

Rev. Abel Kingman Packard, of Anoka, Minn.

Rev. W. S. Tyler, D.D., of Amherst, Mass.

The council organized with Rev. Charles W.

Wood moderator, and Rev. H. M. Tenney as scribe, and the following order of exercises were arranged, viz.: 1, voluntary; 2, introductory exercises, Rev. H. M. Tenney; 3, anthem; 4, sermon, by Rev. W. S. Tyler, D.D.; 5, anthem; 6, ordaining prayer, by Rev. W. H. Beman; 7, charge to the pastor, by Rev. Alouzo H. Quint, D.D.; 8, hymn; 9, right hand of fellowship, by Rev. Henry A. Stevens; 10, address to the people, by Rev. Charles L. Mills; 11, anthem; 12, benediction, by the pastor.

MINISTRY OF REV. ROBERT G. S. MCNEILLE.—Several ministers were heard till April 1, 1872, at which time it was voted "that we extend a call to Rev. Robert G. S. McNeillie, of New Haven, Conn., to become our pastor." This call was accepted, and a council was called April 25, 1872, at three o'clock p.m.

The roll of the council consisted of the following churches represented:

Shawmut Church of Boston: Rev. E. B. Webb, D.D., pastor; Alvah White, delegate.

First Congregational Church of Brooklyn: Rev. H. A. Stevens, pastor; Jonathan White, delegate.

First Church of Stoughton: Rev. Thomas Wilson, pastor; Samuel Clapp, delegate.

Second Church of Weymouth: Rev. George F. Stanton, pastor.

Union Church of East and West Bridgewater: Rev. Austin Dodge, pastor.

First Church of Abington: Rev. George E. Freeman, pastor; Deacon H. A. Noyes, delegate.

Central Square Church of Bridgewater: Rev. Horace D. Walker, pastor; H. D. Sanford, delegate.

North Church of New Haven, Conn.: Rev. Edward L. Clark, pastor.

East Church of New Haven, Conn.: Charles Wilson, delegate.

South Congregational Church of Campello: Rev. Charles W. Wood, pastor; Ziba C. Keith, delegate.

After the usual examination of the candidate, and everything found satisfactory, the following order of exercises were arranged, viz.:

1, reading of the Scriptures, by Rev. Heiman Packard Delforest; 2, prayer, by Rev. Thomas Wilson; 3, sermon, by Rev. Edward L. Clark; 4, installing prayer, by Rev. Charles W. Wood; 5, charge to pastor, by Rev. E. B. Webb, D.D.; 6, right hand of fellowship, by Rev. H. A. Stevens; 7, address to the people, by Rev. Horace D. Walker; 8, benediction, by the pastor.

Rev. Edwin B. Webb, D.D., moderator; Rev. George E. Freeman, scribe.

Nov. 15, 1877, Mr. McNeillie tendered his resignation as pastor of the church, and a mutual council

was held to advise in the matter of dismissal, consisting of the following persons:

First Congregational Church of Brockton: Rev. E. P. McElroy, pastor; Deacon Joseph S. Smith, delegate.

First Congregational Church of Stoughton: Rev. John Herbert, pastor; Deacon Ebenezer Drake, delegate.

First Congregational Church of Abington: Rev. George E. Freeman, pastor.

First Congregational Church of Randolph: Rev. J. C. Larrabee, pastor; Deacon O. H. Leach, delegate.

South Congregational Church of Campello: Rev. L. S. Woodworth, pastor.

The council organized by the choice of Rev. George E. Freeman moderator, and Rev. L. S. Woodworth as scribe. The resignation was read, and all parties interested were heard, and the council advised "that the pastoral relation to this church cease," as follows:

"Having heard Rev. R. G. S. McNeillie's letter of resignation read, and also the action of the church and parish accepting the same, we hereby as a council adjudge the action to be orderly, and advise that Bro. McNeillie's pastoral relation to this church hereby cease. And in coming to this conclusion, we with pleasure bear witness to Bro. McNeillie's high abilities as a preacher, to his genial social qualities, which have secured for him a warm place in the hearts of his friends and associates in the ministry, and have given him a strong hold upon this church and community, and also to the peace and prosperity which have attended his ministry here.

"We heartily commend him to the field of his future labors, and trust that there he will prove himself a good minister of Jesus Christ and be eminently successful in the edifying of the church and in the salvation of souls.

"We tender our sympathies to the church in the dissolution of the pastoral relation, and pray that the Great Head of the church may soon fill this vacant place with a teacher and guide who will lead this people on to future peace and prosperity, and to great success in advancing the kingdom of Christ in this place."

The council then dissolved.

MINISTRY OF REV. Z. T. SULLIVAN.—On the 1st day of April, 1878, the following vote was passed by the church: "Voted, unanimously, that we extend a call to Rev. Z. T. Sullivan, of New Bedford, Mass., to become pastor of this church."

The call was accepted April 15th, and a council met on the 2d day of May, 1878, for the purpose of installing Mr. Sullivan. The churches represented were as follows:

First Church of Abington: Rev. George E. Freeman, pastor; Deacon J. L. Nash, delegate.

Maverick Church of Boston: Rev. John V. Hilton, pastor; F. E. Dimmock, delegate.

First Congregational Church of Easton: Rev. L. H. Sheldon, pastor; Luke S. Greenleaf, delegate.

South Congregational Church of Campello: Rev. L. S. Woodworth, pastor; Josiah W. Kingman, delegate.

Trinitarian Church of New Bedford: Rev. M. C. Julien, pastor.

North Church of New Bedford: Rev. A. H. Heath, pastor; Deacon Zachariah Sturtevant, delegate.

First Congregational Church of Brockton: Rev. H. L. Kelsey, pastor; Jonathan White, delegate.

Winthrop Church of Holbrook: Deacon Newton White, delegate.

Second Congregational Church of South Abington: Rev. Frank I. Tompkins, pastor; Martin S. Stetson, delegate.

Union Church of East and West Bridgewater: Rev. D. W. Richardson, pastor; James S. Allen, delegate.

First Congregational Church of Stoughton: Rev. John Herbert, pastor; Deacon Nathaniel Gay, delegate.

First Congregational Church of Randolph: Rev. J. C. Larrabee, pastor; George H. Wilkins, delegate.

Second Congregational Church of South Weymouth: Rev. George F. Stanton, pastor; William Dyer, delegate.

Central Square Church of Bridgewater: Rev. Horace D. Walker, pastor; Deacon H. D. Sanford, delegate.

Salem Square Church of Worcester: Rev. Charles M. Lamson, pastor; Rev. Alonzo H. Quint, D.D.

The council was organized by the choice of Rev. George H. Freeman, moderator; Rev. Horace D. Walker, scribe. After the usual examination of the candidate, and his reasons for changing his pastoral relations, the council advised his settlement, and assigned the various parts of the installation services, as follows:

1, invocation and Scripture lesson, by Rev. John Herbert; 2, sermon, by Rev. Alonzo H. Quint, D.D.; 3, installing prayer, by Rev. M. C. Julien; 4, charge to the pastor, by Rev. A. H. Heath; 5, right hand of fellowship, by Rev. H. L. Kelsey; 6, address to the people, by Rev. Charles M. Lamson; 7, concluding prayer, by Rev. L. S. Woodworth.

May 28, 1881, Rev. Mr. Sullivan sent his resignation to the church, with a request that the pastoral relation between him and the church should terminate July 1, 1881. Accordingly a council was called to take action in the matter of his dismissal, represented by the following churches, viz.:

First Congregational Church of Brockton: J. R. Perkins, delegate.

South Congregational Church of Campello: Deacon George Sawyer, delegate.

First Congregational Church of Randolph: Deacon Joseph Graham, delegate.

Central Square Church of Bridgewater: Rev. J. C. Bodwell, pastor; Deacon Abiel Bassett, delegate.

First Congregational Church of Stoughton: Rev. D. O. Clark, pastor; Deacon E. M. Morton, delegate.

The above persons convened in the Porter Church on the 28th day of June, 1881, agreeably to the request of pastor and church, and organized by the choice of Rev. J. C. Bodwell moderator, and Rev. D. O. Clark as scribe.

The council, after listening to the above representations, voted unanimously to confirm the doings of the church and society, and agreed to the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, in the providence of God it has become necessary, on account of loss of health, for Rev. Z. T. Sullivan, pastor of the Porter Evangelical Church and society of Brockton, to discontinue his ministerial labors, and to tender his resignation of the pastorate; and whereas, the Porter Church and society have accepted his resignation;

"Resolved, That this council hereby approves of the action taken by pastor and church, and advises the dissolution of the existing pastoral relation. We desire to say further that we accede to the termination of this relation with deep regret. We deeply sympathize with Bro. Sullivan in the affliction that has befallen him, and praying that he may be restored to health by a change of residence, commend him to the churches as a faithful and able minister of our Lord Jesus Christ. We extend also to the Porter Church and people our sympathy in the loss of the pastor for whom they have testified so much love, and trust that in His own good time the Lord may send them another to be their spiritual guide.

"J. C. BODWELL, Moderator.

"D. O. CLARK, Scribe."

MINISTRY OF REV. F. A. WARFIELD.—On the 31st day of January, 1882, the church "voted, that we extend a call to Rev. F. A. Warfield, of Boston, to become Pastor of this church." This call was accepted by letter from Mr. Warfield, March 7, 1882. A council was held in the Porter Evangelical Church of Brockton on Tuesday, March 28th, at three o'clock P.M., for the purpose of installing the pastor-elect. The following churches were represented, viz.:

First Congregational Church of Brockton: Rev. H. L. Kelsey, pastor; Dr. S. J. Gruver, delegate.

South Congregational Church of Campello: Rev. John T. Blades, pastor.

Central Square Church of Bridgewater: Deacon Levi Walker, delegate.

Union Church of East and West Bridgewater: Rev. P. M. Griffin, pastor; John C. Gates, delegate.

First Congregational Church of Randolph: Rev. J. C. Larrabee, pastor; A. W. Whitcomb, delegate.

Winthrop Church of Holbrook: Rev. H. A. Loring, pastor; E. Everett Holbrook, delegate.

First Congregational Church, Stoughton: Rev. D. O. Clark, pastor; H. W. Darling, delegate.

First Congregational Church of Abington: Rev. R. W. Haskins, pastor; Deacon John A. King, delegate.

Second Congregational Church of South Abington: Rev. B. M. Frink, pastor; Deacon Luke Noyes, delegate.

Congregational Church of Rockland: Rev. L. Z. Ferris, pastor; J. S. Smith, delegate.

First Congregational Church of Easton: Rev. W. H. Dowden, pastor; A. C. Heath, delegate.

Phillip's Congregational Church of Boston: Rev. R. R. Meredith, pastor; William Gallagher, Jr., delegate.

Union Church of Boston: Deacon W. W. Whitcomb, delegate.

Trinitarian Church of Taunton: Rev. Heman Packard DeForest, pastor; Elijah E. Richards, delegate.

Congregational Church of Assonet: Rev. George F. Walker, pastor; Deacon Thomas G. Nichols, delegate.

Prospect Hill Church of Somerville: Rev. A. E. Winship, pastor; Alvin L. Lovejoy, delegate.

Second Congregational Church of Bridgeport, Conn.: Rev. R. G. S. McNeill, pastor; Frederick Truber, delegate.

Rev. H. L. Kelsey was chosen moderator of the council, and William Gallagher, Jr., as scribe.

The examination of the pastor-elect having been declared satisfactory, the council assigned the following as the order of services at the installation held at seven o'clock P.M., March 28th, viz.: 1, reading of the minutes of the council, by the scribe; 2, invocation and Scripture lesson, by Rev. H. L. Kelsey; 3, sermon, by Rev. R. R. Meredith; 4, installing prayer, by Rev. J. C. Larrabee; 5, charge to the pastor, by Rev. Heman Packard DeForest; 6, right hand of fellowship, by Rev. John T. Blades; 7, address to the people, by Rev. R. G. S. McNeill; 8, concluding prayer, by Rev. H. A. Loring.

Number of members at the time of organization of the church was ninety-five.

The deacons of the Porter Evangelical Church from its organization have been as follows: Simeon Packard, March 19, 1850; Elbridge H. Packard, March 19, 1850; Henry W. Robinson, April 29, 1864; Augustus T. Jones, April 29, 1864 (resigned Jan. 18, 1866); George H. Cushman, March 1, 1866 (resigned Jan. 29, 1869); Samuel W. S. Howard,

Jan. 19, 1865; George C. Cary, Jan. 21, 1869; Huran Wade, Jan. 29, 1874; Edmund W. Holmes, Jan. 29, 1874; Joseph L. Smith, Feb. 15, 1883.

The following is a list of the clerks of Porter Evangelical Church from its organization: David Howard, March 19, 1850; Samuel W. S. Howard, Jan. 16, 1862; George C. Cary, Jan. 15, 1874, who is the present incumbent.

Porter Evangelical Society.—This ecclesiastical society was legally organized March 20, 1850, and a committee, consisting of Simeon Leach, David Howard, and Edwin H. Kingman were chosen to select a lot of land, and procure plans for a house, who were subsequently authorized to purchase a lot and proceed with the building. The lot on which the edifice now stands was purchased of the late Silas Packard, Esq., for the sum of one thousand dollars, and contains about eighty-four square rods, having a front on Main Street of seven rods, with a depth of twelve rods. The house is situated between the residence of the late Silas Packard, Esq., and that of Franklin Ames, Esq., and but a short distance north of the First Church. The plans of this building were drawn by Messrs. Melvin and Young, of Boston, and the building is sixty feet wide, eighty-eight feet in length, with twenty feet posts, with a spire one hundred and seventy-five feet in height. The house has ninety pews on the main floor, besides the front seat, which is held free; has twenty-four pews in the side galleries, with seats for sixty persons in the choir-gallery, in front of the organ. There is a large and commodious basement, finished into three rooms, the largest being used as a chapel, which is forty-three feet by fifty-eight, and eleven feet high. Mr. Joseph Sanger, of Watertown, was the contractor, who furnished all the material (excepting foundation and brick work for the basement), for the sum of seven thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven dollars. The house was raised about the 1st of August, 1850, and so far completed that the chapel was first used for public worship Sunday, Oct. 13, 1850.

DEDICATION OF THE FIRST MEETING-HOUSE.—The house was completed and dedicated Jan. 9, 1851, with the following order of exercises: 1, voluntary; 2, invocation; 3, chant,—“I was glad,” etc.; 4, introductory prayer; 5, hymn, by a member of the Porter Church,—

“From thy high throne, Eternal King,
Oh listen, while thy children sing;
And tune our hearts to lofty strain,
As we the joyful anthem raise.

“But will the great Jehovah hear
Our humble song, our fervent prayer?

Will be within his temple meet
His children, bowing at his feet?

"Yes, in this house, 'Thus saith the Lord,'
I'll magnify my holy word;
And sinners, humbled in the dust,
Shall learn my holy name to trust.

"Within this house shall mortal tongues
Begin to chant immortal songs;
Whilst listening angels, hov'ring round,
Join to prolong the sacred sound.

"Then let us lift our voices high,
Let shouts of praise ascend the sky;
Loud let the column organ peal,
Whilst we express the joys we feel.

"Great God of sovereign power and grace,
Oh, with thy presence fill this place;
This temple make (in mercy given)
'The house of God, the gate of Heaven.'"

6, sermon, by the pastor, Rev. John F. Norton, from the text, Psalm xi. 3, "If the foundation be destroyed what can the righteous do?" 7, anthem; 8, dedicatory prayer, by Rev. Daniel Huntington, of Campello; 9, dedication chant; 10, concluding prayer; 11, hymn, by Rev. Daniel Huntington, of the South Congregational Church, Campello, tune, "Old Hundred," by the congregation,—

"To Thee, Most Holy and Most High,
Whom all the hosts of Heaven adore,
Again we raise our earnest cry,
Thy gracious presence to implore.

"Within these walls, oh, deign to dwell
And here thy suppliant people meet,
Oft as they come their wants to toll,
Or lay their offerings at thy foot,

"Here let Immanuel's glory shine,
And songs of grateful praise ascend;
While souls subdued by love divine,
Beneath his golden sceptre bend.

"Nor here alone this grace be given;
Let all around thy glory see;
Each house become a 'gate of Heaven';
Each heart a living temple be."

Doxology.

"Praise God, from whom all blessings flow;
Praise him, all creatures here below;
Praise him above, ye heavenly host;
Praise Father, Son, and Holy Ghost."

12, benediction.

The total cost of house, land, furniture, and organ, including interest on borrowed money, up to the time of selling the pews (Jan. 10, 1851), was fourteen thousand nine hundred and thirty-five dollars. The amount obtained from the sale of pews was twelve thousand five hundred dollars, beside other pews taken soon after the adjournment of the sale, making

nearly enough to cover the entire cost to the society. Various donations were made to the society toward furnishing the house, amounting to four hundred and thirty-five dollars, from different individuals. The church and society paid two hundred dollars for a new collection of hymn-books for church and chapel use, making about sixteen thousand two hundred dollars paid and pledged for future payment during the first year of its existence.

In 1866, extensive repairs and improvements were made, particularly in the audience-room; the ceiling and walls were neatly frescoed, the singing gallery was lowered, new windows were put in, and the original pulpit replaced by platform furnishings of a more modern pattern. More than all, the pews on the main floor were rearranged, and twenty-four new ones were added, increasing the number of sittings to about seven hundred. The expense attending these improvements was not far from seven thousand dollars.

REDEDICATION.—The congregation worshiping with the Porter Evangelical Church had so increased during the past seventeen years since the last repairs were made, in 1866, that there was a long-felt need of enlarged accommodations. The sum of ten thousand dollars was subscribed for providing the same, and plans were elaborated and completed by the well-known church architect, T. M. Sillway, of Boston.

A new section was added in rear of the original edifice, forty by sixty-eight feet in size, the transept projecting eight feet outward from the main building on either side, chiefly for architectural effect. The new section, which in itself contains more than half as many square feet as the original structure, not only affords space for the introduction of over sixty additional pews, but an opportunity of carrying out an improvement for a long time desired by many, viz., the transfer of the choir gallery to a position in the rear of the pulpit. Other improvements embraced in the plan were the topping out of the spire, which, since the day it had been so rudely assailed by the winds, had remained an ill-proportioned and unsightly stump, suggestive of amputated strength as well as of departed beauty. Enlarged and convenient vestry accommodations were also features provided for in the plans, and these, as they have been realized, are proving to be among the most valuable and most thoroughly appreciated of the acquisitions gained by the enlargement. To note in brief the results of the work which has been brought to completion, it may be said that sittings in the audience-room of the church will comfortably accommodate eleven hundred people; the choir and organ have been moved to a better location, steam-heating throughout the building

has been provided, the main audience-room has been furnished throughout with new pews, pulpit furnishings, cushions, and carpets, and new and improved lighting fixtures have been introduced, while below there is a main vestry or lecture-room fifty-two by fifty-six feet in size, occupied also by the upper department of the Sunday-school, newly furnished, and with sittings for six hundred. Opening out of this room, and connected with it by large sliding sashes, are two smaller rooms, one of which has been furnished as a ladies' parlor and the other fitted for the use of the primary department of the Sunday-school, for social purposes, and for the weekly prayer-meetings of the church. Contiguous to the above are other apartments used as kitchen, committee-room, etc. All are convenient and pleasant, and well adapted for use as work-rooms of the church.

The entire expense incurred to bring the work to completion, including the outlay for the new carpet, paid for entirely by the ladies, in addition to the one thousand dollars subscribed by them to the general fund, is, as near as can be ascertained, about seventeen thousand dollars. This is some six thousand dollars in excess of the amount pledged at the outset.

The house was rededicated on Wednesday evening, Dec. 26, 1883, marking a notable event in the history of the society. The exercises were witnessed by over one thousand persons.

The musical selections were prepared with special care, and were rendered in a way to indicate in an even more than usual degree the musical intelligence and skill of the choir, and the results of the careful training of Organist and Director Burrell. Perhaps these points were best shown on this occasion in the singing of Randegger's anthem, "Praise God," which was not only artistically sung, but was to the congregation the most impressive of the musical numbers in the order of services.

After the opening exercises, including the organ voluntary, the anthem "Come all ye Faithful," the reading of Scripture by Rev. John T. Blades, of the South Congregational Church, Campello, prayer by Rev. George E. Martin, of the First Church, and a fine rendering of Buck's paraphrase of the 46th Psalm by the quartette, a statement of the building committee was read by A. T. Jones, Esq., giving a brief history of the church from its organization to the present time. Rev. Dr. Reuben Thomas, of Brookline, Mass., after a few congratulatory remarks to the people, preached the dedicatory sermon from the text, Matthew xxiv. 35, "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away," which was an eloquent and forcible discourse.

The exercises of the evening closed with an anthem by the choir, the dedicatory prayer by Rev. J. C. Labaree, of Randolph, a hymn by the congregation, and the benediction by the pastor. The services were in all respects impressive and pleasing, and the very many friends of the Porter Society from other churches who came to participate in them joined in rejoicing and congratulations at an event which makes progress and growth in the work in which all are interested in common.

Organization of the church for 1884: Rev. F. A. Warfield, pastor; Simeon Packard, Elbridge H. Packard, George C. Cary, Edmund W. Holmes, Joseph S. Smith, and Huram Wade, deacons; George C. Cary, clerk; Edmund W. Holmes, superintendent of Sunday-school.

Organization of the parish for 1884: Augustus T. Jones, Lucius F. Alden, George A. Perkins, parish committee; Charles A. Noyes, clerk; George H. Jameson, treasurer; Joseph D. Parish, sexton.

There are 367 members of the church, 396 families, and 586 members of the Sunday-school connected with this church.

CHAPTER IX.

Capture of Louisburg—Treaty at Alix-la-Chapelle—War renewed in 1754—Attack on Nova Scotia by the Colonies—Crown Point—Ningara—List of Men in the Crown Point Expedition—Capt. Simeon Cary's Company—Capt. Josiah Dunbar's Company—Expedition against Canada—Capt. Lemuel Dunbar's Company—at Crown Point—Controversy between England and America—Acts of Trade—Sugar Act—Stamp Act—Tea Destroyed in Boston Harbor—Boston Port Bill—Preparations for War—Minute-Men—Company marched on Lexington Alarm—List of persons in the various Companies in the Service during the War—Shay's Rebellion—List of Soldiers called into the Service to quell the same at Taunton—War of 1812—Impressment of Seamen—Embargo—War declared by the President—Calls for Troops from Militia—Pay-Roll of Company from North Bridgewater, stationed at Plymouth.

The Old French War.—By a treaty made between the English and French at Utrecht in 1713, the French had ceded the provinces of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland to Great Britain. The French, finding need of a fortress in that region, had built Louisburg on the Island of Cape Breton, at a cost of thirty thousand livres and twenty-five years of labor.

When the war of 1744 broke out between France, Spain, and Great Britain the New England colonies soon found the French made use of this fortress as a hiding-place for the privateers that annoyed their

vessels. A naval force was got ready for sea. Four thousand three hundred and sixty-six men were raised from the various colonies, properly equipped, and placed under the command of Governor Shirley, assisted by Commodore Warren, a British officer from the West Indies, who succeeded in the capture of the fortress after a siege of forty-nine days. The town and island surrendered June 17, 1745. Nothing now occurred of importance till the treaty made between England and France in October, 1748, at Aix-La-Chapelle. This war has been called, by way of distinction from a later one, the "Old French War," or otherwise known as "King George's War."

Owing to the irregularity and torn condition of the rolls, and no record of the names of those who took part in this expedition being on the old town records, we are unable to present their names.

French and Indian War.—By the treaty at Aix-La-Chapelle between the French and English, hostilities had ceased for a few years, although occasional depredations and incursions were made into the border towns, rendering it necessary to keep up some of the garrisons; and in many places people were obliged to go armed to their fields to work, for fear of Indian massacre and assault. The war was renewed in 1754, although it was not formally declared till 1756.

Early in the year 1755 the colonies proceeded to attack the French at four different points,—Nova Scotia, Crown Point, Niagara, and Ohio River.

In these expeditions Massachusetts bore a prominent part, and contributed both men and means to carry on the war. We find among the names of those that went from the North Parish of Bridgewater the following list. In a return of sick in Col. Pomeroy's regiment, at Lake George, Nov. 25, 1755, is the name of

Nathan Packard.

In the muster-roll of Capt. Joseph Washburn's company, on the Crown Point expedition, from Sept. 11 to Dec. 22, 1755:

Lemuel Dunbar, sergt.	Isaac Perkins, corp.
Joseph Cole, corp.	

Also in Capt. Samuel Clark's company, on the Crown Point expedition, from Sept. 15 to Dec. 16, 1775:

Zechariah Gurney.

In the muster-roll of Capt. John Clapp, in Col. Dwight's regiment, we find

Lemuel Dunbar, ensign.	Benj. Southworth, corp.
Joseph Cole, sergt.	Elisha Gurney, corp.

In camp at Fort Edward, July 26, 1756, in service from Feb. 18 to Nov. 15, 1756.

In the muster-roll of Capt. Simeon Cary's company, in Col. Thomas Doty's regiment, in service from March 13 to Dec. 11, 1758:

Simeon Cary, capt.	James Packard, Jr., sergt.
Lemuel Dunbar, 1st lieut.	

Privates.

Edmund Pottingill.	Adam Kingman.
Isaac Packard, Jr.	James Loring.
Isaac Fuller, Jr.	Jonathan Snow.
Aribald Thompson, Jr.	John Packard.
Abijah Hill.	Ephraim Jackson.
John McBride.	Lemuel Kingman.
Henry Kingman, Jr.	

In the roll of Capt. Josiah Dunbar's company, in service from Feb. 14, 1759, to Dec. 28, 1760:

Elisha Gurney, 1st lieut.

Privates.

Ephraim Cole.	Abijah Hill.
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The following is a list of men in Capt. Simeon Cary's company, in an expedition against Canada, in service from May 14, 1759, to Jan. 2, 1760:

Simeon Cary, capt.	Jonathan Snow, sergt.
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Privates.

Samuel Cole.	Joseph Pottingill.
Jesse Perkins.	Joshua Packard.

In the muster-roll of Capt. Lemuel Dunbar's company, stationed at Halifax, N. S., in service from March 31, 1759, to Nov. 1, 1760, are

Lemuel Dunbar, capt.	Eleazer Packard, drummer.
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Privates.

Isaac Fuller.	Seth Packard.
James Loring.	Jonathan Perkins.
Lemuel Kingman.	

In Capt. Lemuel Dunbar's company, in service from April 18, 1761, to Jan. 14, 1762, we find the names of

Lemuel Dunbar, capt.	Peter Dunbar, corp.
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Privates.

Lemuel Fuller.	Lemuel Kingman.
Adam Kingman.	Stephen Pottingill.

Also in the muster-rolls of Capt. Lemuel Dunbar's company, enlisted for an expedition to Crown Point, in service from March 4, 1762, to Dec. 5, 1762:

Lemuel Dunbar, capt.

Privates.

Hugh Carr.	Abijah Hill.
Thomas Carr.	John Pratt.
Lemuel Fuller.	Philip Reynolds.
Ephraim Groves.	

We have thus far endeavored to present the names of all those who did service during the French wars. Doubtless many have served in these expeditions that are not on the rolls, or have entered other companies not belonging in the Bridgewater rolls.

We can see, however, by the foregoing lists that the North Parish of Bridgewater (now Brockton) did her part in the service in which Massachusetts took the lead.

The Revolutionary War.—No period in the history of the world is more interesting, or more full of moral and political instruction, than that of the American Revolution. The controversy between Great Britain and the American colonies arose in regard to the right of Parliament to tax the colonies while they were not allowed the privilege of representation in that body. Parliament determined to make the experiment, which it did, and the result of which is familiar to all readers of history. The first of a series of oppressive acts was that known as the "Acts of Trade," that tended to destroy all trade with the colonies. The second act required a duty to be paid into the English treasury on all sugar, molasses, indigo, coffee, wines, etc., that came into the colonies. This act passed April 5, 1764, and was called the "Sugar Act."¹

At the time of the passage of this act, it was resolved to quarter ten thousand soldiers somewhere in America. Both of these acts were strongly opposed by the colonies, and laid the foundation for a still greater breach in the trade between the two countries. Trade in the colonies was principally confined to home productions, and the people determined not to import anything that it was possible to do without. Parliament finding the source of income very small, sought for another way to raise funds.

On the 22d of March, 1765, the famous Stamp Act was passed, to go into effect on the 1st of November following. This act required all colonial documents, as bonds, notes, and deeds, to be written on stamped paper, and to bear the royal seal, or to be of no value.

A general burst of indignation followed the passage of this act. Legislative bodies passed resolves, and protested against the measure. Societies in great numbers were formed, called "Sons of Liberty," who determined to resist parliamentary oppression. People began to wear cloth of their own manufacture, and denied themselves of foreign luxuries. Economy became the order of the day, the excess of which was soon felt in England, as many manufacturers were idle for want of a market for their goods, and laborers began to feel the consequences of her folly.

The king and Parliament soon saw their error, and repealed this act March 18, 1766, at the same time declaring they had a right to tax the colonies when-

ever they "deemed it expedient," thereby intending not to give up their right to taxation, but only to change the form; for the next year they passed an act levying a duty on glass, paper, paint, tea, etc. This only created continued opposition, which was such that Parliament thought proper to repeal all former resolves in regard to taxation, reserving a small tax of threepence a pound on tea. The strong resolutions passed by the colonies not to import or consume tea finally deprived the English government of a revenue from that source, and an attempt was made to import it through the agency of the East India Company, who had a right to export teas to all ports free of duty. Several ships were sent to the large cities in America. Those sent to Boston were consigned to some of Governor Hutchinson's relatives. The inhabitants were determined it should not be landed, and it was not. It was thrown into the sea by a body of men disguised as Indians. As soon as the news of the destruction of the tea arrived in England, Parliament resolved to punish the devoted town of Boston. Next came the Boston Port Bill, forbidding the landing or loading of goods in the harbor, passed March 25, 1774.

All these measures that were passed by Parliament did not intimidate the Americans, but served to strengthen their firm purpose not to submit to their oppression in any form.

When the Legislature of Massachusetts met at Salem in June, 1774, a meeting of delegates from all the colonies was proposed, which soon after met at Philadelphia, Sept. 4, 1774, when a declaration of rights was agreed upon.

At this time everything assumed the appearance of opposition by force. Fortifications were thrown up in Boston by Gen. Gage, who had been appointed Governor by Parliament. The Provincial Congress met at Concord, Oct. 11, 1774, where measures were taken for arming the whole province. Twelve thousand men were ordered to be raised, and to hold themselves in readiness at a moment's warning, and were called "minutemen." Companies were formed through all parts of the country. Provisions and military stores were collected at various places, particularly at Concord. Gen. Gage, wishing to destroy the means of carrying on the war by the provincials, detached Lieut.-Col. Smith and Maj. Pitcairn, April 18, 1775, to proceed to Concord for the purpose of destroying the military stores which he had learned had been stored there. Information having been sent in advance to Concord of their movements, the people flew to arms, and marched in small squads to where they were needed.

¹ The tax on rum was ninepence; molasses, sixpence per gallon; and sugar, five shillings per hundred.

When the Baitish troops arrived at Lexington, about five o'clock on the morning of the 19th, they were met by a small band of militia, paraded in front of the village church. Maj. Pitcairn rode up to them and bade them disperse, which command was followed by a scattering fire, and a general skirmish ensued, in which eight men were killed and several wounded. The main body of the troops passed on to Concord, where they arrived soon after sunrise, and a fight known as the "Concord Fight" took place. At Lexington was the first blood shed in defense of the liberty of the people, and immediately on the departure of the troops from that place, by an arrangement previously made, the committees of safety throughout the whole country dispatched messengers on horse in every direction, so that by evening every town within one hundred miles was informed that the war had commenced. The news was scattered throughout the towns by guns being fired, and other signals being given, so that people in the remote sections of a town were soon aware that they were needed. The news of this battle arrived in Bridgewater early in the day, and before sunset the company had collected and were ready for a march.

After a long and laborious search among the Revolutionary rolls, we have found the following names of those who have taken part in the Revolutionary war from North Bridgewater. The first we find is the company of minute-men that marched on the 19th of April, 1775, on the occasion of the Lexington alarm.

List of Capt. Josiah Hayden's company in Col. Bailey's regiment of minute-men, April 19, 1775:

Josiah Hayden, capt.	William Packard, corp.
Nathan Packard, 1st lieut.	Timothy Ames, corp.
Zachariah Gurney, 2d lieut.	Jeremiah Beals, corp.
Reuben Packard, srgt.	Eleazer Cole, drummer.
Joseph Cole, srgt.	Silvanus Packard, drummer.
Henry Kingman, srgt.	

Privates.

Simeon Alden.	Micah Gurney.
Noah Ames.	Anthony Dike.
Daniel Ames.	Robert Howard.
Japhet Beal.	Daniel Howard.
Simeon Brett.	Oliver Howard.
Samuel Brett.	Bela Howard.
Seth Bryant.	Simeon Keith.
William Cole.	Lemuel Packard.
Ephraim Cole.	Jonathan Packard.
Jonathan Cary.	Jonathan Perkins, Jr.
Daniel Dickerman.	Jones Reynolds.
Nathan Edson.	Joseph Reynolds.
Barnabas Edson.	Joseph Sylvester.
Fobes Field.	Charles Snell.
Mark Ford.	Uriah Southworth.
Richard Field.	John Thompson.
Ephraim Groves.	Knos Thayer.
John Gurney.	Ezekiel Washburn.

Ebenezer Warren.
Job Bryant.
Mannasseh Dickerman.

Jacob Edson.
Thomas Pratt.

Also Capt. Robert Orr's company, Col. John Bailey's regiment, who marched from Bridgewater in consequence of the Lexington alarm:

Daniel Cary, one month and one day in service.
Luke Packard, one month and one day in service.

Capt. Robert Webster's company, Gen. Poweroy's regiment:

Ass Packard, fifer, in service three months and twelve days from April 27, 1775.

We find in the roll of Capt. Nathan Mitchell's company, that marched from Bridgewater in consequence of the Lexington alarm, the 19th of April, 1775, the name of

Jonathan Cary, in service eleven days.

Again on the 23d of April, 1775, the Provincial Congress resolved to raise thirteen thousand five hundred men from Massachusetts immediately, the term of service to be eight months. Among these we find the following companies:

A muster-roll of Capt. John Porter's company in Col. Paul D. Sargent's regiment:

Term of service.		
John Porter, captain.....	June 29 to August, 1775.	
Isaac Fuller, sergeant.....	July 7	" "
Uriah Southworth, corporal.....	June 29	" "
Ezekiel Washburn, corporal.....	June 29	" "
Samuel Cole, drummer.....	July 7	" "
Luther Cary, fifer.....	June 29	" "
Daniel Ames, private.....	July 7	" "
Ebenezer Edson, private.....	June 30	" "
Benjamin Fuller, "	June 30	" "
William Shaw, "	June 27	" "

No man of this company received any guns, bayonets, cartridge-boxes, or clothing, excepting what he provided himself with.

A complete list of men in Capt. Josiah Hayden's company, in Col. John Thomas' regiment, to Aug. 1, 1775:

	M. W. D.
John Hayden, captain.....	3 1 1
Zachariah Gurney, first lieutenant.....	3 1 1
Joseph Cole, ensign.....	3 1 1
Eleazer Cole, sergeant.....	3 1 1
Ephraim Groves, sergeant.....	3 1 1
Job Bryant, corporal.....	3 1 1
Richard Field, corporal.....	3 1 1
Silvanus Packard, drummer.....	3 1 1
Simeon Brett, private.....	3 1 1
Luther Cary, "	3 0 5
Southworth Cole, "	2 0 5
Thomas Crafts, "	3 1 1
Daniel Dickerman, private.....	3 1 1
Anthony Dike, "	Armorer.
William French, "	0 3 3
Micah Gurney, "	3 1 1
Jonathan Packard, "	3 1 1
Oliver Packard, "	3 1 1
Thaddeus Pratt, "	3 1 1
Joseph Snell, "	2 1 1

In Capt. Daniel Lothrop's company, in Col. John Bailey's regiment, for eight months' service, from May 3, 1775, were the following:

Term of Service.	
Ephraim Jackson.....	Three months.
Ebenezer Dunbar.....	One month.
Adam Howard.....	Three months and six days.
Nathan Lench.....	One month and two days.
Daniel Packard.....	One month and two days.
Matthew Pettingill.....	One month and two days.

A muster-roll of Capt. Frederick Pope's company (eight months' service) to Aug. 1, 1775:

Eleazer Snow, enl. June 25, 1775.
Mannasseh Dickerman, enl. June 24, 1775.
Eleazer Snow, enl. June 27, 1775.

Names of men enlisted in Capt. Thomas Pierce's company of artillery, in Col. Knox's regiment, for service at Roxbury, Dec. 16, 1775:

Elijah Packard. Jonathan Packard.

An exact roll of Capt. Elisha Mitchell's company, in Col. Simeon Cary's regiment, that marched April 2, 1775:

Joseph Cole, lieut.	Samuel Cole, drummer.
Joseph Snell, corp.	

Privates.

Daniel Ames.	Ichabod Packard.
Jonnathan Cary.	Daniel Cary.
Josiah Packard.	Simeon Keith.
Thomas Craft.	Luke Packard.
Jonathan Keith.	

Capt. Eliakim Howard's company, in Col. Edward Mitchell's regiment, that was ordered to march to the service of the United States, March 4, 1776:

Daniel Howard. Jeremiah Thayer, Jr.
Simeon Keith.

Capt. Henry Prentiss' company, in Col. Marshall's regiment, raised for the defense of Boston, July 5, 1776:

Zechariah Gurney, lieut. Joseph Cole, lieut.

List of Abiel Pierce's company, in Col. Nicholas Dike's regiment, from Aug. 3, 1776, to Nov. 29, 1776:

Barsillai Field. Ichabod Packard.
Stephen Pettingill.

The following persons were in the service under Capt. Henry Prentiss, in Col. Thomas Marshall's regiment, to Aug. 1, 1776:

Zechariah Gurney, enl. May 4th.
John Thompson, enl. June 8th.
Ezekiel Washburn, enl. June 8th.
Zechariah Gurney, enl. June 8th.
Gideon Lincoln, enl. June 8th.
Mark Ford, enl. June 8th.
Enos Thayer, enl. July 8th.
Joseph Reynolds, enl. July 12th.
David Reynolds, enl. July 12th.

This company was also in service from August to Nov. 1, 1776, at the expiration of which time they enlisted for one month additional service.

A muster-roll of Capt. Snell's company, in Col. Mitchell's regiment of militia, who marched on the alarm to Rhode Island, Dec. 8, 1776, and were in service two weeks and two days:

David Packard, 1st lieut.	Jeremiah Beal, sergt.
John Packard, 2d lieut.	Ebra Cary, sergt.
William Packard, sergt.	Samuel Brett, corp.

Privates.

Timothy Ames.	Charles Snell.
Daniel Amas.	Eleazer Snow.
Jonas Packard.	Ephraim Packard.
Jonathan Hayden.	Simeon Alden.
Fobos Field.	Henry Thayer.
Joshua Ames.	

The following are those having served in the artillery companies:

A roll of officers and men in Capt. Daniel Lothrop's company, in Col. Thomas Crafts regiment of artillery, in the service of Massachusetts Bay, up to the first day of August, 1776:

Joseph Cole, 1st lieut., enl. May 9, 1776.
Richard Field, sergt., enl. May 18, 1776.
Samuel Cole, drummer, enl. May 16, 1776.
Jerominh Thayer, matross, enl. May 20, 1776.

This company was also in service from Aug. 1 to Nov. 1, 1776; also from Nov. 1, 1776, to Feb. 1, 1777:

Eleazer Snow enlisted in this company November 1st, and was in service with the above-named men from Feb. 1, 1776, to the 7th of May of the same year.

Jan. 26, 1777, a resolve was passed by the Assembly, making a requisition on Massachusetts for every seventh man of sixteen years old and upward, without any exception (save the people called Quakers), to fill up the fifteen battalions called for by the Continental Congress, to serve three years or during the war. The following are those enlisted from Bridgewater:

Ebenezer Edson, Crane's regiment; three years; Frothingham Co.
Micah Gurney, Thirteenth Regiment; three years; Light Infantry Co.
Joshua Cushman, Ninth Regiment; three years; Capt. Miller.
Ephraim Groves, Crane's regiment; three years; Frothingham Co.
Nobeniah Packard, Thirteenth Regiment; during war; Light Infantry Co.
Bonjamin Packard, Thirteenth Regiment; during war; Capt. Allen.
Daniel Packard, Fourteenth Regiment; three years; 8th Co.

The following persons marched on a secret expedi-

tion to Tiverton, R. I., and were in service from Sept. 25th to Oct. 30, 1777 :

Nathaniel Packard, 1st lieut.; Jonathan Packard, 2d lieut.; Nathaniel Manley, sergt.

Privates.

Seth Edson.	Elijah Packard.
Caleb Howard.	John Pratt.
Simeon Packard.	John Pratt (2d).
Shepard Packard.	John Packard.

Each of this company received a bounty of twenty dollars per month.

Capt. Edward Cobb's company that marched from Bridgewater to Bristol, R. I., April 21, 1777, for two months' service :

	Time in Service.
	M. W. D.
Daniel Howard, 1st lieut.....	2 4 0
Hezekiah Packard, sergt.....	2 0 4½
Barzillai Field.....	2 0 4½
Zochariah Gurney.....	2 0 4½
Oliver Packard	2 0 4½
Jonathan Snow.....	2 0 4
Hugh Carr.....	2 0 4

We also find in Capt. Stetson's company, Col. Marshall's regiment, the name of

Daniel Packard, enl. April 9, 1777.

Joshua Warren was in Capt. Bartlett's company, in Col. Wesson's regiment, May 7, 1777.

Solomon Packard was in service in Capt. Benjamin Edgell's company, Col. John Jacob's regiment, five months and sixteen days, 1777.

A draft was made for men to reinforce the northern army Jan. 1, 1778. For this service, in Capt. Jacob Allen's company, Col. John Bailey's regiment, from Massachusetts, in the camp at Valley Forge, Jan. 24, 1778, is the name of

Caleb Howard, corp.

A pay-roll of Capt. Nathan Packard's company, in Col. Thomas Carpenter's regiment of militia, in the State of Massachusetts, from July 25 to September 9, 1778, in service in Rhode Island :

Nathan Packard, capt.	Joseph Reynolds, corp.
Jesse Perkins, 1st lieut.	Ebenezer Dunbar, corp.
Nathaniel Orentt, 3d lieut.	

Privates.

Mannasseh Dickerman.	John Pratt.
Simeon Keith.	Daniel Pettingill.
David Packard.	Simeon Packard.
Amzi Brett.	David Reynolds.
Samuel Craft.	John Thompson.
Mark Ford.	

Capt. John Ames' company of militia, who marched to Rhode Island and joined Col. Nathaniel Wade's regiment on the 27th of June, 1778, for a term of twenty days, agreeably to a resolve of the General Court :

Daniel Howard, 1st lieut. Lemuel Gurney, sergt.

Privates.

Daniel Cary.	Oliver Packard.
Seth Edson.	Thomas Pratt.
Asa Keith.	Barzillai Field.
Joshua Warren.	Micah Pratt.
	Thomas Packard.

"A return of men mustered for Col. Robinson's regiment, by James Hatch, muster-master for the county of Plymouth, to serve in ye New England States until January, 1778:"

Uriah Southworth.	Daniel Howard.
Alpheus Cary.	Southworth Cole.
Peter Edson.	Oliver Packard.
Simeon Dunbar.	Luther Cary.
Kleazer Snow.	Abiah Southworth, July 26, 1778.

In Capt. Joseph Cole's company, Col. John Jacobs' regiment, in the Continental service one year from Jan. 1, 1778, we find the following names :

Joseph Cole, capt.	Hezekiah Packard, sergt.
Isaiah Fuller, 1st lieut.	

Privates.

Alpheus Cary.	Joshua Warren.
Peter Edson.	Luther Cary.
	Ephraim Churchill.

In September, 1778, the following persons were mustered into the service of the States, to serve till Jan. 1, 1779 :

Hezekiah Packard.	Zochariah Gurney.
Jeremiah Thayer.	Oliver Packard.

Isaiah Fuller was a lieutenant in Capt. Joseph Cole's company, in Col. John Jacobs' regiment, from April 1, 1778, to January, 1779, for nine months' service.

In Capt. Calvin Partridge's company of militia, in Col. Samuel Pierce's regiment, stationed at Little Compton, R. I., April 30, 1779 :

Zoch. Gurney, 1st lieut.	Zochariah Watkins, lieut.
James Packard, sergt.	Lemuel Gurney, private.

Privates.

Solomon Hill.	Shepard Packard.
Daniel Brett.	

Were in Col. Ezra Wood's regiment for one month; enlisted for service at Ticonderoga in May and part of June, 1778.

Shepard Packard also enlisted in Capt. Edward Sparrow's company, Col. Nathan Tyler's regiment, in June, 1779.

Joseph Sylvester enlisted in Col. Bailey's regiment, for three years or during the war, Oct. 24, 1779.

The pay-roll for six-months men raised in the town of Bridgewater, in July, 1780, for Continental ser-

vice, contains the following names from the North Parish :

Akerman Pettingill.	Hugh Carr.
Zochariah Gurney.	Solomon Packard.

. Also

Simeon Keith, sergt.,	Jacob Packard, private,
Jeremiah Thayer, corp.,	

that marched on the alarm to Rhode Island, by order of Council, July 22, 1780, in service from July 30th to August 9th.

Capt. David Packard's company, in Col. Eliphilet Cary's regiment, who marched on the alarm to Rhode Island, July 22, 1780, in service from July 23d to Aug. 9, 1780 :

David Packard, capt.	Eleazer Snow, 2d lieut.
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Sergeants.

Daniel Howard.	Ephraim Packard.
William Packard.	Samuel Brett.

Corporals.

Fobes Field.	Luther Cary, fife major.
Ephraim Cole.	Micah Gurney, drummer.
Jonathan Cary.	

Privates.

Philip Packard.	Solomon Hill.
Daniel Howard.	Adin Packard.
Bela Howard.	Levi Packard.
William Brett.	Abiah Packard.
Joshua Ames.	Joshua Cushman.
Alpheus Cary.	Ichabod Howard.
Timothy Ames.	Barnabas Pratt.
Howard Cary.	Nathaniel Snell.
Lamuel Packard.	Joseph Reynolds.
Barnabas Pratt, Jr.	Enos Thayer.
Thomas Packard.	Eleazer Cole.
Charles Hayden.	Timothy Reynolds.
David Gurney.	Jeremiah Bent.
Richard Field.	Samuel Chestman.
Ephraim Field.	Eleazer Snow, Jr.
Zochariah Howard.	Mannasseh Dickerman.
Jonathan Reynolds.	Job Amer.
James Perkins.	Noah Ames.
Daniel Dickerman.	John Gurney.
Daniel Ames.	

An order was passed by the Assembly to raise two thousand men to reinforce northern armies in 1780.

In this service we find from the North Parish, in Bridgewater,

Hugh Carr,	Akerman Pettingill,
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in Capt. Hancock's company, who marched from Springfield July 4, 1780, for six months.

Zochariah Gurney was in the Eleventh Division, and marched from Springfield under command of Ensign Bancroft for six months, July 11, 1780.

Solomon Packard was in the seventh division of six-months men who marched from Springfield under the command of Capt. Dix, July 7, 1780.

The following is a list of Capt. Nathan Packard's

company in Maj. Eliphilet Cary's regiment, that marched on account of the alarm in Rhode Island, July 22, 1780, by order of Council, from North Bridgewater :

Nathan Packard, capt.	John Thompson, sergt.
Jesse Perkins, 1st lieut.	

Privates.

Mark Packard.	Caleb Packard.
Josiah Packard.	Simeon Packard, Jr.
Anthony Dike.	Jacob Packard.
Mark Perkins.	William Shaw, Jr.
Barnabas Edson.	Daniel Shaw.
Seth Edson.	Naphthali Shaw.
Ebenezer Edson.	Gilbert Snell.
Benjamin Keith.	John Tilden.
Soth Kingman.	Rufus Brett.
Daniel Manloy.	Asa Packard.
Shepard Packard.	Josiah Edson.
Jonathan Perkins.	Josiah Perkins, Jr.

Again we find in the company of Capt. Luke Bicknell, in Col. Putnam's regiment at West Point, N. Y., 1781, several persons from North Bridgewater :

Joshua Cushman.	Marlboro Packard.
Simeon Packard.	Isaiah Packard.
Thomas Packard.	Daniel Alden.

The following persons enlisted in Col. John Bailey's regiment, Jan. 25, 1782, to reinforce the Continental army :

Joseph Sylvester.	Noah Pratt.
Benjamin Kingman.	John Thompson.
Daniel Packard.	

We have now given the reader an account of those who took part in the war that resulted in our national independence. Imperfect as this list may be, owing to the unconnected tattered rolls at the State-house, we have endeavored to get the names of all who did military duty during the eight years' strife between England and America, and place them in readable form. We have brought the account down to the close of the war, or to the time of the signing of the treaty at Paris, in November, 1782. The war had grown exceedingly unpopular after the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, in October, 1781, although nothing definite was done till March, 1782, when the House of Commons voted not to prosecute the war any further. At the close of that year commissioners were chosen on both sides, who met at Paris, and after a long consultation, they agreed upon the articles of peace. These were signed November 30th of that year, and on the 20th of January, 1783, hostilities ceased between the two countries.

On the 19th of April, just eight years after the battle of Lexington, Washington issued his proclamation of peace. Thus ended a war of nearly eight years' duration, in which a hundred thousand lives

were lost, and millions of property destroyed. It was the decision of this war that established the United States among the powers of the earth. In looking over the list of persons that took part in the battles of our country, we should not forget those who were left at home to provide for the families of absent ones. In many instances the women of the town had to till the soil to obtain what food was actually needed for subsistence; in short, every nerve was brought into requisition to provide home-made cloth, stockings, shirts, and blankets, that were called for by the government in large quantities; and although the women, wives, and mothers of those who fought the battles could not fight in the face of the foe with muskets, they did their part in aiding and abetting; and their deeds were as heroic in many instances as those we record; may their memory ever be cherished with gratitude, and stimulate us all to act well our part, and thus be mutual helpers to each other through life, that at its close we may have the satisfaction of feeling that we have done our whole duty, and done it well.

Shay's Rebellion.—At the conclusion of the Revolutionary war, peace and independence having been established, the attention of the people was directed to the finances of the country. The English merchants flooded the country with foreign goods, and thereby drained us of specie, and ruined the manufacturers. This involved merchants and others in debt.

The masses of the people, finding themselves burdened under the weight of taxes and loss of employment, became quite disheartened and uneasy, and hence could easily be led into almost any kind of a scheme to relieve their burdens. Debts could not be collected, and the heavy taxes were the ruin of a great many. During this state of feeling, a few persons, taking advantage of that condition of affairs, called a public meeting, which was held at Hatfield, Mass., in August, 1786, to see what they could do to better themselves. This meeting so inflamed the people that a mob of fifteen hundred persons assembled at Northampton, to prevent the sitting of the courts. From thence the insurrection fire continued to burn and spread throughout the State. One Daniel Shay, of Pelham, Mass., was one of the principal movers in the scheme. A similar company was collected at Springfield, in September following. Here they found a military force sufficient to stop their proceedings. Similar gatherings were had in the towns where the county courts were held, in other parts of the State, the object being to stop all means of collecting debts by the usual process of law. Such a gathering was

had at the court-house in Taunton, Bristol Co., in September, 1786.

At this place, as before, the insurgents found that preparations had been made for a grand reception; and after a delay of a day or two, in frightening the people in that vicinity, the mob dispersed.

Among those called to suppress this rebellion at Taunton were the following companies from Bridgewater. The list below gives the names of those from the North Parish of Bridgewater:

"A muster and pay role of ye 7th company of militia in the 3d regiment, in the county of Plymouth, and commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Orr,—

Lemuel Packard, capt.	Howard Cary, sergt.
Daniel Cary, 1st lieut.	Ephraim Field, corp.
Samuel Brett, 2d lieut.	Josiah Reynolds, drum'r.
Parmenter Packard, sergt.	Ephraim Sturtevant, fifer.

Privates.

Oliver Howard.	Gideon Howard.
Robert Howard.	Seth Edson.
John Howard.	James Cary.
Jonas Howard.	Daniel Ames.
William Reynolds.	Thomas Packard.
Barnabas Field.	John Crafts.

"The above-named persons were in service from September 9th to the 13th, 1786.

"Sworn to before

"**JUSTICE HOWARD.**
"LEMUEL PACKARD, *Captain.*"

"A muster and pay role of Captain John Thompson's company of militia, in service from September 9 to September 13, 1786:

John Thompson, captain.

Privates.

Levi Washburn.	Ichabod Bruyint.
Jeremiah Thayer.	Calvin Bruyint.
Mark Perkins.	Job Bruyint.
Josiah Perkins.	Job Bruyint, Jr.
Amasa Brett.	Daniel Perkins.
Leonard Orcutt.	Nathan Keith.
Oliver Packard.	Daniel Bruyint.
Obadiah West.	Seth Kingman.
Nathan Packard.	Calvin Brett.
Nathan Packard, Jr.	William Shaw.
David Edson, Jr.	Henry Kingman.
Thomas Thompson, Jr.	Ichabod Edson.
Jonathan Keith.	Ephraim Groves.
Josiah Packard.	Japhet Beals.
Jonathan Perkins, Jr.	Jonas Howard.
Elijah Packard.	Bena Bruyint.
Peter Bruyint.	

"Sworn to before

"**JUSTICE HOWARD.**
"JOHN THOMPSON, *Captain.*"

"BRIDGEWATER, September ye 9th, 1786."

War of 1812.—The war of 1812 was memorable as the opening of a second war with England. The difficulty existing between the two nations consisted in the English government impressing our seamen on

board their ships, and by a series of depredations upon our commerce, even upon our own coasts, together with insults to the American flag in various ways.

On the 4th of April an embargo was placed upon all vessels within the jurisdiction of the United States for ninety days, and on the 18th of June war was formally declared by the President between England and the United States. Various incidents and many interesting events occurred both on land and sea during the years 1812, 1813, and 1814, which we have not space to publish. The skirmishing on the sea was spirited, and resulted in many victories to our forces, and on land was as favorable as could be expected, and in the end secured to us our rights as Americans.

The plan of operations at first was to guard our sea-coasts, sending troops to man them by calls on the militia at various times, the whole under the direction of the regular army. The spring of 1814 opened with the loss of the ship "Essex," of the navy, at Vulparaiso, which served to stimulate the people of the United States to renewed activity, although the war was considered by many as uncalled for. Fortunately, there were those who thought it best to maintain their dignity, and not allow any injustice to be done to our seamen. During the year 1814 the militia along the seaboard towns were called upon to guard the forts. Among those who responded to the call from North Bridgewater was the following company:

"Pay-roll of a company of infantry, under command of Capt. Nehemiah Lincoln, detached from the Third Regiment, First Brigade, in the Fifth Division, stationed at Plymouth, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Caleb Howard, commandant."

Nehemiah Lincoln, capt. Silas Dunbar, ensign.
Ephraim Cole, Jr., lieut.

Sergeants.

Gustavus Sylvester. Martin Kingman.
Josiah Dunbar.

Corporals.

Jabez Kingman. Daniel Packard.
Galen Manley. Nathan Jones.

Musicians.

Robert S. Holbrook. George W. Burt.

Privates.

John Ames. Martin Cary.
Benjamin Aines. Simeon Dunbar.
Oliver Bryant. Samuel Dike, Jr.
John Burrill, Jr. Bela C. Dike.
Samuel Brett. Samuel Dickerman.
Zibeon Brett. John Delano.
Zenas Brett. Isaac Eames.
John Batties. John Field.
William Batties. Asa Howard.
Chester Coolay. Cyrus Howard.
Zenna Cary. Lewis Howard.
Luther Cary. Oliver Howard, Jr.

Otis Howard. Jason Packard.
Gideon Howard. David Packard (2d).
Austin Howard. Loring White.
Oliver Howard. Nathaniel Ames.
Ira Hayward. Theron Ames.
Manley Hayward. Joseph Packard.
James Hatch. Cyrus B. Phillips.
Bernard Jackson. Waldo Hayward.
Isaac Whiting. Martin Drake.
Benjamin Kingman. Isaac Packard.
James Loring. Lemuel Sumner.
John May. David Packard.
Ambrose Packard. Silvanus French.
Luke Packard. Simeon Cary.
Jesse Packard. Enos Thayer.
Sullivan Packard. Galen Packard.
Arza Packard. Charles Clapp.
Zibeon Packard. Hezekiah Packard.
Thomas Reynolds. Charles Lincoln.
Matthew Snell. Sidney Howard.
Oliver Snell. Sprague Snow.
Jeremiah Snell. Galen Warren.
John Smith. Jonathan Edson.
Newton Shaw. Nathaniel Ames.
Simeon Warren. Howard Manley.
Cyrus Warren. John Thompson.
Ephraim Willis, Jr. Waldo Field.
James Willis. Salmon Manley.
Ebenezer Crooker. Ozen Gurney.

"Plymouth, Oct. 12, 1814.

"This may certify that the above is a true and correct roll of the company under my command, from the 20th of September to the 12th of October, 1814.

"NEHEMIAH LINCOLN, Captain."

The following persons were also in service three days, from the 12th to the 15th of October, 1814, under the command of Capt. Nehemiah Lincoln, and not included in the above list:

Nahum Leonard, lieut.	Simeon Taylor, corp.
Seth Keith, sergt.	Jona Copeland, 3d corp.
Ansel Alger, sergt.	

Privates.

David Ames.	Charles Ames.
Charles Copeland.	Beser Lathrop.
Ebenezer Caldwell, Jr.	Gershom Orcutt.
Perez Robinson.	Howard Alger.
Daniel Hartwell, Jr.	Kingman Cook.
Ann Briggs.	Benjamin Randall.
Perez Williams, Jr.	Asa Packard.
Seba Howard.	Edward C. Howard.
Elonor Churchill, Jr.	Samuel Packard.
John Colwell.	Charles Dunbar.

CHAPTER X.

The Rebellion of 1861—Election of 1860—State of the Country at the Commencement of the Rebellion—Steamer "Star of the West"—Secession of South Carolina—Firing upon Fort Sumter—Call for Seventy-five Thousand Volunteers for Three Months—Company F, Twelfth Massachusetts Regiment—Casualties and Changes in the Twelfth Regiment—Narragansett's Brass Band—Rative of the Twelfth Regiment—Call for more Troops—Company I, First Massachusetts Cavalry—List of Changes and Casualties in the Same—Companies and Regiments in which Soldiers have been in the Service—One Hundred Days' Men—List of Changes, Promotions, Deaths, etc., during the Rebellion.

IT is well known that there had existed for a long time a bitter antagonism between the Northern and Southern portions of the United States upon the great subject of slavery. Fierce party contentions had long existed, and ever will continue under a free elective government.

Till the election of November, 1860, however, there never was a Southern Presidential candidate that did not receive electoral votes at the North, nor a Northern candidate who did not receive electoral votes at the South. The country at this time was in a state of unexampled prosperity. Agriculture, commerce, and manufactures—East, West, North, and South—had just recovered from the great financial crisis of 1857, and our country was spoken of and regarded by the rest of the civilized world as among the most prosperous nations of the world. We had been classed (with England, France, and Russia) as one of the four leading powers of the age. No sooner had the results of the election of November 6th been made known than it appeared on the part of one of the Southern States—and whose example was soon after followed by others—that it had been the firm intention of those States not to abide the result of the election unless it resulted in giving them their candidate. They were not satisfied with having had their own choice for sixty years, and now they had agreed not to abide by the decisions of the majority, in the event of the election of Abraham Lincoln, and in consequence of this the greatest conspiracy of the nineteenth century came to light, and the nation at once became involved in a civil war.

The first overt act of war committed in pursuance of this treasonable conspiracy, after the formal act of South Carolina passing its secession ordinance, was the firing upon a national transport, laden with men and supplies for the garrison in Charleston harbor. The date of the ordinance was Dec. 20, 1860. The firing upon the steamer "Star of the West" was Jan.

9, 1861. The commencement of the Rebellion is dated from April 12, 1861, when the rebels, who numbered by hundreds, commenced firing upon Fort Sumter from every direction.

It was then the intention of the rebels to follow up this first blow by seizing the capital at Washington. In this they were frustrated; for on the 15th of April the War Department called for seventy-five thousand troops from the militia of the several States for three months' service, who hastened to Washington, and thus saved the capital of the nation. In no portion of the world was ever an army gathered so quickly; in less than two months over two hundred thousand men were in the army, ready for action. The response to the President's calls was truly wonderful, both in men and money.

On the 16th the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment was on its way to the seat of government by railroad, and the Third and Fourth Regiments moved by steamers; on the 18th the Eighth Regiment marched under Gen. Butler; on the 20th the Third Battalion of Rifles, under Maj. Devens; and the Fifth Infantry, with Cook's battery of light artillery, on the morning of the 21st. The number of troops furnished by Massachusetts under these calls for three months' service were three thousand seven hundred and thirty-six.

The call for volunteers in the month of April, 1861, was met in the spirit of '76. Frequent meetings were held, patriotic speeches were made, and volunteers came up nobly to fill the ranks.

On Saturday evening, April 20, 1861, a large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the vestry of the New Jerusalem Church for the purpose of forming a new military company. Dr. Alexander Hichborn was chairman of the meeting, Jonas R. Perkins, Esq., secretary. There were about one thousand persons present. Spirited and patriotic addresses were made, and over one hundred came forward and enlisted in the service of their country.

Twelfth Massachusetts Regiment.—The following company enlisted as volunteers for three years or during the war:

Roll of Company F, Twelfth Regiment, Capt. Alexander Hichborn, as corrected at Fort Warren, July 13, 1861, under command of Col. Fletcher Webster:

Alexander Hichborn, 39, capt., North Bridgewater, physician, married.

Alpheus K. Harmon, 34, 1st lieut., North Bridgewater, painter, married.

Hiram W. Copeland, 26, 2d lieut., North Bridgewater, clerk, single.

- John S. Stoddard, 31, 1st sergt., North Bridgewater, brush manufacturer, married.
- Nathan H. Crosby, 29, 2d sergt., Bridgewater, awl-forger, married.
- Charles L. Sproul, 25, 3d sergt., North Bridgewater, stitcher, married.
- Francis P. Holmes, 31, 4th sergt., North Bridgewater, awl-forger, married.
- James B. Sampson, 24, 5th sergt., North Bridgewater, merchant, single.
- James S. Tennen, 30, corp., North Bridgewater, wood-turner, married.
- Uriah Moody, 35, corp., North Bridgewater, trader.
- Roswell C. Amsden, 33, corp., North Bridgewater, boot-cutter, married.
- Galen Edison, 33, corp., North Bridgewater, cabinet-maker, married.
- Charles H. Reinhart, 39, corp., North Bridgewater, carpenter, married.
- Frederick C. Packard, 18, corp., North Bridgewater, melodeon manufacturer, single.
- Walter D. Packard, 20, corp., North Bridgewater, clerk, single.
- Edwin T. Cowell, 19, corp., North Bridgewater, baggage-master, single.
- James Sullivan, 12, musician, Boston, single.
- Joseph Lynch, 22, wagoner, East Stoughton, teamster, single.
- James A. Allen, 23, private, North Bridgewater, machinist, single.
- Luther E. Alden, 30, private, North Bridgewater, boot-cutter, married.
- James F. Andrews, 35, private, North Bridgewater, cabinet-maker, married.
- Leander B. Andrews, 30, private, North Bridgewater, painter, married.
- Lawrence Burke, 19, private, North Bridgewater, cooper, single.
- John Barry, 19, private, North Andover, machinist, single.
- Isaac W. Blanchard, 25, private, North Bridgewater, butcher, married.
- Henry Burns, 28, private, North Bridgewater, shoemaker, single.
- Eli Bunker, 20, private, North Bridgewater, shoemaker, single.
- Henry L. Bunker, 18, private, North Bridgewater, shoemaker, single.
- William H. Benney, 22, private, North Bridgewater, boot-maker, single.
- John L. Colton, 21, private, North Bridgewater, shoemaker, single.
- Henry R. Coots, 40, private, Chelsea, shoemaker, married.
- George W. Childs, 21, private, North Bridgewater, shoemaker, single.
- John Creighton, 21, private, Boston, laborer, single.
- Malcolm D. Halberg, 30, private, North Bridgewater, shoemaker, single.
- Thomas Doyle, 30, private, North Bridgewater, shoemaker, single.
- Albert S. Dunn, 27, private, North Bridgewater, machinist, married.
- Aaron B. Dodge, 22, private, North Bridgewater, bootmaker, single.
- Joseph P. Davis, 23, private, East Randolph, shoemaker, married.
- Sargent Daniels, 37, private, North Bridgewater, butcher.
- Seth Eaton, 33, private, North Bridgewater, carpenter, married.
- Aaron B. Frost, 23, private, Lowell, shoemaker, single.
- Joseph W. Freeman, 22, private, North Bridgewater, needle-maker, single.
- Henry W. Freeman, 33, private, North Bridgewater, shoemaker, married.
- Robert F. Fuller, 20, private, North Bridgewater, shoe-cutter, married.
- John E. Ford, 25, private, Boston, barber, single.
- Andrew J. Frost, 31, private, North Bridgewater, bootmaker, single.
- John C. Greeley, 33, private, North Bridgewater, shoemaker, married.
- Warren A. Holmes, 20, private, North Bridgewater, shoemaker, single.
- Linus P. Howard, 24, private, North Bridgewater, shoe-cutter, single.
- Rufus F. Hull, 23, private, Georgetown, manufacturer, married.
- Albert P. Hovey, 32, private, Boxford, wheelwright, married.
- Nathaniel H. Hall, 30, private, North Bridgewater, stitcher, married.
- Christopher T. Harris, 21, private, Plymouth, tin-worker, single.
- Volney Howard, 21, private, Randolph, bootmaker, single.
- Clarence E. Hartwell, 25, private, North Bridgewater, bootmaker, married.
- John S. Hamilton, 25, private, North Bridgewater, bootmaker, single.
- John Hallinan, 24, private, Lowell, shoemaker, married.
- Charles Howard, 20, private, North Bridgewater, farmer, single.
- William W. Hayden, 17, private, South Bridgewater, clerk, single.
- Andrew Jackson, 22, private, West Bridgewater, shoe-cutter, single.
- Laban Jackson, 20, private, North Bridgewater, farmer, single.
- Thaddeus Keith, 28, private, North Bridgewater, farmer, single.
- Dexter D. Keith, 29, private, North Bridgewater, shoemaker, married.
- Benjamin J. Keith, 10, private, South Bridgewater, blacksmith, single.
- Martin M. Keith, 22, private, South Bridgewater, shoemaker, single.
- Carl A. Linstead, 27, private, North Bridgewater, shoemaker, married.
- Timothy Leahy, 18, private, West Bridgewater, shoemaker, single.
- F. A. Manchester, 33, private, North Bridgewater, shoe-cutter, married.
- Francis N. Maroni, 20, private, North Bridgewater, shoemaker, single.
- Henry E. Morley, 22, private, North Bridgewater, shoemaker, single.
- William W. Newson, 28, private, Boston, mechanic, single.
- Arthur J. F. O'Keefe, 18, private, Boston, printer, single.
- Isaac S. Porter, 19, private, Stoughton, farmer, single.
- James A. Packard, 25, private, North Bridgewater, shoe-cutter, married.
- Samuel N. Packard, 37, private, North Bridgewater, shoemaker, married.
- Anthony P. Phillips, 19, private, North Bridgewater, shoemaker, single.
- Herbert A. Phillips, 24, private, North Bridgewater, bootmaker, single.
- George A. Perkins, 23, private, North Bridgewater, bootmaker, single.
- Gilman B. Parker, 21, private, West Boxford, shoemaker, single.
- Henry C. Richardson, 18, private, West Boxford, mechanic, single.

William H. Rugg, 21, private, Boxford, shoemaker, single.
 William F. Robinson, 27, private, North Bridgewater, farmer, married.
 Osgood Ring, 40, private, North Bridgewater, boot-trees, single.
 Charles Root, 20, private, North Bridgewater, shoemaker, single.
 Henry Rogers, 27, private, South Bridgewater, shoemaker, single.
 Frederick S. Symonds, 33, private, North Bridgewater, awl-forger, single.
 Frank M. Stoddard, 19, private, East Stoughton, shoe-cutter, single.
 Francis A. Sanford, 21, private, North Bridgewater, shoemaker, single.
 George G. Smith, 22, private, Easton, shoemaker, single.
 Luther T. Snell, 18, private, North Bridgewater, machinist, single.
 Harrison Stevens, 18, private, Boston, clerk, single.
 George F. Tinkham, 24, private, North Bridgewater, shoemaker, single.
 Ephraim Tinkham, 28, private, North Bridgewater, shoemaker, single.
 Nathan M. Tripp, 25, private, North Bridgewater, carpenter, married.
 Ira Temple, 23, private, Boston, teamster, single.
 Joseph J. Vincent, 21, private, North Bridgewater, shoe-cutter, single.
 George B. Walker, 22, private, Weymouth, bootmaker, single.
 George F. Whitoomb, 19, private, Randolph, lastmaker, single.
 Thomas W. Wall, 21, private, East Stoughton, shoemaker, single.
 Lewis B. Wade, 19, private, Northwest Bridgewater, bootmaker, single.
 Herbert O. Morse, 21, private, Boxford, shoemaker, single.
 Webster Howard, 24, private, North Bridgewater, shoemaker, married.
 Jerome R. Hodge, 27, private, Canton, Me., shoemaker, married.
 Franklin M. Godfrey, 28, private, Easton, carpenter, single.
 Richard Packard, 20, private, North Bridgewater, shoe-striper, single.
 Samuel E. Chandler, 24, private, Charlestown, clerk, single.
 Freeman Ranney, 44, private, Boston, merchant, married.
 John Howard, private, East Bridgewater, school-teacher, single.
 William Woods, 21, private, Boston, medical student, single.

The Twelfth Regiment, of which Company F, of North Bridgewater, formed a part, was organized at Fort Warren by Col. Fletcher Webster (son of the late lamented and illustrious Hon. Daniel Webster, of Marshfield, Mass.), "a brave and generous gentleman," who fell in the battle of Bull Run Aug. 30, 1862. The regiment, when mustered into service on the 26th day of June, 1861, numbered one thousand and forty men. Company F was recruited at North Bridgewater, and left that town April 29, 1861, at nine o'clock A.M. The event of leaving the town was the occasion of a grand demonstration by the people of the town, thousands of whom had turned out to bid them farewell. The company assembled in their armory, which they left under the escort of the North Bridgewater Light Dragoons, Capt. Lucius

Richmond, with the engine companies Nos. 2, 3, 5, and 6, and a large body of citizens, marching to the music of the North Bridgewater brass band, through the village to the railroad depot. The gathering was very numerous, probably never exceeded upon any occasion in that town. A sober feeling pervaded the concourse in view of the peril to be encountered by our townsmen, and sympathy for those who were parting with husbands, brothers, and sons, and perhaps forever. A large company of citizens with the band accompanied the soldiers in the train to Boston, and when arriving in Boston, marched in procession to Faneuil Hall, and from thence to their temporary quarters, at 71 Clinton Street. The company numbered eighty, rank and file, when they left the town for Boston, to which there were large additions made soon after.

MARTLAND'S BAND.—Roll of North Bridgewater brass band attached to the Twelfth Massachusetts Regiment of volunteers:

Band-Master.

William J. Martland.

Musicians.

Amasa S. Glover.	Fernando De Argome.
Thaddeus M. Packard.	Minot Thayer.
George K. Sturtevant.	Richard B. Atkinson.
Samuel C. Perkins.	William Dubois.
Isaac C. Dunham.	George A. Bates.
John B. Emmes.	James S. Bean.
Robert S. White.	Louis A. Beaumont.
Lucius H. Packard.	Charles M. Capin.
Henry C. Packard.	Nathaniel Carver.
Joseph Kennedy.	John Calnan.

This band was mustered out of the service May 8, 1862.

DEATHS, CASUALTIES, ETC.—An account of casualties, deaths, desertions, promotions, and changes in Company F, Twelfth Massachusetts Regiment:

Alexander Hichborn, capt., com. June 26, 1861; disch. May 13, 1862.

Alphonse K. Harmon, 1st lieut. June 26, 1861; capt. May 10, 1862; wounded at the battle of Bull Run; disch. July 8, 1864, at the expiration of three years' service; pro. acting provost-marshal of the Ninth Massachusetts District June, 1864.

Hiram W. Copeland, 2d lieut., com. June 26, 1861; disch. Jan. 8, 1862.

John S. Stoddard, enlisted in Co. F, of the 12th Regt. of Massachusetts Volunteers as a private, and immediately upon the organization of the company was appointed orderly sergeant; afterwards commissioned as second lieutenant May 13, 1862; promoted first lieutenant Dec. 14, 1862. He was in the battle of Gettysburg, and narrowly escaped being taken prisoner; but by his native shrewdness and strategy he succeeded in getting back to his regiment; immediately after this he received a captain's commission, dated July 23, 1862; he fell, while leading his men on in the very face of the enemy, pierced by a bullet, killing

him instantly, May 10, 1864, in the battle of Spottsylvania, Va. In all the positions that he was called to fill he proved himself faithful, and an officer of unusual capacity, while his kind and considerate regard for his men, and his ever genial disposition, made him a favorite with all, wherever he was known, and the community in which he lived have reason to deplore the loss of one whose soldierly qualities commanded the respect of his associates. He was buried on the battle-field by his men.	Eli Bunker, private, slightly wounded at the battle of Antietam September, 1862; trans. to the Invalid Corps Jan. 10, 1864.
Nathan H. Crosby, 1st sergt., disch. for disability October, 1862.	Henry L. Bunker, private, slightly wounded at the battle of Antietam, September, 1862; must. out of service July 8, 1864.
Charles L. Sprout, sergt., disch. by order from War Department Aug. 1, 1863; afterwards attached to the navy on the Mississippi River; com. as 1st lieut. in Co. C, 60th Massachusetts Regt. for one hundred days' service, July 11, 1864; capt. July 30.	William H. Bennie, private, disch. on account of wounds received at Bull Run Feb. 12, 1864.
Francis P. Holmes, sergt., disch. Sept. 1, 1861; afterwards re-enlisted, and was killed.	George W. Childs, corp., killed in action at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 18, 1862.
James B. Sampson, sergt., pro. 2d lieut. Sept. 18, 1862, and assigned to Co. A Jan. 13, 1863; taken prisoner at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., and was an inmate of Libby Prison, Richmond, Va.; was a prisoner at Columbia, S. C., where he ran past the guard with two other fellow-captives, and reached the Union lines in safety, after a perilous journey of three hundred miles.	John D. Creighton, private, disch. on account of wounds received at Bull Run, June 11, 1863.
James S. Tannett, corp., afterwards sergt., died July 13, 1862, of typhoid fever, at Manassas.	Malcolm F. Dhalborg, private, severely wounded at the battle of Antietam; died Dec. 17, 1862.
Uriah Macoy, corp., afterwards 1st sergt., taken prisoner at the battle of Gettysburg, and was a resident of Belle Isle Prison, Richmond, Va., till March, 1864; com. as capt. of Co. C, 60th Massachusetts Regt., in one hundred days' service, July 11th; pro. maj. July 30, 1864; must. out of service Nov. 30, 1864.	Thomas Doyle, private, severely wounded at the battle of Bull Run; disch. on account of wounds Dec. 15, 1862.
Roswell C. Amerson, corp., disch. for disability Aug. 18, 1862. Galon Edson, corp., pro. sergt.; died Feb. 20, 1864, at Culpeper Court-House, Va. He was engaged in the battles at Cedar Mountain, Thoroughfare Gap, Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Antietam, and Gettysburg. He was spoken of by his superior officers as a brave and faithful soldier, always at his post, never shrinking from duty or danger.	Albert S. Dean, private, disch. for disability June 4, 1862.
Charles H. Reinhardt, corp., disch. for disability May 30, 1862. Frederic C. Packard, corp., trans. to Co. D Nov. 18, 1861, and disch. for disability Oct. 17, 1862.	Aaron B. Dodge, private, disch. for disability Jan. 9, 1863.
Walter D. Packard, corp., detaileed as hospital clerk at Frederick, Md., and hon. disch. July 8, 1864.	Joseph P. Davis, private, must. out of service July 8, 1864.
Edwin T. Cowell, corp., trans. to the United States Signal Corps Jan. 13, 1864.	Sargent Daniels, private, trans. to the U. S. Cav. Oct. 13, 1861.
James Sullivan, musician, disch. for disability Jan. 26, 1864.	Seth Edson, private, disch. for disability Dec. 19, 1862.
Joseph H. Lynch, wagoner, must. out of service July 8, 1864.	Aaron B. Frost, private, died in battle of Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862.
James A. Allen, sergt., pro. to 1st lieut. July 23, 1863; sergt.-maj. Jan. 25, 1863.	Joseph W. Freeman, private, disch. for disability Dec. 12, 1862.
Luther E. Alden, corp., trans. to Invalid Corps March 15, 1862, and afterwards to Vet. Res. Corps; wounded at the battle of Bull Run.	Henry W. Freeman, private, must. out of service July 8, 1864.
James F. Andrews, private, must. out at the expiration of service July 8, 1864; wounded at battle of Bull Run; released from Libby Prison, January, 1864.	Robert F. Fuller, private, trans. to the Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 16, 1864.
Leander B. Andrews, private, must. out at exp. of service, July 8, 1864.	Andrew J. Frost, private, died at Fairfax Court-House Aug. 28, 1862.
John Barry, private, slightly wounded at the battle of Antietam, September, 1862; must. out at the exp. of service, July 8, 1864.	John C. Greeley, private, trans. to brigade headquarters; wounded at the battle of Bull Run; must. out of service July 8, 1864.
Henry Burns, private, slightly wounded at the battle of Antietam September, 1862; must. out at the exp. of service, July 8, 1864.	Warren A. Holmes, private, disch. for disability March 14, 1863.
	Linus P. Howard, private, killed at the second battle of Bull Run Aug. 30, 1862.
	Rufus F. Hull, private, disch. for disability October, 1862.
	Albert P. Hovey, private, must. out of service July 8, 1864.
	Nathaniel H. Hall, private, trans. to division headquarters; must. out of service July 8, 1864.
	Christopher T. Harris, private, disch. for disability Sept. 26, 1862.
	Volney Howard, sergt., pro. to brig. com.-sergt. July 12, 1863.
	Clarence E. Hartwell, private, trans. to the U. S. Cav. Oct. 18, 1861.
	John S. Hamilton, private, died of smallpox near Washington, December, 1862.
	John Hallahan, private, disch. for disability June 11, 1863.
	Charles Howard (2d), private, wounded at the battle of Bull Run; disch. for disability on account of wounds Oct. 10, 1862.
	William W. Hayden, minor, private, disch. June 28, 1862.
	Andrew Jackson, sergt., slightly wounded in the eye at the battle of the Wilderness; must. out of service July 8, 1864.
	Laban Jackson, private, wounded in the side at the battle of the Wilderness; must. out of service July 8, 1864.
	Thaddeus Keith, 1st sergt., killed at the battle of the Wilderness May 6, 1864. At the time of his death he was at the fore-front of the battle, where he gallantly and bravely resisted several onsets of the enemy. His frank and generous nature made him a favorite in the company.
	Benjamin J. Keith, private, disch. for disability Dec. 28, 1861.
	Dexter D. Keith, private, disch. for disability Jan. 29, 1863; afterwards re-enlisted; lost his right hand in the battle of Plymouth, N. C., April, 1864, and taken prisoner.
	Martin M. Keith, private, severely wounded at the battle of Bull Run.
	Carl A. Lindstedt, private, slightly wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg; must. out of service July 8, 1864.

Timothy O'Leary, private, trans. to New York Battery; must. out of service July 8, 1864.	John Howard, private, disch. for disability Dec. 27, 1862.
Francis A. Manchester, private, slightly wounded at Antietam.	William Woods, private, disch. for disability Jan. 11, 1863.
Francis N. Maroni, corp., killed in action at second battle of Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862.	Lyman Allen, private, was drafted in North Bridgewater July 15, 1863, and was detailed to do guard duty at Long Island, where, by strict integrity of character, he won the confidence of all with whom he had to do. With others he was sent to the front and attached to the 12th Regt., and was killed in the first battle that he was engaged in, near Spottsylvania, May 10, 1864.
Henry E. Morley, private, slightly wounded at the battle of Antietam; must. out of service July 8, 1864.	Rodney M. Leach, private, was drafted July 15, 1863; trans. to the 39th Mass. Regt. June 26, 1864; wounded.
Isaac S. Porter, private, trans. to the Vet. Res. Corps July 1, 1863.	Henry L. Winter, private, killed at the battle of the Wilderness May 6, 1864.
James A. Packard, corp., detached for hospital duty; must. out of service July 8, 1864.	Names of those having deserted from Company F, Twelfth Regiment, after being regularly enlisted:
Samuel N. Packard, private, disch. for disability July 8, 1863.	John L. Colter, private, Aug. 30, 1862, at the second battle of Bull Run.
Anthony P. Phillips, private, disch. March 4, 1863; trans. to the Seventy-third Ohio Regiment.	Charles E. Reed, private, March 16, 1863, at Winchester, Va.
George A. Perkins, private, killed in the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.	John E. Ford, private, July 22, 1861, from Fort Warren, Boston harbor.
Gilman B. Parker, private, slightly wounded at the battle of Bull Run.	Arthur J. O'Keefe, private, Aug. 30, 1862, at the second battle of Bull Run.
Henry C. Richardson, private, trans. to the 39th Mass. Regt. June 25, 1864.	Lawrence Burke, private, July 1, 1862, at Manassas Junction.
William H. Rugg, corp., must. out of service July 8, 1864.	NARRATIVE OF THE TWELFTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.—
Herbert Phillips, private, must. out of service July 8, 1864.	"On the 23d of July, 1861, this regiment left Boston, and arrived at Sandy Hook, Md., on the 27th inst., and went into camp. They marched twenty-one miles to the Monocacy River, and encamped, remaining there several days; from that place they marched to Hyattstown, a distance of six miles; to Darnestown, eighteen miles; to Muddy Branch, seven miles; to Edward's Ferry, fifteen miles; and to Seneca Mills, by the way of Poolesville, fifteen miles. They went into winter quarters at Frederick, Md., having arrived through Darnestown and Barnestown; a distance of thirty miles. Upon the 27th of February, 1862, they broke camp at Frederick, and went into camp at Shenandoah City, Va., distant twenty-five miles from Frederick. March 1st they went to Charles town, Va., by the way of Bolivar Heights, a distance of seven miles; they left Charles town, March 10th, for Winchester, Va., by the way of Berryville, twenty-four miles; marched from Winchester to Snicker's Gap, by the way of Berryville, on the 21st of March, eighteen miles; March 23d went to Aldie, distant eighteen miles; they returned to Snicker's Gap on the 24th, from whence they marched to Goose Creek, distant eleven miles; on the 28th they left for Cub Run, and on the 29th marched to Bull Run, five miles. They were almost continually on the march from place to place through the Shenandoah Valley between the 1st of April and August 1st, seldom remaining long in one camp; August 9th they were engaged in the battle of Cedar Mountain, in which they lost Capt. N. B. Shurtliff, Jr., and ten men wounded; after this they made several marches and counter-marches, and on the 20th of August were engaged in the battle of the Rappahannock, in which they suffered no loss; from this to the 30th they were almost constantly on the march, and on the day last mentioned, in an engagement at Grovetown, near Bull Run, Col. Webster, Capt. Kimball, and ten men were killed, and one hundred and thirty-five men were wounded and missing. After this battle, the regiment retreated to Centreville, arriving there the next day; on the 14th of September, they marched to South Mountain, and were engaged in that battle, in which one man was killed and five wounded; from that place they went to Keedysville, and on the afternoon of the 16th, formed in line of battle and bivouacked for the night; they engaged the enemy at five o'clock in the morning, but
William F. Robinson, private, must. out of service July 8, 1864.	
Osgood King, private, trans. to the Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 18, 1863.	
Henry Rogers, private, disch. for disability March 4, 1863.	
Frederick S. Simonds, private, severely wounded at the battle of Bull Run; disch. for disability March 13, 1863.	
Frank M. Stoddard, sergt., wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg; killed at the battle of Spottsylvania, Va., May 10, 1864.	
Francis A. Sanford, private, killed at the second battle of Bull Run Aug. 30, 1862.	
George S. Smith, private, trans. to the Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 20, 1864.	
Luther T. Snell, private, severely wounded at the battle of Antietam; disch. for disability March 3, 1863.	
Harrison Stevens, private, severely wounded at the battle of Antietam; disch. for disability Dec. 25, 1862.	
George F. Tinkham, private, severely wounded at the battle of Antietam; disch. on account of wounds March 4, 1863.	
Rphraim Tinkham, private, wounded at Fredericksburg; trans. to the Vet. Res. Corps March 15, 1862.	
Nathan M. Tripp, private, must. out of service July 8, 1864.	
Joseph J. Vincent, private, pro. hosp. steward March 20, 1863.	
George B. Walker, private, severely wounded at the second battle of Bull Run; died at Washington of wounds Sept. 24, 1862.	
George F. Whitcomb, private, disch. for disability Sept. 1, 1861.	
Thomas W. Wall, private, wounded at the battle of Antietam; disch. for disability November, 1862.	
Lewis B. Wade, private, wounded at Fredericksburg; detached as provost-marshall; must. out of service July 8, 1864.	
Herbert O. Moore, private; no report.	
Webster Howard, private, detached to provost-guard; disch. April 29, 1863.	
Jerome R. Hodge, private, killed in the battle of Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.	
Franklin M. Godfrey, musician, disch. from the 12th Regt.; re-enl. in the 33d Regt.; must. out of service July 8, 1864.	
Richard Packard, private, killed in the battle of Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.	
Samuel E. Chandler, private, pro. to q.m.-sergt. Jan. 25, 1863.	
Freeman R. Ranney, private, trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 17, 1863.	

were ordered to leave the field at nine A.M., and withdrew in good order. They went into this fight with three hundred and twenty-five men, and lost forty-seven killed and one hundred and sixty-six wounded, several of whom subsequently died of their wounds. On leaving the field, bringing off their regimental colors, four officers, and thirty-two men, they volunteered to support a battery; after which they rejoined their brigade, and participated in the pursuit of the flying enemy, who withdrew across the river.

"The regiment was at this time under the command of Capt. B. F. Cook, of Company E. On the 22d of September, Col. James L. Bates took command of this regiment. From this time until November 10th they were mostly on the march in Maryland and Virginia, and arrived at the Rappahannock Station November 8th, near which they encamped.

"At the battle of Fredericksburg, fought on the 13th of December, 1862, the Twelfth Regiment was in Gen. Gibbons' division. The division was formed in three brigade lines, and the third, commanded by Gen. Taylor, had the advance, the Thirteenth Massachusetts Regiment acting as skirmishers for the division. Col. Lyle's brigade, composed of the Twelfth Massachusetts, the Twenty-sixth New York, and the Nineteenth and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiments of Pennsylvania Volunteers, formed the second line, this regiment having the right. The third line was Col. Root's brigade, the Sixteenth Maine Regiment having the right. The position of the Twelfth Regiment was taken at nine o'clock A.M.; the enemy were hidden from view by a thick wood. Our men remained lying down until one o'clock P.M., under a brisk fire of shot and shell, the skirmishers being hotly engaged, and the balls of the enemy passing over us. During these four hours there was but one man of this regiment injured. At one o'clock the signal to advance was given to the whole division and immediately obeyed. A heavy fire of musketry broke from the whole line of woods in our front. Gen. Taylor's brigade stood the fire some thirty minutes, when the brigade in which was this regiment was ordered to relieve them. As they advanced they became separated from the brigade by the retiring regiments of the Third Brigade, and continued to advance independently, taking a position and firing until their ammunition began to fail. Their brigade had fallen to the rear, and they were alone until the third line came forward; their solid ranks broke the right of this line, which opened to the right and left to get to the front, where it was quickly formed. The Twelfth Regiment followed the one in their front, the Sixteenth Maine, a short distance, and being out of ammunition, were about to join their brigade in the rear, when they were ordered by Gen. Taylor to prepare for a charge. The colonel therewith gave the command to fix bayonets, and filed to the right of the brigade and charged with them into the woods in their front. About two hundred of the enemy rushed through our lines and gave themselves up as prisoners of war. We carried the position and remained some twenty minutes expecting support, but none was in sight and the men were constantly falling before the fatal fire of an unseen enemy. Captains Ripley, Reed, Packard, and Clark, and a hundred of the men had fallen. After consulting with the officers the colonel gave orders to about face, and they fell back slowly and reluctantly and in very good order, bearing their tattered banners with them to their brigade. After reaching the place, they were ordered to fall back to where they were supplied with ammunition and rations. They remained under arms all night, and early on the morning of the 14th they were ordered to another position, where they remained till the night of the 15th, when they recrossed the river to Falmouth with their corps. During the battle the Twelfth was under fire six hours, and their loss was chiefly sustained during the last

two hours. During that time they had five officers wounded and fifteen men killed, eighty-seven wounded, and three missing, making an aggregate of one hundred and five out of two hundred and fifty-eight, with which they went into the fight."

On the 3d of May, 1861, the President called for forty-two thousand and thirty-four volunteers to serve for three years, unless sooner discharged, to be mustered into infantry and cavalry service; also for an increase of the regular army of twenty-two thousand seven hundred and fourteen, making nearly sixty-five thousand.

The number required of Massachusetts was three regiments; this number was afterwards increased to six, and again, by the persuasion of Col. Fletcher Webster, to seven regiments.

On the 17th of June, Massachusetts offered ten more regiments to the United States for three years, which were accepted. Under these calls regiments were filled and sent to camp or to the field to fill up old regiments, as they were needed.

The following lists will show the regiments in which the men from North Bridgewater have served:

First Massachusetts Cavalry.—List of Company I, First Regiment Massachusetts Cavalry, Capt. Lucius Richmond, under Col. Robert Williams:

Nathaniel Merchant, 1st lieut., disb. Dec. 26, 1861.
Freeman H. Shiverick, 1st lieut.; pro. from 2d lieut.
Lewis Cabot, 2d lieut.
George B. Mussey, com.-sergt.; Francis A. Richardson, q.m.-srgt.

Sergeants.

Robert S. Capen.	Joseph E. Cole.
William S. Huntington.	George N. Holmes.
George W. Leach.	

Corporals.

Benjamin Knight, Jr.	Joshua Turnbull.
Joseph T. Stevens.	Roscoe Tucker.
Augustine A. Colburn.	John H. Walker.
Matthew W. Lincoln.	Samuel C. Lovell.

Buglers.

Henry T. Daggett.	John D. Darling.
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Farriers.

A. J. Bailey.	Alfred Worthington.
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Privates.

Richard Adams.	Richard Cunningham.
Giles R. Alexander.	Thomas F. C. Dean.
Martin Argan.	Joel D. Dudley.
Caleb Badger.	Edward Drury.
Andrew W. Bartlett.	George A. Edson.
Joseph Bisbee.	Elihu T. Ellis.
Francis A. Bliss.	Joseph C. Estes.
James Baynes.	William H. French.
Kirkpatrick N. Brown.	Ebenezer R. Faxon.
Virgil F. Blaisdell.	James Fitzpatrick.
Ira W. Cox.	Tolman French.
Samuel A. Chandler.	Charles P. Farnsworth.

Edward T. George.	Horace F. Pool.
Isaac P. Gaynor.	Isaac R. Porter.
Francis O. Marlow.	John T. Peterson.
Henry P. Holmes.	Charles M. Packard.
Hiram F. Howe.	Samuel Patterson.
George W. Hunt.	Amandus Richardson.
James H. Howland.	Gilbert G. Richardson.
Freeman P. Howland.	William W. Robinson.
Daniel W. Jacobs.	George W. Reed.
John Jewett.	John A. Studley.
Edward T. Jordan.	Moody K. Stacy.
Caleb H. Joslyn.	Joseph S. Stone.
Andrew J. Keene.	William A. Smith.
Noah M. Knight.	John Sylvester.
Thomas D. Knight.	Edward Tilden.
William H. S. Kimball.	James H. Tucker.
John H. Leonard.	William A. Vining.
Ellis V. Lyon.	Rufus H. Willis.
Edward A. Lunt.	Henry M. Wheeler.
Jeremiah Leavitt.	Joseph Ware.
Daniel Linnehan.	Nathan C. Wood.
Stephen C. Moulton.	Frodorick M. Wortman.
Andrew Morse.	Eugene W. Whitehouse.
Wilson Orr.	

This company was recruited in North Bridgewater by Capt. Lucius Richmond. In 1853 a dragoon company was chartered in the town, and when the call was made for men, he enlisted as many of that company as he could, and offered their services to the government, and was accepted.

The company left North Bridgewater in the morning train for Camp Brigham, Readville, on the 11th of September, 1861. Before leaving the town the company partook of a collation at their armory, and then marched through the principal streets in the village to the music of drum and fife, escorted by a large concourse of citizens, with Engine Companies Nos. 2, 3, and 5. The streets were filled with an eager crowd to witness their departure and bid them farewell.

The regiment left the State in battalions. The First Battalion left on the 25th, the Second on the 27th, the Third on the 29th of December, 1861. The Third Battalion—consisting of Company I, of North Bridgewater, Capt. Lucius Richmond; Company K, Capt. James H. Case, of Middleboro'; Company L, Capt. William Gibbs, of Waltham; Company M, Capt. Marcus A. Moore, of Waltham—left Camp Brigham Dec. 29, 1861, by the way of the "Shore Route" to New Haven and New York.

Upon their arrival in New York they had a collation provided for them at Park Barracks, where they remained for fourteen days. Left New York for Port Royal in steamer "Marion," Jan. 11, 1862, where they arrived after a passage of seventy-two hours. Camped at Hilton Head till about the 1st of August. From thence removed to Beaufort, S. C.; was en-

gaged in the battle of Pocotaligo, S. C., during which three men were slightly wounded in Company I. Afterwards remained in camp till April 1, 1863, when twenty-five men were detached for courier duty on Morris and Folly Islands. On the last of May the remainder of the company was ordered from Beaufort to Hilton Head, and again, on the 7th of June, fifteen were ordered to James Island, under Gen. Terry.

On the 7th of July, Capt. Richmond was placed in command of fourteen infantry companies, forming the picket-line from Hilton Head to Cariboque Sound, near Fort Pulaski; removed to headquarters at Hilton Head, Jan. 4, 1864. Ordered to Jacksonville, Fla., February 5th, where they arrived on the 8th of February. Here they joined Capt. Elder's First United States Battery of four guns, and the Fortieth Massachusetts Regiment Mounted Infantry, under command of Col. Guy V. Henry. These companies were brigaded and placed under the command of Col. Henry, as acting brigadier-general.

These forces started on an expedition of one hundred and fifty miles into the country on the day of their arrival, and during the first night surprised and captured four picket-posts of five men each, and captured an artillery camp of eight guns, called Camp Finnegan, after which they proceeded on to Baldwin Station, on the Jacksonville and Tallahassee Railroad, where they arrived at sunrise, Feb. 9, 1864, and captured four cars loaded with ammunition, cannon, and forage, and also a quantity of turpentine, rosin, and cotton. On the 10th, arrived at Barber's Ford, on the South Fork of St. Mary's River. Here the forces engaged in fight about noon. During this engagement, Thomas F. C. Dean, of Stoughton, was killed. He was a member of Company I, from North Bridgewater. Four men were slightly wounded. The Union forces captured forty-five prisoners. The next night they bivouacked at Sandersonville, after driving Finnegan's forces from there, which was his headquarters at that time.

After destroying distilleries, corn, etc., started for Lake City, and arrived within one and a half miles of that place, when they engaged Gen. Finnegan's force, in sight of the city. After a severe fight of about two hours, ammunition becoming short, and having no supply-train, they fell back to Barber's Ford, by order of Gen. Seymour.

On the 15th of February, went to Callahan Station, on the Gainesville and Fernandina Railroad. At St. Mary's River, destroyed three ferries, and returned to Barber's Ford on the 19th of February. On the following day, Gen. Seymour engaged the rebels at Olustee with five thousand men, the enemy having

thirteen thousand men. After a severe fight, both sides fell back. On their retreat, the Union forces destroyed Baldwin village. Fought at Camp Finnegan February 23d, Mile Run, February 25th.

On the 30th of March the battalion was ordered to Pilatka, Fla., where they remained fourteen days. While there they lost four men while on picket duty,—Matthew Lincoln, of Abington; H. F. Poole, of Easton; John Sylvester, of East Bridgewater; Roscoe Tucker,—who were carried to Andersonville Prison; the last three have since died. On the 14th of March the battalion evacuated Pilatka. At this time, part of the company having re-enlisted and gone on a furlough to the North, Capt. Richmond was ordered to St. Augustine, Fla., with the remainder of the company; stopped there three days; from thence removed to Jacksonville, Fla. On the 22d of April was ordered to Virginia; embarked for Hilton Head, and arrived there next day. May 1st, started for Yorktown, Va.; arrived May 3d; joined Gen. Gillmore, May 8th, at Bermuda Hundred. The company was engaged in fights on the 8th and 9th of May at Swift Creek; was engaged in front of Fort Darling from the 11th to the 16th of May, and fell back to Bermuda Hundred the same day. On the 9th of June was engaged in front of Petersburg, Va.; on the 28th of September was in front of Richmond, and from that time to the middle of November was in several fights. About the 15th of November, was ordered to the headquarters of the Army of the James, under Gen. Butler, and was employed on escort and courier duty. Capt. Richmond was honorably discharged Dec. 17, 1864, after thirty-nine months' service, in which he proved himself a brave and good officer. In the advance from Jacksonville to Lake City it was Capt. Richmond's company that led the advance, capturing and first engaging the forces of the enemy in front, and was in almost every instance successful.

In 1864 this company was consolidated into the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, so that the history of those from North Bridgewater, or belonging to Company I, may be found in that regiment.

List of men from North Bridgewater in Company K, First Massachusetts Cavalry, Capt. James H. Case, of Bridgewater:

Edmund Crockett.
Joseph Dam.
Waldo Field.
John Simonds.

Austin H. Snow.
Hiram Thayer.
William Welsh.

pany I, of the First Massachusetts Cavalry, under Capt. Lucius Richmond:

Freeman H. Shiverick, 1st lieut., resigned July 28, 1862.
Lewis Cabot, 2d lieut., trans. to the 4th Mass. Cav.
B. Knight, Jr., corp., disch. for disability at Beaufort, May 12, 1863. He was engaged in the battle of Pocotaligo, Oct. 22, 1862.
George N. Holmes, sergt., disch. for disability April 23, 1864.
Joseph T. Stevens, corp., died at Hilton Head, March 31, 1862.
A. J. Keene, private, disch. for disability at Beaufort, April 22, 1863.
Joshua Turnbull, corp., disch. for disability Jan. 19, 1863.
A. W. Bartlett, private, died at Beaufort, from wounds received at Barber's Ford, Fla., Feb. 10, 1864.
Joseph C. Stone, private, disch. for disability at Bedloe's Island, New York Harbor, Aug. 29, 1862.
Henry T. Daggett, bugler, pro. to chief bugler of the regiment May 7, 1864.
Richard Adams, private, disch. for disability April 20, 1862.
Virgil S. Blaisdell, private, disch. for disability April 8, 1864.
Caleb Badger, private, disch. for disability July 9, 1863, at Beaufort, S. C.
Joseph B. Bisbee, private, died July 14, 1862; was in action at Pocotaligo.
Thomas F. C. Dean, private, killed at Barber's Ford Feb. 12, 1864. He was in action on James and Morris Islands during the siege of Fort Wagner and Pocotaligo, S. C.
Tolman French, private, disch. for disability May 4, 1864.
James Fitzpatrick, private, trans. to the Invalid Corps July 9, 1863.
Eben R. Faxon, private, disch. for disability at Beaufort April 22, 1863.
James H. Howland, private, disch. for disability at Hilton Head April 8, 1862.
John Jewett, private, trans. to Co. K Dec. 23, 1861.
Jereimiah Leavitt, private, pro. to hospital steward 1862.
Edward A. Lunt, disch. for disability at Beaufort July 9, 1863.
George B. Mussey, com.-sergt., trans. to the non-com. staff April 9, 1862; disch. Dec. 10, 1862.
Francis A. Richardson, q.m.-sergt., disch. for disability at Hilton Head December, 1863.
Gilbert R. Richardson, private, disch. Feb. 7, 1862.
W. A. Smith, private, disch. for disability at Hilton Head April 8, 1862.
Froderic M. Wortman, private, fell overboard from steamer "Rebecca Clyde," in Port Royal harbor, Feb. 6, 1864, in action at Pocotaligo.
Hiram M. Wheeler, private, disch. for disability at Boston, November, 1862.
R. S. Capen, private, pro. to sergt.-maj. in the 4th Mass. Cav.
S. C. Lovell, corp., trans. to Co. K; pro. to ord.-sergt. Aug. 23, 1864.
F. A. Bliss, corp., trans. to Co. F; pro. to q.m.-sergt. Aug. 12, 1864.
J. H. Cole, private, trans. to the non-com. staff as saddler's sergt. Sept. 10, 1864.
John H. Walker, corp., pro. to q.m.-sergt.; disch. at the exp. of service, Sept. 24, 1864.
Augustine A. Colburn, corp., pro. to com.-sergt.; disch. Sept. 24, 1864.
J. H. Loonard, corp., hon. disch. Sept. 24, 1864.
Isaac Cox, private, disch. Sept. 24, 1864.
William S. Huntington, sergt., disch. Sept. 24, 1864.
George N. Hunt, sergt., disch. Sept. 24, 1864.
F. O. Harlow, sergt., disch. Sept. 24, 1864.

DEATHS, CASUALTIES, ETC.—List of changes, casualties, deaths, etc., that have occurred in Com-

D. W. Jacobs, sergt., disch. Sept. 24, 1864.
 John T. Peterson, sergt.; disch. Sept. 24, 1864.
 J. R. Porter, sergt., disch. Sept. 24, 1864.
 J. D. Darling, bugler, pro. to the non-com. staff Sept. 25, 1864.
 H. P. Holmes, private, disch. Oct. 8, 1864.
 George S. Richards, private, disch. Oct. 14, 1864.
 H. F. Howard, private, disch. Oct. 30, 1864.
 A. J. Bailey, farrier, disch. Oct. 30, 1864.
 E. W. Whitehouse, private, disch. Nov. 18, 1864.
 John Sylvester, private, died at Andersonville December, 1864.
 Roscoe Tucker, private, died at Florence, S. C., Jan. 29, 1865.
 Horace F. Poole, private, died on the passage home from Florence, where he had been confined as a prisoner of war, March 9, 1865.
 Matthew W. Lincoln, private, was a prisoner at Florence; exchanged Aug. 9, 1865.
 R. H. Willis, private, pro. to 2d lieut. January, 1865.
 George W. Leach, private, pro. January, 1865.
 H. S. Kimball, private, pro. to 2d lieut. in colored infantry December, 1864.
 Joel D. Dudley, corp., killed at High Bridge, Va., April 6, 1865.
 Samuel Patterson, private, captured in front of Jacksonville March 16, 1864.
 Ellis V. Lyon, private, died Sept. 24, 1864; funeral Oct. 2, 1864.

First Massachusetts Regiment:

Co. K, Capt. Clark B. Baldwin, John Donahue.

List of men in Capt. Francis H. Tucker's company, Company H, of the Second Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, under command of Col. George H. Gordon, for three years' service, as mustered May 25, 1861, from North Bridgewater :

James P. Bell.	Patrick Keenan.
John Cullen.	Patrick Murray.
Richard Casey.	Linus B. Thomas.
Benjamin N. Gardner.	Jeremiah Meroe.
Charles M. Hall.	Hugh O. Donald.
Maurice Keating.	

List of men in Capt. Ward L. Foster's company, Company G, of the Seventh Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, under the command of Col. Darius N. Couch, as mustered into three years' service June 11, 1861, from North Bridgewater :

Charles W. George, corp.	Albert D. Hunt.
James S. Newman, corp.	Edward B. Leach.
George L. Horr.	Francis S. Packard.
Samuel F. Howard.	Joseph Reynolds, Jr.
Alonzo S. Hamilton.	Horace M. Clark.
Russell S. Higgins.	Jacob Rotch.
Oliver Horton.	Alfred H. Tilden.
Morgan Jones.	David Thompson, Jr.
John B. Dean.	John Griffin.

We also find the following names in the same regiment as follows :

Co. A, Capt. David H. Dyer, John B. Cobb.
 Co. K, Capt. Franklin P. Horlow, Walter C. Churchill.
 Co. E, Capt. Horace F. Fox, William Douglas.

List of men in Company K, Capt. George W. Dut-

ton's company, of the Ninth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, Col. Thomas Cass, as mustered into three years' service June 15, 1861, from North Bridgewater :

John Lanagan.	John Sweeny.
William Linnehan.	John Scannell.
David Maguire.	Dennis Wheelan.
William Mitchell.	James Webb.
Michael Connell.	Roger Cunningham.
Charles O. Collins.	William Farrell.
Michael Clark.	James Gilbridge.
Patrick Cunningham.	James Harris.

Also in Company B, Capt. Christopher Plunkett, June 15, 1861 :

Thomas Hogan.	Michael Kelly.
James Riley.	John Russell.
John Horan.	Patrick Sheridan.
Co. E, Capt. John R. Teague, Michael Horan.	
Co. I, Capt. James K. McCafferty, Jr., Owen Sweeney.	

A list of men from North Bridgewater in the Eleventh Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers for three years, as mustered June 12, 1861 :

Co. B, Capt. John H. Davis, Thomas Donahue, William Walsh.
 Co. C, Capt. Porter D. Tripp, George W. Wood.
 Co. K, Capt. James R. Bigelow, Dennis Downey, Miletus Luther, Patrick O'Brien, Perley A. Doyle.

In the Thirteenth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, Company K, Capt. William P. Blackmer, is Charles Drayton, must. June 26, 1861.

The muster-rolls of the Eighteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, Col. James Barnes, contain the following names, mustered in July and August, 1861 :

Co. A, Capt. Lewis N. Tucker, James Mathison.
 Co. B, Capt. George C. Ruby, William Flanagan.
 Co. E, Capt. Thomas Weston, Samuel Kimball, Ferdinand Robinson, David Sanford, Thomas W. Childs, Howard P. Keith.
 Co. F, Capt. Henry Onion, Thomas P. Leyden.
 Co. II, Capt. Joseph W. Collingwood, James F. Willis.
 Co. I, Capt. Frederic D. Forrow, Ira Bolchor.

Twentieth Regiment, Col. W. Raymond Lee :

Co. H, Capt. George M. Macy, George H. Howard.
 Co. I, Capt. A. W. Beckwith, James Barney.

Twenty-second Regiment, under command of Col. Henry Wilson and Col. Jesse Gove :

Co. D, Capt. John F. Dunning, Francis E. Allen, Edward Lathrop.

Twenty-third Regiment, Col. John Kurtz :

Co. K, Capt. Carlos A. Hart, Moses Paron.

Twenty-fourth Regiment, Col. Thomas G. Stevenson :

Co. G, Capt. Robert F. Clark, George A. Howard, Justin Howard, Paul W. Jackson.

Co. F, Capt. George F. Austin, Heiman E. Packard.

List of men in the Twenty-eighth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers:

- Co. B, Capt. Lawrence P. Barrett, Philip Donahue.
 Co. C, Capt. John Brennan, Timothy Connolly, Michael Easy, Edward Dwyer, John Doherty, Edward Magrane, Thomas Maloney, Thomas Sullivan, Uriah Phillips, John Flanagan.
 Co. I, Capt. G. F. McDonald, Timothy Regan, Hugh Riley, John Canara.

Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Regiment, under command of Col. E. W. Peirce, three years' service, 1861 :

- Co. B, Capt. Israel N. Wilson, Anthony La Rochelle.
 Co. C, Capt. Lebbeus Leach, Edward F. Drohan, David W. Harden, John S. Howard, William Keith.
 Co. G, Capt. Charles D. Richardson, George W. Popo.

Thirtieth Regiment, Col. N. A. M. Dudley :

- Co. D, Capt. Marsh A. Ferris, D. M. Rochester.

Thirty-second Regiment, Col. Francis J. Parker :

- Co. B, Capt. George L. Prescott, Charles Augustus.
 Co. G, Capt. Charles Bowers, Julius R. Churobill.
 Co. H, Capt. Henry W. Moulton, Sylvester Russell, Daniel Shanahan.

Again the President, at the request of the various Governors of the loyal States, issued a proclamation July 1, 1862, calling for three hundred thousand more volunteers to serve for three years, or during the war. The number of regiments sent from the State up to this date was twenty-seven, besides thirteen unattached companies, making in all thirty-one thousand three hundred and seventy-seven men.

The quota for Massachusetts was fifteen thousand; the number called for from North Bridgewater was fifty-two. In response to the above call, a legal meeting of the town was held at the new church vestry July 19, 1862, at which it was "voted to borrow five thousand two hundred dollars for a term of years; and to pay one hundred dollars each to any person that should volunteer into the service of the United States, under the late call of the President."

After remarks by several gentlemen present, the following resolutions were offered by D. C. Cowell, and adopted:

"Resolved, That earth has never seen a holier war than that now waged by the Government of the United States to put down rebellion; and that we should be derelict and criminal in the highest degree, if we failed to make every needful sacrifice, in order to transmit to our posterity the glorious heritage of popular government."

"Resolved, That we hail with satisfaction the recent legislation in Congress, as an evidence on the part of the government that treason and rebellion shall be promptly and effectually crushed."

"Resolved, That there shall be paid from the town treasury to each volunteer from this town, who shall enlist on or before

the 30th inst., until our quota is complete, the sum of one hundred dollars.

"Resolved, That while the citizens of this town will endeavor to do, and will do, their duty, and their whole duty, they have a right to expect that those in authority, whether in Congress, the cabinet, or the field, will pursue a vigorous policy, and make war in earnest, until the last rebel has laid down his arms, and acknowledge paramount allegiance to the United States.

"Resolved, That justice, which is the only sound policy and the best economy, demands that the government should call upon every loyal person without distinction of complexion or race, within the rebel States, to rally around the flag of the Union, and should give freedom and protection to all who obey the call, and that the neglect in the future so to do will be a stupendous blunder, unparalleled in the history of the world."

Immediately after the above meeting, the business of recruiting and filling the town's quota was brisk, resulting in the following persons enlisting for the term of three years, or during the war.

In the Thirty-third Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers for three years' service, Col. Albert C. Maggi commander, we find,—

Enlisted in July and August, 1862.

- Co. B, Capt. James Brown, Andrew Anderson, Alexander Turner.
 Co. H, Capt. Edward B. Blasland, Thomas Drohan, Charles O. Flannagan, Arthur McIntee, Peter Donahue, Patrick McEstee.
 Co. I, Capt. Elisha Doane, Caleb Athearn, Albert B. Dunbar, Matthew Grady, Gustavus Arfridson, Daniel Feoley, Oliver M. Holmberg, Joseph Beals, John Finnegan, John Maguire, Charles Strommet.
 Co. N, Capt. B. Frank Rogers, William O'Brien, John H. T. Sanford, John Mason, Harrison L. Higgins, Charles F. Swanstrom.

List of men in the Thirty-fifth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers for three years' service, Col. Edward A. Wild commander:

Enlisted in July and August, 1862.

- Co. A, Capt. Stephen H. Andrews, Thomas P. Barnfield, Albert G. Drake, Marcus E. Packard, Alden Cushing, Charles N. Packard, Edwin L. Snow, Dudley Wade, Henry C. Ames.
 Co. C, Capt. Tracy P. Cheever, Preston Holbrook, Davis B. Reynolds, William P. Roberts, Elmer W. Holmes, Heiman F. Stranger, John Kendall, James Ide, Horatio D. Snow, Edward F. Snow, George L. Robinson, Elisha A. Cushing, Henry A. Willis, William Deane.

List of men in Company K, Thirty-eighth Massachusetts Regiment of Volunteers, Col. Timothy Ingraham:

Capt. James H. Slade.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| George A. Jenks. | John Kendall. |
| Edmund A. Landors. | William A. W. Avorill. |
| Gibbon Sharp, Jr. | Thomas R. Broadhurst. |
| Samuel H. Sanford, Jr. | |

Thirty-ninth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. P. Stearns Davis:

- Co. A, Capt. George S. Nelson, Sylvanus R. Packard, George W. Cole, Samuel Dean.

Co. F, Capt. Joseph J. Cooper, Fernando C. Skinner.
Co. H, Capt. Charles N. Hunt, Francis J. Childs, Ephraim F. Howard.

List of men in Company A, Capt. James T. Lurvey, Fortieth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, Col. Burr Porter:

Nelson Cushman.	John L. Mason.
John D. Sanford.	Lucius S. Perkins.
A. G. Tinkham.	Albert W. Hayden.

The following men enlisted in the Ninth Massachusetts Light Battery in July and August, 1862, for three years' service, under the command of Capt. Achille De Vecchi:

David Brett.	Henry Packard.
Bartlett C. Edson.	Eleaser Cole.
Henry Fenn.	H. A. Packard.
Richard Holland.	Reuben L. Willis.
John H. Kelley.	Austin Packard.
Henry F. Nash.	

List of men in Tenth Massachusetts Battery, under the command of Capt. J. Henry Sleeper, for three years' service, mustered Sept. 9, 1862:

John P. Apthorp.	Charles N. Packard.
Franklin Ward.	

In the early part of the year 1862, permission was given to raise a company of heavy artillery for garrison duty at Fort Warren, Boston harbor. This company was raised by Stephen Cabot, of Boston.

For this service we find the name of

John Geary, must. March 6, 1862.

Again in August came a call for three hundred thousand more troops, as follows:

"Ordered, First, that a draft of three hundred thousand militia be immediately called into the service of the United States, to serve nine months, unless sooner discharged."

"Ordered, Second, that if any State shall not, by the 15th of August, furnish its quota of the additional three hundred thousand authorized by law, the deficiency of volunteers for that State shall be made up by a special draft from the militia."

"EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War."

The quota for Massachusetts, under this call, was nineteen thousand and eighty. In response to this call the people were, as in the previous calls, "wide awake." Early on Thursday morning, Aug. 21, 1862, a large handbill was circulated, with the following announcement: "*War meeting! Grand rally! Volunteering vs. drafting! Rally to your country's call!*" etc. The meeting which this bill called together was held on the afternoon of Thursday, the 21st, at two o'clock, in the new church vestry. Patriotic speeches were made by Hon. B. W. Harris, of East Bridgewater, J. C. Cluer, of Boston, and others of the town, the sentiment of the meeting being decidedly in favor of crushing the Rebellion.

This meeting closed at five o'clock P.M., to give way for a legal town-meeting to be held in the same place. At the close of this meeting, which had been adjourned to the Saturday following, after remarks by several persons present, the following resolutions were offered by David L. Cowell, which were adopted by the meeting:

"Resolved, That the citizens of North Bridgewater, in furnishing their quota of the three hundred thousand volunteers for three years, and the additional quota for nine months, have neither exhausted their means nor their patriotism, but that they are ready to respond to another call, and still another, if necessary, to put down treason and rebellion."

"Resolved, That the present rebellion is an insurrection of political slaveholders against republican institutions, and therefore the power of slavery should henceforth be turned to the use of freedom; that the slaves of rebels should be liberated, and as many of them as are willing armed; and, while we have unwavering confidence in the honesty and patriotism of the President, we earnestly implore him to have faith in the people, and go ahead."

"Resolved, That, without detracting from the merit of those who have gone before, the alacrity with which our young men come forward in response to the call for nine months' men eminently entitles them, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, to be called volunteers."

The number that had enlisted up to the close of the meeting was seventy, each of whom generously offered to relinquish fifty dollars of their bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars, as voted by the town to be paid to each volunteer.

From Aug. 25 to Dec. 9, 1862, the following persons enlisted in the nine months' service, as appears on the rolls of the various companies from North Bridgewater:

List of men in Company K, from North Bridgewater, in the Third Massachusetts Regiment of Volunteers, for nine months' service, under Col. Silas P. Richmond, from Sept. 23, 1862:

Samuel Bates, capt.	James H. Packard.
Augustus Davenport.	Shepard B. Wilbur.
N. M. Davenport, Jr.	Nathan F. Packard.
Luther M. Morse.	George Phelan.
Albert L. Marshall.	Henry L. Manly.
Isaac P. Osborne.	Elisha Reynolds.

The above regiment served in the commencement of the war as three months' volunteers from the old militia organization. After their term of service at Fortress Monroe had expired it returned to its old place in the militia of Massachusetts. When the call was made for a draft of nine months' men, the Third Regiment, Col. Silas P. Richmond, volunteered at once, and was sent to Camp Joe Hooker, at Lakeville, where it filled up its ranks to the full requirement. The above company embarked on board the steamers "Merrimac" and "Mississippi," at Boston,

Oct. 22, 1862, and sailed for Beaufort, N. C., the same evening.¹

List of men in Company E, Fourth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, Col. Henry Walker, for nine months' service, from Sept. 26, 1862:

Lewis Soule, capt.	Albert S. Peck.
Henry F. Dearborn.	Matthew T. Packard.

This regiment went into Camp Joe Hooker, at Lakeville; afterwards in service, under Gen. Banks, at New Orleans.

List of men in Company C, Forty-second Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, under Col. Isaac S. Burrill, for nine months' service, mustered in October, 1862:

Orville W. Leonard, capt.	Albert Thompson.
Frederick C. Blanchard.	Thomas M. Farrell.
Augustus Bowley.	Hiram A. Freeman.
Christopher Corcoran.	Volney H. Dunbar.
Swan P. Colberg.	Cornelius Duffy.
Josiah Edson.	Frank Langron.
Leroy S. Hamilton.	Hugh McIntire.
James Kenyon.	Robert Owens.
David Murphy.	George F. Parker.
William McGrane.	Michael Roardon.
Patrick McGrane.	Thomas Kelly.
Andrew P. Olson.	James Corcoran.
Willard F. Packard.	

This regiment was recruited at Camp Meigs, Readville, the nucleus of which was the Second Regiment, afterwards changed to the Forty-second. It was ordered to Gen. Banks' department, in the Gulf, and was on duty at New Orleans, Galveston, and Carrollton, La.

List of men in Company K, Forty-third Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, under Col. Charles L. Holbrook, mustered Sept. 16, 1862, for nine months' service:

J. Emory Rounds, capt.	Daniel B. Lovell.
Cyrus F. Copeland.	George H. Fullerton.
Aaron S. Harlow.	Sherman T. Merey.
John S. Perry.	Charles Tillson.
Martin V. B. Dunham.	

This regiment was recruited through the influence of the Second Battalion, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, First Brigade, First Division, otherwise known as the "Tiger Regiment;" was in camp at Readville; left camp, and embarked on board transport, Oct. 24, 1862, and sailed for Newberne, N. C., where it was in service in Gen. Foster's division.

In the Forty-fourth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, Col. Francis L. Lee, nine months' service:

Co. D, Capt. Henry D. Sullivan, Howard Davis.

This regiment, otherwise known as the "New Eng-

land Guard Regiment," encamped at Camp Meigs, Readville, embarked on board steamer "Merrimac," for Newberne, N. C., Oct. 22, 1863.

List of men in the Forty-fifth Regiment of Volunteers, for nine months' service, under Col. Charles R. Codman, Company G, Capt. Joseph Murdock:

George E. Allen.	Warren Shaw.
William S. Brett.	George Thacher.
Sydney Chandler.	Marcus H. Reynolds.
Andrew C. Gibbs.	Charles E. Tribou.
Augustus B. Loring.	William H. Vose.
Richard Field.	Charles A. Crocker.
Robert S. Maguire.	William E. Bryant.
Moses A. Packard.	Davis H. Packard.

This regiment was well known as the "Cadet Regiment," from the fact that many of the officers belong to that organization; embarked on board steamer for Newberne, N. C., Oct. 24, 1862, where it joined Gen. Foster's forces. They were engaged in the battles of Whitehall and Kinston.

In the Forty-eighth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, for nine months' service, Col. Eben F. Stone, Company K, Capt. J. S. Todd, we find,—

Charles B. Shaw, must. Dec. 9, 1862.

This regiment was in the Department of the Gulf.

This completes the lists of those who were from North Bridgewater in the nine months' service. The foregoing exhibits all the regular enlistments in the various companies in Massachusetts regiments. We next find the scattering enlistments as follows:

Men in the Rhode Island contingent, belonging in North Bridgewater, previous to January, 1863:

George B. Bunker, Albert Mathison, Thomas O. Merey, Patrick Casey, in the Third Regiment.
John W. Curtis, in the Fourth Regiment.

Ninth Rhode Island Battery:

Benjamin Packard.	Edmund Reynolds.
Franklin Reynolds.	Eben Luther.
John Pike.	William H. Wade.

List of men in the New York contingent, from North Bridgewater, previous to January, 1863:

Terrance Connell, Co. K, 4th Regt.
William Fitzgerald, Sickles' brigade.
Rufus E. Matthews, mounted rifles.
Philip McDonald, 99th Regt.
Hugh Riley, 99th Regt., Co. K.

The following men from North Bridgewater were in the naval service previous to 1863:

William W. Packard, enl. Feb. 10, 1861 (3 years), on "Kingfisher;" pro. to capt. steward.
Charles H. Packard, enl. Sept. 12, 1862 (1 year), on "Dacotah;" disch. Sept. 12, 1863.
Walter L. French, enl. Aug. 11, 1862 (1 year), on "Hunchback;" disch. Aug. 15, 1863.

¹ See Col. Richmond's "Report" for further items concerning their service.

George F. Packard, enl. Aug. 12, 1862 (1 year), on "Daylight;"
disch. June 6, 1863.
Samuel J. Wade, enl. Aug. 11, 1862 (1 year), on "Miami;"
disch. Sept. 6, 1863.
Lorenzo J. Dam, enl. Aug. 11, 1862 (1 year), on "Miami;"
disch. Sept. 6, 1863.
Elijah Smith, enl. Aug. 11, 1862 (1 year), on "Colorado;"
disch. September, 1863.
S. S. Churchill, enl. Aug. 12, 1862 (1 year), on "Housatonic;"
disch. Sept. 17, 1863.

**Names of persons drafted in North Bridgewater,
Sub-District No. 27, July, 1863:**

Rufus E. Howard.	Leonard C. Stetson.
Rufus Copeland.	Francis Brott.
Ellison Hawes.	Henry M. Jackson.
Charles H. Cary.	Charles H. Phillips.
Levi Leach.	Peres McFarland.
John D. Thayer.	Nathaniel B. Blackstone.
Michael McDowell.	John W. Hayward.
Josiah E. Packard.	Samuel A. Holbrook.
Henry Cross.	James McGuire.
Lorenzo D. Bates.	Sylvanus C. Stetson.

(The above persons paid a commutation fee of three
hundred dollars each.)

Simeon W. Edson.	George M. Nash.
George W. Andrews.	Lyman Allen.
William H. Searle.	Rodney M. Leach.
Luther H. Hollis.	

(The last named were sent to rendezvous.)

Warren A. Howard.	Simeon D. Carr.
John P. Bortman.	Lyman F. Gurney.
Joseph Bullard.	Francis L. Wilder.
George E. Startevant.	Pelham Jones.
Zina Hayward (2d).	Lyman E. Tribou.
Edwin Howard.	

(Each furnished substitutes.)

A proclamation was issued Oct. 17, 1863, calling for three hundred thousand more soldiers for three years or during the war, and "in all places where the quotas are not filled on or before Jan. 5, 1864, on that day a draft will be enforced." In the enlistments under this call, they were for one, two, or three years, and in any company that was not full, and hailing from the same State that the recruit resided in.

In the First Regiment of Heavy Artillery from Massachusetts, mustered in November and December, 1863, for three years, are the following:

David W. Graves.	Daniel B. Barnes.
Luther Shepardson.	John R. Hollis.
Frank K. Drake.	Charles K. Jernigan.

List of persons from North Bridgewater in the Second Heavy Artillery, mustered into three years' service in August, October, and December, 1863:

William E. Bryant.	John M. Wentworth.
William Kerrigan.	George T. Whitcomb.
Christopher Brannagan.	James Coffee.
William Murphy.	Joseph Hurley.
Jonathan W. Shaw.	Dexter D. Keith.
Philip Saxton.	Sumner A. Smith.

Veteran Reserve Corps:

Nehemiah C. Ivers, three years; must. Oct. 21, 1863.
Patrick Powers, one year; must. Nov. 11, 1863.
Morris Glancy, three years; must. Nov. 24, 1863.

Fifty-sixth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers:

Co. A, Capt. George A. Fletcher, Warren S. Gurney, must. for
three years, Dec. 26, 1863.
Co. G, Samuel T. Packard, must. Jan. 19, 1864.

Second Massachusetts Cavalry, three years' service:

Fisher Copeland, must. Dec. 29, 1863.
George H. Matthews, must. Jan. 1, 1864.
Patrick Donahue, must. Oct. 30, 1863.

March 14, 1864, an order was given to the various provost-marshals throughout the State, by order of President Lincoln, to draft two hundred thousand men as a reserve force, in addition to the five hundred thousand called for in February, 1864, to be used in the army, navy, and marine corps of the United States.

The different towns were allowed till April 15th to fill their quota under this call by volunteering.

Under this call the following persons were in service in the Veteran Reserve Corps of the United States:

Patrick Powers.	James Padden.
Daniel Dolaney.	Turner Torrey.
Simeon Dowling.	Daniel Donahue.
Caleb Badger.	Patrick Lynch.
Edward Creedan.	Edward P. Packard.
Thomas Hwy.	Cyrus L. Williams.
Elbridge L. Leach.	

First Brigade, First Division, Twentieth Corps, United States troops:

Orlando Dow.	William Kearney.
Alden B. Wins.	Otis H. Hamilton.
John L. Hibbard.	George H. Stearns.
A. M. Robinson.	Nathaniel McKinley.
George A. Stone.	

The following persons were obtained to fill up the town's quota under call of March 14, 1864:

Three Years' Recruits obtained at Washington.
James Wilson, May 2, 1864, 1st Regt., Reserve Corps.
James Reeks, May 2, 1864, 1st Regt., Reserve Corps.
Gerthref Wentzel, May 2, 1864, 1st Regt., Reserve Corps.
Charles Hammond, May 2, 1864, 1st Regt., Reserve Corps.
Henry A. Levick, May 2, 1864, 1st Regt., Reserve Corps.
Lyman A. Root, May 2, 1864, 1st Regt., Reserve Corps.
William Hunt, May 2, 1864, 1st Regt., Reserve Corps.
George J. Miller, May 2, 1864, 1st Regt., Reserve Corps.
George Jordan, May 3, 1864, 1st Regt., Reserve Corps.
James R. Brown, May 3, 1864, 1st Regt., Reserve Corps.
Michael F. Kelley, May 3, 1864, 1st Regt., Reserve Corps.
James D. Cole, May 3, 1864, 1st Regt., Reserve Corps.
Baptist Sawyer, May 3, 1864, 1st Regt., Reserve Corps.
Adolphus Richards, May 2, 1864, 1st Regt., Reserve Corps.
James S. Badger, April 30, 1864, 1st Battery.
Nathaniel Colman, May 1, 1864, 22d Regt., Co. II.

Robert Eckhart, May 1, 1864, 22d Regt., Co. H.
 Henry Hughes, May 1, 1864, 22d Regt., Co. H.
 Michael Ryan, May 1, 1864, 22d Regt., Co. H.
 Andrew J. Covell, May 3, 1864, 24th Regt., Co. B.
 Nicholas Paul, May 3, 1864, 24th Regt., Co. B.
 Michael Stanton, May 3, 1864, 24th Regt., Co. B.
 Christian Alison, May 3, 1864, 24th Regt., Co. B.
 John F. Cunningham, May 3, 1864, 2d Batt., 101st Co.
 David Martin, May 3, 1864, 2d Batt., 101st Co.
 Michael Fony, May 3, 1864, 2d Batt., 123d Co.
 Charles Gall, May 3, 1864, 2d Batt., 123d Co.
 Charles R. Goodwin, May 3, 1864, 2d Batt., 123d Co.
 James Miller, May 3, 1864, 2d Batt., 123d Co.
 David P. Shaw, May 3, 1864, 2d Batt., 123d Co.
 Theodore Shultz, May 3, 1864, 2d Batt., 123d Co.
 John Lyons, May 3, 1864, 2d Batt., 39th Co., V. R. S.
 Thomas Hillman, May 3, 1864, 1st Batt., 205th Co., V. R. S.
 John Darling, May 3, 1864, 1st Batt., 205th Co., V. R. S.
 Albert Marquin, May 3, 1864, 1st Batt., 205th Co., V. R. S.
 James H. Grow, May 3, 1864, 1st Batt., 205th Co., V. R. S.
 Lewis Artemas, May 3, 1864, 1st Batt., 205th Co., V. R. S.
 David White, May 3, 1864, 1st Batt., 205th Co., V. R. S.
 Nathaniel Brown, May 6, 1864.
 Jacob Greely.

One Hundred Days' Men.—Again in July, 1864, the enemy having marched to within a few miles of the capital, and the Governors of several States feeling desirous to aid in the defense of the same, at their earnest solicitation, they were permitted to call for troops to serve for one hundred days. An order was issued by Gen. William Schouler, from the headquarters at Boston, July 8, 1864, calling for four thousand men to do garrison duty in the forts in and around Washington, to be raised immediately. In response to the above call, forty-two companies were in camp at Readville in less than ten days after the order was issued. Again did North Bridgewater come up nobly to the work of filling up the ranks. A company of a hundred and one, rank and file, was recruited, and left the town under the command of Capt. Uriah Macoy, July 13, 1864. The company left town in the morning train of cars for Readville. A large concourse of the friends of the company assembled at the depot to witness their departure, and to bestow their parting good wishes.

The following is a list of the company, which was mustered in July 14, 1864, and mustered out Nov. 30, 1864:

Uriah Macoy, appt. capt. July 11th; pro. maj. July 30th.
 Charles L. Sprout, pro. 1st lieut. July 11th; pro. capt. July 30th.
 Thomas P. Barnfield, pro. 2d lieut. July 11th; pro. 1st lieut. July 30th.
 Beriah T. Hillman, pro. 2d lieut. July 30th.
 D. Perkins Reynolds, pro. 1st sergt. July 31st.
 John Ryan, pro. 2d sergt. July 31st.
 Daniel L. Weymouth, pro. 3d sergt. July 31st.
 Peter Dalton, pro. 5th sergt. July 31st.
 Huron Wade, pro. 3d corp. July 31st.

Emery Z. Stevens, pro. 5th corp. July 31st.
 Alfred W. Jones, pro. 6th corp. July 31st.
 Amos S. Perkins, pro. 7th corp. July 31st.
 Seth L. French, pro. 8th corp. July 31st.

F. D. Millet, mus. Lewis D. Stinchfield.
 George F. Hayward, mus. George B. Smith.
 Ethan Allen. John H. Cole.
 Elijah Bates. George Churchill.
 Willard Bryant. Charles R. Curtis.
 Ezekiel R. Bartlett. Benjamin B. Curtis.
 Charles R. Beals. James Dwyer.
 George W. Barnfield. Willard Howard.
 James E. Ball. Andrew Johnson.
 George W. Barnard. Flavel B. Keith.
 Herbert C. Blood.¹ Thomas Kenney.
 Frederick N. Bigelow. Justin V. Keith.
 Nathan B. Blood. Avery F. Keith.
 John A. Bolcher. Edward Laney.
 James Corcoran. Daniel Lawson.
 Benjamin F. Lewis. Barsillai Field.
 Benjamin E. Mitchell. Seth L. French.
 Frederick Mitchell. Leonard Faunce.
 Timothy McCarty. Varanus Filoon.
 Austin S. Macoy. Michael Fitzgerald.
 Albert W. Mowry. Thomas Fitzpatrick.
 William McGonnigle. William H. Foster.
 Augustus Melburg. Henry Gardner.
 Joshua Morse. Charles E. Graves.
 Timothy Mullens. Spencer B. Glass.
 Anthony Phillips. Charles W. Gardner.
 Harrison Phillips. George A. Haven.
 Charles D. Packard. Robert Henderson.
 John W. Porter. William Stevens, clerk.
 Renel W. Dunbar. James Sullivan.
 Frederick M. Hathaway. Alexander Thrasher.
 Samuel W. Holbrook. Charles H. Thompson.
 Seth M. Hall. David L. Tinkham.
 Bala B. Hayward. Asa W. Tinkham.
 Frederick Hanson. John Towle.
 Roland Harris. Herbert M. Thompson.
 Edwin Holmes. Albert E. Windship.
 David Perkins. Edward M. Willis.
 Cyrus Reed. Dexter E. Wilbur.
 Gardner W. Reynolds. Samuel J. Wade.
 Howard W. Reynolds. John Westgate.
 Josiah E. Reynolds. George H. French.
 Henry A. Soule.

This company was located at Indianapolis, Ind., and, although not actively engaged in any battle, did valuable service in doing guard duty, and received the thanks of the commanding general.

The following persons enlisted in the service in August and September, 1864, for one year, mostly in heavy artillery companies:

Charles W. Bacon.	Jacob Peacock.
Joshua R. Bartlett.	John Keegan.
John Gartland.	Charles H. Crosby.
Thomas Moran.	Volney H. Dunbar.
Galen E. Pratt.	Lucas W. Aiden.
Patrick Diamond.	Stephen Davis.
Ira O. Severance.	George W. Stephens.
John Fury.	James Hoyt.

¹ Died October 25th, at Indianapolis, Ind.

John Diamond.
William Emerson.
Otis Cobb.
Thomas Shean.
James Herrod.
John Donohue (2d).
Franklin M. Sturtevant.
James Farrell.

List of men in Company B, Capt. Robert Crossman (2d), Fifty-eighth Massachusetts Regiment, under command of Col. John C. Whiton, for three years' service:

William A. Start, chaplain.
Joseph Skinner.

Company D, Capt. Charles E. Churchill :

Charles D. Hunt.
Osman J. Perkins.
Charles W. Reynolds.
Joseph G. Warren.
Daniel Y. Soper.
Daniel W. Willis.
Joseph L. Bunker.

Company F, Capt. Charles D. Copeland :

George E. Holmes.
George H. Thompson.
William Mackay.
Albert G. Thompson.
Levi B. Holbrook.
Nehemiah Thompson.
Jerrie C. Vaughn.

Company G, Capt. Samuel B. Hinckley :

Anthony P. Faunce.

Company H, Capt. William H. Harley :

James A. Smith.
Dennis Higgins.

Company I, Capt. Nathan S. Oakman :

Elijah Gay.
George B. Stevens.

Company K, Capt. Albion M. Dudley :

William S. Brett.
John S. Perry.

Fifty-ninth Massachusetts Regiment, Capt. James Gibson :

Harrison A. Hunt.
John E. Hunt.

United States Signal Corps :

James M. Kimball.
Edwin T. Cowell.

Second Massachusetts Light Artillery, Capt. William Moreland, for one year's service :

Henry J. White.
Ziba H. Bryant.

Fourth Massachusetts Light Battery, Capt. George G. Trull, three years' service :

William Geary.

Wilson Morse.
Daniel D. Sanford.
Edward W. Spencor.
George E. Pock.
St. Clair McLeod.
Marcus W. Wheeler.
Alexander D. Washburn.
James H. Keenan.

Fifth Massachusetts Light Battery, Capt. Charles A. Phillips, one year's service :

James Sheerin.
Francis M. Baxter.

Seventh Massachusetts Light Battery, Capt. Newman W. Storer, three years' service :

Patrick McCullough.

Tenth Massachusetts Light Battery, Capt. J. Webb Adams, one year's service :

Cornelius McAuliffe.

Eleventh Massachusetts Light Battery, Capt. Edward J. Jones, three years' service :

Josiah H. Foye.

Sixteenth Massachusetts Light Battery, Capt. Henry D. Scott, three years' service :

Rufus C. Bean.

Fourth United States Artillery, Co. L :

Nathaniel J. Huntress.
Willis F. H. Fisher.

Fortieth United States Regiment Colored Troops, three years' service :

George Bussey.

Third Massachusetts Cavalry, three years' service :

Thomas P. Williams.

Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, Capt. Joseph W. Morton, three years' service :

Charles M. Hathaway.
Philip Rochester.
Edward E. Holden.

For one year's service in same regiment :

Lawrence Hogan.
Allen F. Williams.
Philip H. King.
James Donahue.
John Farrell, Jr.
Cornelius Birmingham.

In the call of July, 1864, for five hundred thousand troops a draft was to be made in all districts that were not filled within sixty days. To avoid a draft and the liability of serving, the following persons furnished substitutes:

James Davis, Aug. 29, 1864, three years, for George R. Bryant.
John Brown, Sept. 3, 1864, three years, for Charles H. Curtis.
James Collins, Sept. 5, 1864, three years, for Horatio B. Thayer.
Emill Thompson, Sept. 1, 1864, three years, for William A. Osborn.

John H. Stevens, Sept. 1, 1864, three years, for Elmer L. Keith.

Peter Keenan, Aug. 15, 1864, three years, for Charles P. Keith.

John Dobbins, Aug. 25, 1864, four years, for Charles H. Cole.

John James, Aug. 14, 1864, three years, for Nelson J. Foss.

John Roach, Sept. 1, 1864, three years, for Francis A. Thayer.

Ambrose Dube, Sept. 2, 1864, three years, for George R. Thompson.

John Fitz Gibbons, Sept. 7, 1864, three years, for Luther Studley.

Alfred Grey, Sept. 9, 1864, three years, for Henry L. Bryant.

John Allen, Aug. 29, 1864, three years, for Charles R. Ford.

Martin Hawkins, Aug. 27, 1864, three years, for George Sawyer.

Charles Auringer, Aug. 24, 1864, three years, for Simeon F. Packard.
 John Nelligan, Aug. 24, 1864, four years, for Barnabas H. Gray.
 John Dyer, Aug. 30, 1864, four years, for Augustus T. Jones.
 Jeremiah Maloney, Aug. 23, 1864, three years, for Sylvanus Keith.
 Charles Feiman, Sept. 14, 1864, three years, for Henry E. Lincoln.
 Michael Martin, Sept. 14, 1864, three years, for Arza B. Keith.
 Jonathan J. Thompson, Sept. 15, 1864, three years, for Charles Howard, Jr.
 John Pointon, Sept. 17, 1864, three years, for Jonas Reynolds.
 Edwin R. Sice, Sept. 21, 1864, three years, for Eben G. Rhodes.
 Benngah C. Boston, Sept. 18, 1864, three years, for L. Bradford Howard.
 Charles Werner, Sept. 22, 1864, three years, for Elbridge W. Morse.
 James Edwin, Sept. 19, 1864, three years, for Mitchell Willis.
 Thomas McManus, Aug. 1, 1864, one year, for Jonas R. Perkins.
 James Brown, Oct. 10, 1864, three years, for Cyrenus W. Blanchard.
 Atone Robero, Oct. 25, 1864, three years, for Eliphalet L. Thayer.

Navy Recruits.

Alvan Howe, Sept. 6, 1864, one year.
 Stillman Billings, Sept. 7, 1864, one year.
 William C. N. Sanford, acting master's mate.

List of casualties, promotions, changes, deaths, etc., in the foregoing companies:

David W. Graves, 1st Heavy Art.; wounded in the foot at the battle of Spottsylvania May 19, 1864.
 George W. Pope, enl. Oct. 28, 1861, in Co. G, 29th Mass. Regt. for three years' service; pro. to 2d lieut. Dec. 6, 1862; 1st lieut. July 29, 1864; died Aug. 5, 1864, at the Seminary Hospital, Georgetown, D. C., from the effects of a wound received in one of the battles before Petersburg, Va., June 15, 1864.
 John B. Cobb, Co. A, 7th Mass. Regt.; died of yellow fever at Mansfield, N. C., Oct. 20, 1864. At the time of his death he was q.m.-sergt. of Co. B, 2d Mass. Heavy Art.
 Preston Holbrook, Co. C, 35th Mass. Regt.; taken prisoner in the battle at Poplar Spring Church, carried to Libby Prison, and there remained one night; from thence to Salisbury, N. C., where he remained five months; released from prison in March, 1865.
 George E. Holmes, Co. F, 58th Mass. Regt.; was taken prisoner while on picket-duty near Petersburg, Va., June 7, 1864; was carried to Andersonville Prison; released in March, 1865; he died at Camp Parole Hospital, Annapolis, Md., May 28, 1865.
 John E. Hunt, Co. B, 59th Mass. Regt., musician.
 Harrison A. Hunt; taken prisoner at Petersburg; died Nov. 22, 1864, at Danville, Va.
 Alfred H. Tilden, Co. G, 7th Mass. Regt.; wounded in one of the battles in the Shenandoah Valley, 3d and 4th of June, 1864.
 Samuel T. Packard, Co. G, 56th Mass. Regt.; severely wounded in the face; died at his residence Oct. 10, 1864.
 Sylvanna C. Packard, Co. A, 39th Mass. Regt.; taken prisoner in one of the battles on the Weldon Railroad; released in March, 1865.
 Charles T. Packard, enl. in Co. F, 12th Mass. Regt.; pro. to 2d lieut. June 20, 1861; capt. Aug. 20, 1862; he was wounded

in the severe battle of Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862, losing one eye.
 Frank E. Drake, Co. I, 1st Mass. Heavy Art.; taken prisoner, and died at Andersonville, Ga., Nov. 18, 1864.
 Daniel W. Willis, Co. D, 58th Mass. Regt.; killed in battle.
 John R. Mills, Co. D, 58th Mass. Regt.; killed in battle.
 Simeon W. Edson, 22d Mass. Regt.; lost a leg in the battle of Spottsylvania May 10, 1864.
 Daniel W. Edson, 22d Mass. Regt.; lost a leg in the battle of Spottsylvania May 10, 1864.
 Walter D. Allen, 3d Mass. Cav.; died at the Philadelphia Hospital Oct. 29, 1864, from the effect of wounds received in Sheridan's army in the Shenandoah Valley.
 Richard F. Johnson, Battery C, 3d R. I. Heavy Art.; wounded July 18, 1862, at Morris Island, S. C.
 John D. Sanford, Co. K, 40th Mass. Regt.; died a prisoner at Andersonville, Ga., July 16, 1864.
 Heman F. Stenger, Co. C, 35th Mass. Regt.; wounded at the battle of Antietam.
 Alonso S. Hamilton, Co. F, 7th Mass. Regt., also of Co. C, 33d Mo. Regt.; wounded at the battle of Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1863.
 George M. Nash was drafted and sent to join the 32d Mass. Regt.; was severely wounded at Spottsylvania, and died in an ambulance on the way to Fredericksburg, Va.
 Jerrie C. Vaughn, enl. March 12, 1864, in Co. F, 58th Mass. Regt.; pro. to 2d lieut. March 25, 1864; wounded near one of his eyes, a bullet lodging behind one of them; he was formerly maj. of the 67th N. Y. Regt.
 Horace Baker, lost an arm in one of the battles of May 12, 1864.
 John A. Holmes, 29th Mass. Regt.; severely wounded in both knees.
 John B. Parker, Co. F, 58th Mass. Regt.; wounded in the leg in battle June 3, 1864.
 Andrew C. Gibbs, wounded in leg June 1, 1864.
 Daniel C. Bird, stunned by a shell in the head May 12, 1864.
 Frederic C. Blanchard, Co. C, 42d Mass. Regt.; appointed one of the Louisiana engineers; also ordered on the staff of Gen. Couch as chief engineer of the Department of the Susquehanna.
 Henry L. Thompson, Co. I, 58th Mass. Regt.; taken prisoner near Petersburg July 30, 1864; sent to prison at Danville, where he remained one month; paroled, and arrived at Annapolis, Md., Sept. 3, 1864.
 Samuel F. Howard, Co. G, 7th Mass. Regt.; was shot in the foot in the battle of Fredericksburg during an assault on St. Mary's Hill.
 Charles W. Reynolds, enl. April 2, 1864, in Co. D, 58th Mass. Regt.; fell in the battle of Petersburg a day or two before the final surrender.
 John W. Burns, bugler in Co. H, 12th Mass. Regt.; taken prisoner Oct. 11, 1863, and sent to Libby Prison, Richmond, Va., where he died Feb. 24, 1864.
 Caleb T. Athearn, Co. F, 33d Mass. Regt.; wounded in the leg.
 Dr. Charles H. Mason, surg. on board the gunboat "Virginia," died at a station near New Orleans of yellow fever Thursday, Oct. 13, 1864; was medical examiner of recruits at New Orleans.
 George W. Packard, 11th Mass. Battery; wounded by a bullet in the neck.
 William Mackey, Albert Fisher, D. Y. Fisher, B. C. Allen, of North Bridgewater, were removed from prison at Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 15, 1864.
 Daniel P. Sherman, Co. B, 1st Mass. Cav.; killed at the battle of Aldie June 17, 1863.
 Enos W. Thayer, enl. in the volunteer service Sept. 10, 1861;

com. as capt. of Co. C, 26th Regt. Mass. Vols., Sept. 25, 1861; he sailed with the regiment from Boston, Nov. 21, 1861, on the steamer "Constitution," and arrived at Ship Island December 3d, where they remained till May 30, 1862; was in the attack on Sabine Pass; also in the battle of Winchester, where he fell, wounded in a charge upon the rebels September 19th; he was a prisoner within the rebel lines five hours, when the Union cavalry made a charge and rescued him. He died October 10th, at Winchester hospital; his remains were buried at Mansfield, Mass., with military honors Nov. 11, 1864. He was much respected as an officer by his superiors, and was a brave, noble, and generous man.	Ferdinand Robinson, enl. Aug. 26, 1861; killed at the battle of Bull Run.
Albert M. Smith, son of Albert Smith, of Charlestown, Mass., formerly of North Bridgewater, was a member of Co. C, 42d Mass. Regt.; was in the "Banks Expedition" at New Orleans, La., 1862-63. At the expiration of that service re-enlisted, and was engaged in the battle of Cold Harbor, since clerk in the hospital department.	Joseph Beals, enl. July 30, 1862; died July 30, 1863, of wounds received at Gettysburg.
Joseph Scott Packard, Jr., formerly of North Bridgewater, was color-bearer in the 2d Mass. Regt.; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa.	Edward F. Drohan, Co. C, 29th Mass. Regt.; enl. May 22, 1861; died Jan. 12, 1862.
Acting Master Frederic Crocker, pro. to lieut. for bravery at Sabine Pass; afterwards commanded an expedition that captured one thousand prisoners, with their arms and ammunition; he was attached to the gunboat "Kensington," on the Florida coast, under the command of Commodore Farragut; his promotion is said to have been richly deserved.	Charles F. Swanstrom, 33d Mass. Regt., died Dec. 23, 1862.
Lucius F. Kingman, son of Davis Kingman, formerly of North Bridgewater, lately of Northboro', Mass., was killed in battle, 1863.	Henry Fenn, 9th Mass. Batt.; killed in the battle of Gettysburg.
George H. Thompson, Co. F, 58th Mass. Regt., taken prisoner June 7, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga.	Andrew P. Olsen, enlisted in Co. C, 42d Mass. Regt.; died at the Massachusetts Hospital, New York City.
Sumner A. Smith, Co. H, 2d Mass. Heavy Artillery, died on the Mississippi River.	Orrin D. Holmes, son of Nathan Holmes, of North Bridgewater, enl. from Plymouth; fell in the battle before Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1864.
Edwin E. Faunce was in the 75th Illinois Regt.	We have now brought the chapter of the great Rebellion of 1861 down to the close of enlistment of troops in September, 1864. From this time to the close of the war there was one continuous line of successful victories over the Confederates.
Ambrose Henry Hayward was in Co. D, 28th Penna. Regt. of Veterans; he enlisted May 24, 1860, and died in the hospital at Chattanooga, Tenn., June 15, 1864, from the effects of wounds received at the battle of Pine Knob, Ga. He was a noble, true-hearted soldier. At the time of his being wounded he was in command of his company, and had been in several engagements. He was endeared to all his companions by his courteous and manly deportment.	The year 1865 opened with bright prospects before us, by the capture of Fort Fisher, January 15th; of Columbia, S. C., February 17th; Charleston, S. C., February 18th; Wilmington, N. C., February 21st; of Richmond, April 3d; flight of the Confederate officers of State from Richmond, April 4th; surrender of Lee's army April 9th; surrender of Johnston's army, April 26th; capture of Jeff. Davis, May 10th.
Charles N. Packard, corp., was in the 35th Mass. Regt. Mr. Packard was one of the one thousand that were inspected by the regimental, brigade, and division commanders, and pronounced in every respect the most efficient soldier. He has participated in no less than fifteen battles; was at the siege of Vicksburg, and marched through Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi, with great credit to himself, and much respected by his comrades.	But that which gave the greatest joy to the Union people was the surrender of Lee. Then we began to see through the clouds that had been so long over us, and in the middle of May, 1865, the greatest armed rebellion of the world was at an end, so far as fighting was concerned, and the nation now appears to be as prosperous as ever. Business is good, mechanics have returned to their occupations, the farmers to their long-neglected fields, and everything wears the appearance of a peaceful and prosperous hereafter. We are, as a people, stronger than before the war. We have stood up against everything that any people has ever been called to bear, and now the "star-spangled banner in triumph still waves over the land of the free and the home of the brave."
Austin Packard, enl. July, 1862, in the 9th Mass. Batt.; wounded in the arm at the battle of Gettysburg; he was conveyed to Philadelphia in the cars, where his arm was amputated. A prostrating fever was caused by the operation, in consequence of which he died Sept. 21, 1864. Funeral honors were paid to his remains at the grave by a detachment under Capt. A. K. Harron.	C H A P T E R X I.
George W. Cole, William Mackey, Fernando Skinner, and Ellis Howard, were released from rebel prisons in March, 1865. Samuel Kimball, enl. in Co. E, 18th Mass. Regt., Aug. 26, 1861, and was killed at the battle of Bull Run Aug. 30, 1862.	Militia History—First Militia Company—Officers—Military Division of the Parish—North and South Companies—Plymouth County Brigade—First Cavalry Company, 1787—North Bridgewater Dragoon Company, 1853—Militia Districts—Active and Reserve Companies—District Number Sixty—District Number Sixty-one—Cunningham Rifles.
William Flanagan, enl. June 26, 1861; killed at the battle of Bull Run Aug. 30, 1861.	THE first military company formed in the ancient town of Bridgewater was formed Oct. 2, 1689.
	Thomas Hayward was chosen first captain, John Hayward lieutenant, and Samuel Packard ensign.

At that time the militia of the counties of Barnstable, Plymouth, and Bristol constituted one regiment, and Josiah Winslow, of Marshfield, was the colonel.

In 1762 the population of the town had become numerous enough to increase the number of companies to six. The one in the North Parish of Bridgewater (now Brockton) was called the Sixth Company. Daniel Howard was first captain in the parish, Robert Howard lieutenant, and Abiel Packard ensign. These were succeeded by Robert Howard, promoted to captain, Abiel Packard, promoted to lieutenant, and Henry Kingman ensign. Afterwards Lieut. Abiel Packard was promoted to captain, and Ensign Henry Kingman promoted to lieutenant, and Constant Southworth ensign.

These continued in office till about 1765, at which time the Sixth Company in the town was divided into two distinct and separate companies, known as the North and South. The line of division was across the parish from east to west, near the Centre Village. The officers of the North Company were Barnabas Howard captain, John Howard lieutenant, and Abiel Packard ensign. The officers of the South Company were Isaac Packard captain, Josiah Packard lieutenant, and Issachar Snell ensign. These officers held their commissions till the Revolutionary war.

In 1773 the military companies of ancient Bridgewater had been increased to nine, and these, with two companies from Abington, constituted the Third Regiment, of which Josiah Edson was colonel. This regiment was honored with a review by Governor Hutchinson on the 13th of October of that year. Josiah Hayden was appointed colonel of this regiment, July 1, 1781; Daniel Cary, major, Sept. 6, 1792.

In 1810 the Plymouth County brigade was placed under the command of Col. Sylvanus Lazell, promoted to brigadier-general. The brigade then consisted of four regiments of infantry, a battalion of cavalry, and a battalion of artillery. Among the field and staff officers of the Third Regiment were:

Caleb Howard, lieut.-col., appointed April 19, 1817.
Nathan Jones, lieut.-col., appointed Oct. 3, 1820.
Martin Cary, lieut.-col., appointed Oct. 1, 1832.
Benjamin Keith, lieut.-col., appointed Nov. 17, 1838.
Edward Southworth, maj., appointed Aug. 22, 1815.
Martin Cary, maj., appointed Sept. 22, 1831.

This regiment disbanded April 24, 1840.

April 7, 1787, a cavalry company was organized in the town, and Isaac Lazell was appointed first captain. The following are the names of commanders from the North Parish:

Gideon Howard, capt., appointed May 26, 1803.
Noah Chisman, capt., appointed Sept. 28, 1811.

Jeremiah Beals, Jr., capt., appointed Sept. 9, 1819.
Nathan Hayward, capt., appointed Sept. 20, 1823.

This company was disbanded April 10, 1828.

In June, 1853, a charter was granted to Nahum Reynolds and fifty others, to form a cavalry company, which was organized June 27, 1853, under the name of "North Bridgewater Dragoon Company." The first meeting for the choice of officers was held in Tyler Cobb's Hall, Gen. Eliab Ward presiding over the meeting, at which time the following officers were chosen:

Nahum Reynolds, capt.	H. A. Raymond, 3d lieut.
Robert A. Stoddard, 1st lieut.	Jonas R. Perkins, 4th lieut.
J. Freeman Ellis, 2d lieut.	

Sergeants.

Freeman Bicknell, 1st.	E. C. Mayhew, 4th.
Charles T. Packard, 2d.	James H. Case, 5th.
Samuel S. Brott, 3d.	

Corporals.

Lucius Richmond.	Welcome White.
George N. Holmes.	Daniel Hayward.

Musicians.

J. H. Smith.	Henry Kitman.
Samuel Parsons.	William Upton.

Privates.

Cyrus B. Kingman.	Shubael P. Mears.
Ephraim Noyes.	Edward B. Packard.
James E. Lyon.	Horatio G. Macomber.
Peter Dalton.	George W. Leach.
E. A. Packard.	Charles Woodward.
George L. Howard.	Fredric Perkins.
Richard M. Fullerton.	Julius Thompson.
Willard Packard.	Bela T. Brown.
Oliver Jackson.	Charles J. F. Packard.
David F. Tribou.	Rufus S. Noyes.
E. M. Dunbar.	Leander Waterman.
James C. Snell.	Charles E. Smith.
Manly Packard.	Isaac Kingman.
F. P. Hartwell.	William Poole.
Mitchell Willis.	H. T. Sanford.
Hornor Bryant.	Harrison Packard.
James S. Sherman.	

List of military officers with the dates of their commission:

Colonels.

Simeon Cary, 1758.	| Nahum Reynolds.
Josiah Hayden.	

Lieutenant-Colonels.

Caleb Howard, May 21, 1810.	| Nathan Jones, Oct. 3, 1829.
Edward Southward, April 20,	Martin Cary, Oct. 1, 1832.
1817.	

Majors.

John Porter, May 30, 1777.	Moses Noyes, July 22, 1824.
Josiah Hayden.	Nathan Jones, Sept. 15, 1828.
Daniel Cary, Sept. 6, 1792.	Martin Cary, Sept. 22, 1831.
Caleb Howard, June 15, 1802.	Nahum Reynolds, Aug. 28, 1837.
Edward Southworth, Aug. 22, 1815.	Uriah Maony, July 30, 1864.
Nathan Hayward, March 23, 1824.	

<i>Captains.</i>	
Daniel Howard.	Moses Noyes, March 19, 1822.
Robert Howard.	David Ames, May 7, 1822.
Abiel Packard.	Ziba Keith, Sept. 5, 1822.
Barnabas Howard.	Nathan Hayward, Sept. 20, 1823.
Isaac Packard.	Jabez Kingman, May 4, 1824.
Jeremiah Beals.	John Battles, July 15, 1825.
John Porter, Dec. 9, 1774.	Nathan Jones, May 30, 1827.
Simon Cary, Dec. 9, 1774.	John W. Kingman, July 4, 1828.
Nathan Packard, July 25, 1778.	Ornan Cole, Oct. 7, 1828.
Lemuel Dunbar, July 25, 1778.	Alvah Noyes, Aug. 10, 1829.
Joseph Cole, July 25, 1778.	Augustus Jones, Aug. 10, 1831.
David Packard, July 23, 1780.	Martin Cary, Aug. 10, 1831.
Lem'l Packard, Mar. 10, 1785.	Charles Gurney, Dec. 3, 1831.
Anthony Dike, July 16, 1792.	Thos. Hathaway, Oct. 27, 1832.
Parmenias Packard, March 28, 1795.	Cary Howard, Nov. 1, 1834.
Leavitt Thayer, May 2, 1796.	Nahum Reynolds, May 3, 1836.
Robert Packard, May 29, 1796.	Nahum Reynolds, June 27, 1853.
Abel Kingman, May 5, 1799.	Robert A. Stoddard, Sept. 28, 1853.
Howard Cary, May 14, 1799.	J. Freeman Ellis, April 25, 1854.
Zachariah Gurney (3d), May 25, 1802.	H. A. Raymond, May 8, 1856.
Gideon Howard, May 25, 1803.	J. R. Perkins, July 11, 1857.
Oliver Jackson, June 17, 1804.	Lucius Richinond, Aug. 27, 1860.
Jonathan Snow, May 6, 1806.	Alex. Hichborn, June 28, 1861.
Thos. Thompson, May 6, 1806.	Charles T. Packard, Aug. 20, 1862.
Aza Jones, Sept. 16, 1809.	J. S. Stoddard, July 23, 1862.
Noah Chessman, Sept. 23, 1811.	Alpheus K. Harmon, May 10, 1862.
Nehemiah Lincoln (2d), May 25, 1814.	Uriah Macoy, July 11, 1864.
Adin Packard, May 31, 1815.	Chas. L. Sproul, July 30, 1864.
Silas Dunbar, May 26, 1816.	
Adin Packard, Jr., April 12, 1817.	
Abiel Packard, Nov. 27, 1819.	
Luke Packard, July 4, 1820.	

Miscellaneous Officers.

Elisha Tillson, surgeon's mate, Sept. 30, 1794.
 Daniel Hartwell, adjutant, Sept. 6, 1792.
 Caleb Howard, adjutant, Aug. 27, 1795.
 Issachar Snell, surgeon's mate, Dec. 13, 1800.
 Rev. Daniel Huntington, chaplain, May 6, 1816.
 John Tilden, Jr., adjutant, Jan. 1, 1827.
 Rev. Edward L. Clark, chaplain, June 26, 1861.
 Rev. Israel Washburn, chaplain, Sept. 1, 1862.
 Rev. W. A. Start, chaplain, April 18, 1864.

In consequence of the various calls upon the commonwealth for troops for the United States service, during the Rebellion of 1861, the volunteer militia of Massachusetts, as it existed previous to the beginning of the war, was nearly broken up, by the enlistment of its members individually, and as companies and regiments, for three months', nine months', one years', three years', and one hundred days' service; and the law establishing the volunteer militia being no longer in conformity with the system of organization prescribed by the laws of the United States, it was found impossible to recruit this militia as the law then stood. To remedy this evil, the Legislature of Massachusetts passed a law in 1864 for the reorgani-

zation of the entire militia of the commonwealth. This act was approved May 14, 1864, and all laws in existence previous to that date for the regulation of the militia were repealed. The new law provided for a new enrollment, to be made by the several assessors of the towns throughout the State, of all persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, the same to be returned to the adjutant-general.

The commander-in-chief then proceeded to divide the commonwealth into military districts of companies. Under this arrangement there were two hundred and forty-nine districts established. North Bridgewater (now Brockton) and West Bridgewater constituted two districts, and was divided as follows:

District Number Sixty includes the whole of North Bridgewater except the school districts four, five, six, and seven, otherwise known as Marshall, Aines, Campello, and Copeland Districts.

District Number Sixty-one comprised the southerly school districts, numbered four, five, six, and seven, in Brockton, and the whole of West Bridgewater.

An order was next issued to some justice of the peace within the district, to call a meeting for the election of captains of the several companies. After the election of the captain, it became his duty to enroll all persons liable to enrollment within their respective limits. "And all persons under the age of twenty-four years, liable to do military duty, shall be enrolled in one roll, and constitute the 'active militia.' And all such persons as shall be above the age of twenty-four years, together with all persons that shall be exempt from duty, excepting in cases of riot, invasion, insurrection, war, etc., shall be enrolled in another roll, and constitute the 'reserve militia.' "

The active militia was to have been formed into regiments, brigades, and divisions by the commander-in-chief, and organized in conformity with the laws of the United States, subject to such changes as the commander-in-chief might make from time to time.

The reserve militia was to have been organized into companies, regiments, brigades, and divisions, and attached to such brigades in the active militia as the commander-in-chief should deem expedient, when ordered out for actual service.

Orders were received by George W. Bryant, Esq., to notify a meeting to be held Jan. 30, 1865, for the choice of a captain for District Sixty. The meeting was held at the armory on Chapel Street, at one o'clock P.M., when Samuel F. Howard was elected captain, who was commissioned Jan. 30, 1865. A meeting was subsequently held for the choice of lieutenants April 1, 1865, when George Southworth was elected first lieutenant, and Bradford Wild second

lieutenant, both of whom were commissioned April 1, 1865.

The choice of captains for District Sixty-one was made at a meeting held at West Bridgewater, on Friday, Jan. 27, 1865, at which Austin Packard, Esq., was called to preside. Mr. Thomas P. Ripley was elected captain, and received a commission dated Jan. 27, 1865.

At a meeting of the company soon after, in April, Nathaniel M. Davenport, Jr., was elected first lieutenant, and Ziba C. Keith, second lieutenant, both of Campello.

Agreeably to instructions from headquarters an enrollment was made by the captains of the above-named districts, and placed in the adjutant-general's office, in which we find the number of persons enrolled in District Number Sixty, Capt. Samuel F. Howard, for active service was one hundred and thirty men; reserve militia, five hundred and nineteen men. The number of persons in District Number Sixty-one, Capt. Thomas P. Ripley, for active service, was seventy-eight men; reserve militia, three hundred and nine men.

We have given the foregoing account of the militia organization up to May, 1865. The companies had hardly been formed, and officers chosen, when the Legislature passed a law, approved May 16, 1865, disbanding the "active militia," allowing them to volunteer in the service for five years. "All companies that do not volunteer within sixty days from May 16, 1865, shall be discharged," thus leaving a militia force of volunteers only, of which there are but few old companies.

Cunningham Rifles.—Among the present militia organizations of Massachusetts is the Cunningham Rifles, Co. I, which is a part of Massachusetts' regiment volunteer militia, with the following officers and members in July, 1884:

Captain.

James N. Keith.

First Lieutenant.

Nathan H. Lenoh.

Second Lieutenant.

Andrew M. Bowlon.

Sergeants.

Winifred S. Hathaway.	Oliver B. Battles.
E. Francis Fuller.	S. Oscar Martland.

Corporals.

Edward E. Herrod.	Frank L. Emerson.
Edwin W. Blankinship.	Charles Williamson.
Loring M. Bates.	

Privates.

Walter C. Andrews.	Aruna S. Chase.
Feli Blanchard.	Frank Carr.

Horatio Corbett.	Phillip E. Pierce.
William M. Carr.	Melvin F. Packard.
Benjamin F. Chubbuck.	William S. Packard.
George E. Eliot.	Daniel W. Packard.
Carlton L. Eldredge.	William T. Pierce.
Frank Foye.	Frank H. Reynolds.
Nelson Goodwin.	E. Frank Swift.
William J. Howard.	Charles A. Sturtevant.
George H. Horton.	Forrest W. Swift.
William B. Hill.	George B. Sargent.
Frank N. Hall.	Samuel H. Taylor.
George F. Hart.	Edward E. Tilton.
Walter T. Howard.	Rufus E. Tilton.
Robert P. McKendrick.	Herbert Tribou.
Wallace Martland.	John A. Tribou.
James E. A. Maffit.	William R. Tilden.
Fred H. Moore.	J. Frank Winslow.
Ewon McKendrick.	Lewis E. Williams.
Frolon H. Marshal.	Fred M. Wade.
Charles W. Potter.	

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC-HOUSES AND TRADERS.

Public-Houses.—The city of Brockton is situated on the direct route from New Bedford to Boston, and previous to the building of the railroads that connect the two cities it was a stopping-place for travelers needing refreshment. At one time there were three public-houses in the village, beside one on the turnpike south of "Tilden's Corner."

One of the most prominent public-houses in early days was one kept by Maj. Daniel Cary, on the site where Rufus P. Kingman, Esq., now resides, formerly owned and occupied by the late John Wales. Next in order was a house kept by Barnabas Howard, at the north end of the town, where entertainment was provided for man and beast. Silas Packard kept public-house on the corner of Main and Court Streets, formerly occupied by the late Capt. Benjamin Clark. Col. Edward Southworth also kept public-house at his residence, on the site now occupied by the "City Block," and later Maj. Nathan Hayward kept near the corner of Main and East Elm Streets, the site now occupied by "Mercantile Building." Nathan Hayward, Newton Shaw, Nathaniel H. Cross, Capt. John Packard, and Edward J. Snow have each kept public-house near the corner of Main and Crescent Streets, and opposite the residence of Rufus P. Kingman, Esq.

In the early part of 1833 preparations were made for the erection of a new and more commodious house than was then in the town. July 4th of that year a house was raised by Messrs. Bela Keith, Esq., and Benjamin Kingman, who were the owners till 1856, when it passed into the hands of Tyler Cobb, who was

proprietor of the house for a short time. Mr. Benjamin Kingman kept the house three years. Edward E. Bennett occupied it from that time about ten years, and the house has since changed hands as follows: O. G. Tinkham, Joslyn & Keith, Ellridge Cobb, Harrison Rogers, Mr. Alstrom, Capt. Swasey, Tyler Cobb, and F. B. Washburn, and is known as the Satucket House, now occupied by "Satucket Block," owned by F. B. Washburn.

A few years since Aaron B. Drake opened a public-house at Campello, by the name of "Salisbury House," which was kept for a few years only. There are fourteen public-houses in the city at the present time,—eleven at the Centre and three at Campello.

A short time since Sanford Winter, Esq., erected an elegant brick block at the corner of Belmont and Main Streets, formerly known as the "Old Corner Store" lot, at an expense of nearly seventy-five thousand dollars, which is now used as a public-house. It was first named "Hotel Palmer," now "Hotel Belmont," and is the leading hotel of the city. F. B. Smith is the proprietor.

Traders.—It is very difficult to give the dates when the different traders in the city began business, although we find the names of all. We here give the names of those who have been in the trade, keeping variety store, as follows: Deacon Ichabod Howard kept store at the north part of the town, on the road to Boston, in the house recently occupied by the late Deacon Ozen Gurney. Silas Packard and Col. Edward Southworth had a store on the corner of Main and Court Streets, where the late David Cobb's store now stands, now occupied by his son, David H. Cobb. Col. Edward Southworth kept store in 1816 nearly opposite the First Congregational Church, now known as the "Gazette Building." Maj. Daniel Cary kept in the north part of the old building that was several years ago removed from the corner of Main and Belmont Streets, and on the lot now occupied by the elegant residence of Rufus P. Kingman, Esq. Mr. Cary was succeeded by John Wales. Jonathan Keith kept a grocery store where the South Congregational Church now stands, at the corner of South and Main Streets, Campello. Isaac Keith kept groceries in the south part of his house, at the north corner of Main and South Streets, a short distance north of the church. Benjamin Kingman succeeded him in trade a year or two, when he removed to the Centre. Silas Packard & Co. were succeeded in trade by David Cobb, who came from Mansfield, Mass., in 1823, and learned the trade of Mr. Packard. A few years since Mr. Cobb erected a new and commodious building in place of the old store, where he continued a successful business as a

variety store, till he was succeeded by his son, David H. Cobb. Capt. John Packard erected the store, corner of Main and Belmont Streets, opposite Rufus P. Kingman's house, several years since, and was associated with Joseph Packard in trade. At a little later period Matthew Kingman and Nathaniel Snow purchased the stock and good-will of the store and traded for a short time. The store was afterwards purchased by David Cobb about 1836, and was kept by Tyler Cobb for several years. About 1840, William P. Howard, of Easton, purchased the stock, and conducted a successful business for several years, and then removed to Messrs. Howard, Clark & Co.'s building, where stands the "Clark Block." In 1836, Frederick Parker came from Barnstable, and entered into partnership with Ambrose Hayward, under the firm-name of Hayward & Parker, in the dry-goods trade, in William Ryder's building on Main Street, and continued but a short time. John Ritchie opened a store at the Factory Village, near "Sprague's," which has since been occupied by Daniel Eames, Ephraim Noyes, Ira Copeland, William H. Brett, Chandler Sprague, and others. Ira Copeland erected a grocery store a short distance east from "Sprague's," on the road leading to Abington.

Lemuel B. Hatch opened the first store in Campello about forty years since, which he kept but a few years. The business has been conducted in the same building by Messrs. Tyler Cobb, Samuel Carter, John W. Snell, Varunes Wales, and Sidney Packard. A few years since Josiah W. Kingman, Esq., erected a large and commodious building for a store at the corner of Main and Market Streets, which has been in use by Sidney Packard, Messrs. Howard & Keith, and Mrs. William H. Williams, the present occupant, who keep a variety store. A few years since W. O. Alger, of West Bridgewater, erected a building corner of Montello and Depot Streets, at Campello, near the railroad station, and kept a grocery store a short time. This building was afterwards purchased by Mr. Nelson J. Foss, who occupied it as a flour and grain store and post-office. Henry Dyer had a small store on Montello Street, near the depot, and Benjamin Swain on Main Street, Campello. Several years since Aaron B. Drake & Brother were in trade where the "Salisbury House" now stands. Newton Shaw kept a store in the easterly part of the town, at "Shaw's Corner," a few years since. Perez Marshall kept a grocery store near "Tilden's Corner;" Lorenzo Wade and George A. Packard in the West Shares (now "Brockton Heights"). George Clark kept a store a short time near the same place. Isaac Packard kept store in the West Shares (now "Brockton Heights"), in the build-

ing occupied by William Packard. Benjamin Kellogg kept store in town in 1835. Cyrus Porter, Jr., had a store near Zophar Field's Corner, on North Main Street, in 1835. A few years since J. F. Hale opened a grocery store in Central Block, on Main Street. L. C. Bliss became his successor in that business. Newton Shaw had a grocery store near the railroad, on Centre Street, some years since. Mr. William H. Pierce succeeded him in business. Lyman E. Cobb erected a new store near the same locality, and continues to do a successful business in that line. Daniel Lovell purchased the store recently occupied by the "Union Store No. 619," on School Street. Henry W. Robinson commenced trade in 1844 in the store now occupied by him at the Centre. He was the successor of William White. In 1850, William B. Barry became associated with him in the business, under the firm-name of Robinson & Barry, which copartnership existed five years, Mr. Barry then removing to Boston. This was a variety store till 1859, when it was changed to dry goods exclusively.

In 1834, Charles Atherton and Albert Smith became associated in business in the hotel-building, under the firm-name of Smith & Atherton. This firm continued for about two years, when they dissolved partnership, and William F. Brett became a partner with Mr. Smith, under the firm-name of Smith & Brett, in 1836. This firm continued till 1839, when Mr. Smith withdrew from the firm, leaving Mr. Brett alone in business till 1846, at which time Rufus P. Kingman, Esq., became a partner, under the firm of Brett & Kingman, which copartnership continued till 1854, they doing a dry-goods, grocery, hardware, and merchant-tailoring business. A new firm was then formed, consisting of William F. Brett, J. Freeman Ellis, S. B. Ripley, and Edward O'Neil, who continued in the same business. In 1860, Henry A. Brett came from Wareham and purchased the stock and business, and conducted the same one year, when he sold to William H. Brett and Rufus E. Brett, who continued in business under the style of William F. Brett's Sons. This firm was dissolved in 1865, Rufus E. Brett and Frederick L. Brett continuing the business under the firm-name of Brett Brothers.

In 1862, Mr. B. C. Benner & Co. opened a dry-goods store opposite Kingman's block. Charles Curtis, Jr., succeeded William P. Howard in the dry-goods trade in Howard & Clark's building, on Main Street, for several years. He afterwards removed to Taunton. B. P. Davis had a shoe store in 1850, opposite Kingman's brick block, on Main Street. Charles D. Brigham had a shoe store at 423 Main Street (Tyler Cobb's building). Ambrose Hay-

ward opened a grocery store in Howard, Clark & Co.'s building, July 4, 1864. A. N. Farrar had a grocery store in John Tilden's building a few years since. He was succeeded by Simeon Mitchell in 1861, and the store was afterwards occupied by John Tilden.

James Hall and William H. H. Hebard have since occupied that store for a short time each. The building is now used as a residence. Henry Howard kept a store in his building, formerly occupied as a shoe manufactory, now occupied by William F. Field. E. Capen French had a grocery store near Stoddard's brush-factory, in the north part of the village; store afterwards occupied for the same purpose by Joel T. Packard. B. R. Clapp has a variety store in the building, near the new post-office, on Main Street. Southworth & Noyes had a grocery and hardware store nearly opposite Kingman's brick block, now Edward O. Noyes; Daniel Hayward one on School Street, near the railroad. John W. Snell kept a small grocery store opposite the residence of Freeman Holmes several years since. S. Francis Dearborne had a grocery store in Drayton's building, now occupied by Col. John J. Whipple as a grocery and drug store, opposite the First Congregational Church, formerly occupied by N. C. & G. W. Fisher as a grocery store. Nathan Jones kept a grocery store in Col. Southworth's building many years. E. H. Woodbridge kept paints, oils, etc., on School near Main Street. William Field also kept a grocery store in Capt. John Battles' house. Lot Packard kept a store in the house afterwards occupied by Capt. Robert Packard. F. & H. Baylies kept a dry-goods store in "Wheeler's Block," corner of Main and School Streets, a few years since. The building was afterwards owned and known as "Bixby's Building." Francis O. Hall kept a grocery store on Turnpike Street, in the West Shares, for a short time, several years since. John W. Snell kept a grocery store at Campello for a short time, in a building owned by Bela Keith, Esq. Rufus L. Thacher kept a flour and grain store in Central Block, on Centre Street, a few years since. C. C. Bixby & Co. kept a large assortment of drugs, medicines, fancy goods, books, stationery, etc., in Bixby's block, where the present brick block known as "Bixby's" now is, adjoining the "Home Bank Building." Isaac Washburn came from Kingston, and kept store in the old tavern building, opposite Rufus P. Kingman's residence, for a short time only.

CHAPTER XIII.

Free Schools—Old School Districts—School Committees of the North Parish—School Committee of North Bridgewater (now Brockton)—Annual Appropriations for Schools—New School Districts—Attendance on the Schools—Valuation of School Property in 1882—Adelphian Academy—North Bridgewater Academy—Private Schools—Normal School Scholars—Graduates of Colleges—Press of Brockton—Town Maps—United States Pensions.

Schools.—For the past two centuries our country has enjoyed a system of education that has had no parallel. The progress of our country, with all its varied interests, may be attributed to the education of her people. There is no one thing in which the happiness and prosperity of society is so much involved as in the proper education, the moral training, and discipline of youth, and the many advantages arising from the same cannot be too highly estimated or overstated. The boldness of the measure aiming at universal education through the medium of free schools has no precedent in the history of the world. Every nation abroad, as well as States at home, are imitating our example. The credit of originating these free institutions is due to our Pilgrim Fathers. It was in the cabin of the "Mayflower" that they agreed among themselves to a written constitution of government which was the nucleus of all the free governments of the earth. At the time they landed on our shores two grand ideas pervaded their minds, namely: religion, or the spiritual interest of their people, and knowledge, or the education of the young.

Free Schools.—The fisheries of Cape Cod were early laid under contributions for the support of free schools in 1671. At a public festival a few years since the following sentiments were offered: "Mackerel Schools and Free Schools, the one the support of the other;" another, "The Fishermen of Cape Cod, they get their learning on their own Hook." These institutions have long been under the control of the government, by them supported and controlled, sanctioned and protected by law as much as the right of a person to their own mode of worship; and the distinguishing feature of the system is in the advantage of common-school instruction, which is free to all, without distinction of race, color, or position, and is secured to every child in the State, that the property of the commonwealth shall be subservient to equal and adequate instruction. The mass of the people have been educated, and we have enjoyed what no other nation has been permitted to enjoy,—we have learned for ourselves how to conduct a free government, and the success of the same may be seen in the progress

that has been and is now being made in all that contributes to make a nation prosperous and happy.

From earliest time the policy of Massachusetts has been to develop the minds of her people and to imbue them with the principles of duty. In doing this she has had the aid of the many towns within her limits, and has a system which is destined to greater and more elevated usefulness than has ever before been seen.

The town of Brockton has ever been ready to contribute of her public funds for educational purposes. Previous to the incorporation of the old North Parish the parish paid their proportional part of school expenses of the town of Bridgewater, and received a share of the benefits of the same. At a meeting of the town of Bridgewater, held Nov. 24, 1746, a committee of twelve were chosen "To consult what method may be most beneficial to the Town in improving of ye school for the futer." Robert Howard, Abiel Packard were chosen on the part of the North Parish. The committee made the following report: Dec. 1, 1746. "Voted that the sum of £250, old Tenor, to support schooling in the town one year next following, and that the grammar-school has been kept longer in a precinct than has been useful when it comes to their turn, and that the west precinct shall have the improvement of ye grammar-school the first year, and then the other precincts in order shall have the grammar-school according to their proportion of ye Tax." We next find a record in the parish books as follows: March 21, 1747. "At a meeting held this day To chuse a committee to take care of the money, and gat a scole masture, or a scoole dame, and to see if the precinct can agree whare the scoole shall be keep this year," it was voted "That Timothy Keith, Robert Howard, and Abiel Packard should be a committee to take care of the scoole the year Insewing." Also, "Voted by the precinct, that the precinct should be devideed into three scoole Ricks, to begin at Elisha Dunbar's, and from thence to Abia Keith's, and from thence to Henery Kingman's all to the South of that line to be the South Rick, And the meedal Rick to extend North as far as the north side of Abiel Packard's field that Joynes Zachariah Gurney's, by an east and west Line from said place.

"Each peart having Equal parte In the town treasury for draft of money belonging to the precinct for the use of the scoole to be drawed by the committee for the scoole or their order." For a long time after the establishment of the North Parish, or Precinct, there were but three school districts, which were divided as above. "The subject of new school-Houses was brot to the attention of the parish, August 15, 1748, To chuse a man or men to receive

the money due from the town to maintain a scoole and to dispose of the same in the best method; Also, To see if the precinct will build one or more scool-houses for the use of the Parish scool, and to act anything proper for accomplishing the same. The meeting was settled by the choice of Daniel Howard, moderator.

Old School Districts.—“Voted that Timothy Keith, Abiel Packard, and Robert Howard should be a committee to draw the money out of the town treasury this present year, their perportionable part for the use of the Parish Scools, and to dispose of the same in the way and manner voted by the precinct last year past.” Dec. 9, 1751, a meeting was held “To agree how and where the scoole shall be kept the Insueing year. Voted that the scool shuld be kept in three places in the precinct; also, Voted that the meddal part shuld have the scool the first fore months, and the south part should have it the next two months, and the north part, which extends from the north line of the middle rick as far north as the town extends, should have it the next three months.” Again, March 28, 1753, the laying out of the money and “settelling of the scool” was left to the precinct committee. The people of the precinct, feeling dissatisfied with the division, called a meeting, which was held March 11, 1784, “To take the minds of the precinct respecting the grammar school for the future, and act what may be thought proper concerning the same,” at which it was “Voted to divide the precinct into four Ricks for the Grammar-School; also, Voted that Barnabas Howard, Dea. Jonathan Cary, Mr. Matthew Kingman, and Ensign Issachar Snell be a committee for the purpose aforesaid, and make report at the fall meeting.” Sept. 6, 1784, the committee for dividing the district into four ricks for the grammar-school gave in the following report:

“We, the subscribers, being chosen a committee by the North Precinct, in Bridgewater, in order to divide said precinct into four parts for the better accommodation of the Inhabitants of said precinct to improve the Grammar School, and having considered the same, do report as followeth, namely: That a line be drawn from Mr. Zachariah Cary's westerly to Ephraim Churchill's, and from thence to Easton Line, and those families on the south side of said line to be the South Rick, and those on the north side of said line to be the North Rick, and from said Cary's easterly to William Shaw's, and from thence to Abington line, to divide the easterly part of said precinct, those families on the south side of said Road to be the South Rick, the before-mentioned Ricks to be divided North and South by the Country Road.

“ISSACHAR SNELL.
“BARNABAS HOWARD.
“MATTHEW KINGMAN.
“JONATHAN CARY.”

The above report being read, it was accepted, and

the meeting voted “that the Grammar School be kept six weeks in each Rick.” “Voted that the two Ricks on the west side of the Country Road have the Grammar School this year.”

After the above division of the parish into districts, or ricks, the precinct committee had charge of the division of the school fund as it was drawn from the town treasury, and upon them devolved the duties that afterward were assigned to the committee chosen for each district.

March 4, 1794. The parish “voted to raise £15, to be assessed on the inhabitants of the parish, for the purpose of English schooling.” March 17, 1794. At a meeting of the parish it was “voted to chose a Committee in Each English School District to take care of the school money, and see that it is well laid out for the benefit of each Distrect.” The duties of this committee were to procure rooms, teachers, fuel, etc., for the schools in their several districts.

School Committee of the North Parish.—The following is a list of the school committee chosen by the town for the several districts from 1794 to 1826 inclusive:

Lieut. Nathaniel Orrott, 1794.	Jonathan Perkins, Jr., 1797,
Ensign Howard Cary, 1794,	1806, '07, '11, '13, '16, '19.
'95, 1802, '04, '06, '11, '16,	Jeremiah Beals, 1797.
'17.	Rufus Brett, 1797.
Daniel Cary, 1794, '95, 1801.	Capt. Zobedee Snell, 1797, '98.
Perez Southworth, 1794, '95,	William Shaw, Jr., 1797.
1806.	Nathaniel Manley, 1797.
Issachar Snell, Esq., 1794, '95,	Deacon James Perkins, 1798.
'96, '97, '98.	Ensign Mark Perkins, 1798,
Iehabod Howard, 1794, '95, '98,	1804, '06, '08, '11, '17, '19.
'99, 1800, '01, '02, '07, '19.	Samuel Cheesman, 1798.
Levi Keith, 1794, '95.	Timothy Ames, 1798, 1805.
Benjamin Howard, 1794.	Ebenezer Warren, 1798.
Parmenias Packard, 1794, '96,	Seth Kingman, 1798, 1815.
'99, 1802.	Jonathan Keith, 1798, 1801,
Capt. Lemuel Packard, 1794,	'02, '03.
'96, 1802, '08.	Thomas Thompson, 1799, 1813,
Barnabas Curtis, 1794, '95.	'19, '22.
Lieut. Robert Packard, 1795,	Nathaniel Leach, 1799.
'96, '97, '98, '99, 1800, '01,	Zachariah Gurney, Jr., 1799,
'14, '21.	1804, '09, '14, '18.
Daniel Manley, 1795, 1800.	Benjamin Keith, 1799, 1805,
Ephraim Cole, 1795, 1801, '10,	'06, '07, '08, '09.
'14, '18.	Aasaph Hinward, 1799.
Capt. Jesse Perkins, 1796, '99,	Japhet Beals, 1799.
1800.	Noah Ames, 1799.
Lieut. Eleazar Snow, 1796.	Josiah Perkins, 1800, '05.
Job Ames, 1796.	Amzi Brett, 1800.
Oliver Howard, 1796, 1803,	Abish Packard, 1800.
'05.	Jonathan Cary, 1800.
Waldo Hayward, 1796.	Deacon David Edson, 1800, '08.
John Wales, 1796, 1804.	Dr. Philip Bryant, 1800, '08,
Samuel Dike, 1796, 1803, '07.	'09.
Joseph Hayward, 1796, 1805.	Ensign Jonathan Snow, 1800,
Hilphalet Packard, 1797.	'26.
Moses Cary, 1797, 1814, '16.	Micah Shaw, 1801, '06, '13,
William Brett, 1797.	'22.

Hayward Marshall, 1801, '10, '14, '24.	Isaac Eaines, 1812.
Barnillai Field, 1801, '05, '09, '23.	Shepard Snell, 1812.
Ephraim Jackson, 1801, '04.	Galen Packard, 1812, '21.
Samuel Brett, Jr., 1801.	Alpha Brut, 1813.
Caleb Howard, 1802.	Luke Packard, 1813, '21.
John Tilden, 1802, '07, '09, '12, '22.	Josiah Dunbar, 1813, '18.
Lieut. Ephraim Noyes, 1802, '04, '11, '14, '17.	Micah Packard, 1813, '17, '28.
Isiah Packard, 1802, '08.	Manley Hayward, 1813, '16, '21.
Ensign Asa Jones, 1803, '09, '18.	Asa Howard, 1815, '22.
Job Bryant, 1803.	Capt. John Packard, 1815, '16, '19, '20.
Asa Ford, 1803.	Jeremiah Beals, Jr., 1815, '19.
Cyrus Packard, 1803, '06, '15, '21.	Louis Dailey, 1815.
Thomas Packard, Jr., 1803, '10.	Capt. Oliver Jackson, 1815, '21, '26.
Joseph Alden, 1803.	James Cary, 1815.
Capt. Abel Kingman, 1804, '22, '26.	Howard Packard, 1815, '17.
John Howard, 1804.	Isaac Keith, 1816, '26.
Daniel Packard, 1804.	Enoch Thayer, 1816.
Shepard Perkins, 1804, '09, '17.	Apollas Packard, 1816.
Seth Snow, 1805.	Darius Howard, 1817, '26.
Zachariah Snell, 1805.	Ziba Keith, 1817, '21.
Abijah Knapp, 1805.	Thomas Wales, 1818.
Perez Crocker, 1806, '17.	Howard Manley, 1818, '28.
Gideon Howard, Esq., 1806, '12, '13, '15, '16.	Jacob Dunbar, 1818.
Oliver Snell, 1806, '10.	Ezekiel Merrit, 1818.
William Edson, 1806.	Samuel Packard, 1818.
Ensign Nehemiah Lincoln, 1807, '09, '12.	Josiah Ames, 1818.
Seth Edson, 1807, '11.	John Smith, 1818, '24.
Noah Cheseaman, 1807.	John Crafts, 1819.
Samuel Alden, Jr., 1807.	Parmenter Brett, 1819.
Joseph Brett, 1807, '14.	Jabez Kingman, 1819, '26.
Joseph Sylvester, Jr., 1808, '14.	David Ford, 1820.
Daniel Howard, Esq., 1808, '09, '11.	Azor Packard, 1820, '24.
John Ames, 1808.	Oliver Leach, 1820.
Levi Packard, 1808, '13.	Theron Aines, 1820.
John Burrill, 1809.	Zenas Brott, 1820.
Benjamin Ames, 1809, '14, '19, '23.	Ivan Packard, 1820.
Adin Packard, Jr., 1810.	Nathan Packard, 1820.
Eliphalet Kingman, 1810, '17, '20.	Isaac Hartwell, Jr., 1820, '22.
Barnabas Curtis, 1810.	Nathaniel Wales, 1821.
Ebenezer Dunbar, 1810.	David Battles, 1821.
Jonathan Bean, 1811.	Azel Gurney, 1821.
Zebedee Snell, Jr., 1811.	Barnabas Edson, 1821.
Caleb Jackson, 1811, '15.	David Ames, 1822.
Joseph Reynolds, Jr., 1811.	Josiah Brett, 1822.
Silas Snow, 1812.	William Tribou, 1822.
Turner Torrey, 1812, '14, '17, '24.	Jonas Reynolds, 1822.
Sylvanus French, 1812, '19, '23.	Zibeon Brett, 1822, '23.
Jacob Fuller, 1812, '20.	Simeon Dunbar, 1823.

This was the commencement of the practice of

choosing a committee-man in the several districts to manage the affairs independently of the town.

March 16, 1795. The parish came together "to hear the Report of a committee chosen to see if they can fix upon any plan that shall operate more equally in the division of the Grammar-School District."

"The committee appointed by the North Parish of Bridgewater at their meeting in November last to consider whether any alterations can be made in the Grammar School wicks in said Parish which will be of more general advantage to the inhabitants thereof, Beg leave to make the following reports, namely:

"First, your committee are of opinion that the South west and South east wicks, as to their extent and bounds, remain as they now are. Secondly, your committee are of opinion that it will be for the general advantage of the inhabitants of the North west and North East wicks to be divided into three wicks, in the following manner and form, to wit: The first, or north west wick to be bounded Northerly and Westerly on Stoughton and Easton, Southerly on the South west wick, and easterly on the river whareon Reynolds' saw-mill stands, including also Lieut. Parmenias Packard and Benjamin Silvester's family. The Second, or north wick to be bounded northerly on Stoughton, westerly on Reynolds' mill River aforesaid, Southerly on the Southern wick, and easterly on trout Brook, excluding the before-mentioned families of Lieut. Parmenias Packard and Benjamin Silvester, including Daniel Howard, Esq., Gideon Howard, and Thomas White, and their families before mentioned. The Third, or North East wick to be bounded easterly and northerly on Abington and Randolph, westerly on Trout Brook, and southerly on the South east wick, excluding Daniel Howard, Esq., Gideon Howard, and Thomas White's families, before mentioned. Thirdly, your committee are also of opinion that the Grammar-School ought to be kept in the two southern wicks every other year,—one-half in the South west wick, and the other half in the South east wick. We are also of opinion that said Grammar-School ought to be kept in the three northern wicks every other year in the following proportion, namely: one-Third part of the time in the north west wick, one-third part in the middle or north wick, and one-third part of the time in the North East wick. Fourthly, your committee are furthermore of the opinion that the school in the north or middle wick ought to be kept alternately at the school-House near Nathaniel Snell's and the school-House near the Meeting-House, and that the school in the South east wick ought to be kept at or between Seth Kingman's, Abel Kingman's, and Eliab Packard's, and that the School in the North east wicks ought to be kept alternately at the school-house near Deacon Jonathan Cary's and the Schoolhouse near William Shaw's, unless the inhabitants of said wick can agree on a more central place, which we judge to be at or between Ames Packard's, Josiah Packard's, Josiah Eames', and Perez Southworth's.

"All which is submitted to Said parish for consideration and acceptance.

"ISAACAR SNELL,
"ELIASER SNOW,
"DANIEL HOWARD,
"JESSE PERKINS,
"LEMUEL PACKARD,
"Committee.

"A true record.

"DANIEL CARY, Precinct Clerk."

Again, the grammar-school did not suit all the people in the parish; for, Nov. 14, 1796, we find a meeting called "To see if some more advantageous method cannot be devised for the improvement of the Grammar-School," at which it was "voted to postpone the subject to the next March meeting."

March 9, 1797. "Voted to choose a committee of one from each school District, to make some alteration in the Grammar-School Districts, and report at next fall meeting." Daniel Howard, Esq., Issachar Snell, Esq., Waldo Hayward, Capt. Lemuel Packard, Moses Cary, Capt. Zebedee Snell, Capt. Jesse Perkins, Jeremiah Thayer, Jr., Barnabas Curtis, Daniel Manley, Jr., were the committee who made the following report, Nov. 13, 1797:

"The committee appointed to report a plan for keeping the Grammar-School have agreed upon the following mode, namely:

"First, That Said School shall not be kept in a dwelling-house. Second, That Said School be kept in each English district through the parish, provided they Shall build School-Houses and fit them with seats in the same manner the School-house near the meeting-house is, and otherwise convenient in the judgment of the Selectmen for the time being, and find sufficiency of fire wood. Third, In case any district shall not comply with the foregoing conditions, the school is to be kept in the next District according to their turn. The school shall be kept first in Issachar Snell's, 2d in Jesse Perkins', 3d Jonathan Cary's, 4th Amzi Brett's, 5th William Shaw's, 6th Ichabod Edson's, 7th Charles Snell's, 8th Ephraim Cole's, 9th Daniel Manly's, 10th Capt. Zebedee Snell's,—all of which is Submitted to the parish for consideration and acceptance.

"The above report was accepted and agreed to by the Parish.
"A true record.

"DANIEL CARY, *Parish Clerk.*"

Previous to the organization of the town, in 1821, the North Parish had the charge of the school funds which were set apart by the town to them, and the precinct committee were the committee when no others were chosen especially for that purpose. The amount was assessed upon the inhabitants according to their valuation. We find no systematic account of the amount appropriated yearly or the manner in which it was spent, but presume it was well expended. The schools were usually from six to eight weeks in a year, and we should judge the people would make the most of their time. We have found occasionally separate amounts additional to that voted by the town to be assessed by the parish, as, March 16, 1795, "Voted £15 for English Schooling." Also, Feb. 27, 1798, "Voted to raise two hundred dollars for the use of schooling." This above vote was reconsidered Aug. 19, 1798. The precinct voted sums only when an extra outlay had been made or a school-house built. The first appropriations are from 1821 to 1825, inclusive, when the sum of six hundred and twenty-five dollars was voted. Early the next year (1826) the

State passed a general law placing the entire care and superintendence of the public schools in a town in the hands of a committee, which consisted of three, five, or seven persons, whose duty it was to examine into the qualifications of teachers, and to visit the several schools at the commencement and closing of them. Their duty was to provide books for those that fail to provide for themselves, under certain rules, and also to determine what books should be used in the schools.

School Committee of the Town.—The following is a list of the school committee from 1827 to 1864, inclusive, together with the years of their election:

Eliah Whitman, 1827, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44, '46, '47.
Linus Howard, 1827, '29, '30, '31.
Dr. Nathan Perry, 1827.
Rev. D. Huntingdon, 1828, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47.
Dr. John S. Crafts, 1828, '29, '30.
Rev. John Goldsbury, 1828.
Heman Packard, 1829, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34.
Albert Smith, 1829, '35, '38, '39.
Jesse Perkins, 1829, '30, '31, '32, '33, '36, '37, '39.
Jabez Kingman, 1830.
Erastus Wales, 1832, '33.
Lucius Kingman, 1834, '35.
Zibeon Shaw, 1834, '35, '36, '37.
Joseph A. Rainsford, 1836, '37.
Isaac Eames, 1838.
Josiah W. Kingman, 1838.
Rev. John Dwight, 1838.
Rev. Paul Couch, 1838, '39, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48, '49, '50, '51, '52, '53, '54, '55, '56, '57, '58.
Rev. A. S. Dudley, 1845.
Adoniram Bisebe, 1848, '49, '50, '51, '52.
Rev. William Whiting, 1848, '49, '50.
Henry A. Ford, 1851, '52, '56, '57, '58, '59, '60, '61.
Rev. Henry Baylies, 1853, '64.
Rev. A. B. Wheeler, 1854, '55.
Rev. Warren Goddard, 1853.
George T. Ryder, 1855.
Charles C. Bixby, 1855.
Rev. Charles L. Mills, 1856, '57, '58, '59, '60.
Elbridge G. Ames, 1859, '60, '61, '62, '63.
Galen E. Pratt, 1860, '61, '62, '63.
Rev. Charles W. Wood, 1862, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77.
Augustus T. Jones, 1864, '65, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80.
Rev. F. A. Crafts, 1864, '65, '66, '67.
Rev. J. L. Stone, 1866, '67, '68.
Jonathan White, 1867, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84.
Jonas R. Perkins, 1867, '68.
Rev. E. C. Mitchell, 1868.
Rev. I. M. Atwood, 1869, '70, '71.
Henry A. Ford, 1870, '71, '72.
Darius Howard, 1870, '71, '72.
Ira Copeland, 1870, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75.
Charles R. Ford, 1870, '71, '72, '73, '74.
Charles D. Brigham, 1870, '71.
Ellis Packard, 1870, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75.
Albert Keith, 1870, '71, '72.

Loring W. Puffer, 1874.
 Enos H. Reynolds, 1874, '75, '76, '77, '78.
 S. Franklin Packard, 1874, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81, '82,
 '83, '84.
 Alfred Laws, 1874, '75, '76.
 Cyrus F. Copeland, 1874, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83,
 '84.
 Baals Sanford, Jr., 1875, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84.
 John J. Whipple, 1875, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83.
 Edward Crooker, 1876, '77, '78.
 H. N. P. Hubbard, 1877, '78, '79.
 Rev. Henry E. Goddard, 1877, '78, '79.
 Charles W. Sumner, 1878, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81.
 De Witt Clinton Packard, 1879, '80, '81, '82.
 Patrick Gilmore, 1880, '81, '82.
 Lizzie A. Kingman, elected in joint convention for three years,
 but declined serving.
 Martha J. Farwell, 1882, '83, '84.
 Samuel L. Beals, 1882.
 David S. Cowell, 1882, '83, '84.
 Arthur E. Kenrick, 1882, '83, '84.
 Hon. Ziba C. Keith, *ex officio*, 1882, '84 (mayor).
 Hon. Henry H. Packard, *ex officio*, 1883 (mayor).
 William A. Sanford, 1883, '84.
 William Rankin, 1883, '84.

Annual Appropriations for Schools.—This committee was also required to make an annual report of the number of schools, scholars, amount appropriated, and such other details as was deemed of interest to the secretary of the commonwealth. From these reports (now on file in his office) from North Bridgewater we find the following reports, which we publish to exhibit at a glance the condition of the schools at different dates:

Year.	Number of Scholars.	Amount appropriated.	Number of Schools.
1827	425	\$800	11
1828	425	800	11
1829	550	800	11
1830	580	800	11
1831	593	800	11
1832	569	800	11
1833	669	800	11
1834	650	1000	11
1835	657	1000	11
1836	676	1000	11

We see by the above returns that prior to the year 1837 the amount annually appropriated for the support of the public schools in the town did not increase in proportion to the increase in the number of scholars. During this year a change was made in the laws regulating the schools throughout the commonwealth by the organization of the Board of Education in June, 1837, and by which all the school committees in the several towns were required to make a detailed report to them annually of the condition of the schools in their respective towns, which report was either to be read in open town-meeting or printed for circulation among the inhabitants. The effect of these reports has been of universal advantage to the commonwealth, as by this system the experience of

each town is laid open to the others, so that they may be benefited by another's experience. By it the several portions of the State are brought nearer each other, causing a spirit of emulation to pervade the community. It is this that has given the Old Bay State a name worthy of being handed down to future generations, and has made her so celebrated for her educational advantages.

The returns above named were usually made in March or April, and presented to the town for their approval. Below we present the reader with a copy of the returns from 1838, the year following the organization of the board, to the year 1882, inclusive:

Year.	No. Schools.	Amount appro- priated by Taxation.	Number of Scholars be- tween 4 and 16.
1838	11	\$1000.00	704
1839	13	1188.83	717
1840	11	1200.00	701
1841	11	1500.00	678
1842	11	1500.00	713
1843	11	1500.00	739
1844	11	1761.56	799
1845	13	1926.20	800
1846	13	1926.20	800
1847	13	1630.00	790
1848	13	1630.00	817
1849	16	2000.00	891
No. Scholars between 5 and 16.			
1850	16	\$2000.00	802
1851	16	2,000.00	867
1852	16	2,600.00	905
1853	16	2,600.00	979
1854	16	3,000.00	1043
1855	18	3,000.00	1124
1856	19	3,500.00	1135
1857	18	3,500.00	1135
1858	19	3,500.00	1191
1859	19	3,500.00	1174
1860	19	3,500.00	1177
1861	20	3,500.00	1263
1862	21	3,500.00	1271
1863	21	3,500.00	1343
1864	21	4,500.00	1302
1865	26	7,000.00	1525
1866	26	7,900.00	1526
1867	26	8,000.00	1530
1868	27	10,000.00	1587
1869	27	10,000.00	1446
1870	29	14,250.00	1589
1871	33	15,250.00	1710
1872	35	16,500.00	1647
1873	34	17,500.00	1830
1874	38	21,500.00	1918
1875	38	21,599.00	1970
1876	37	22,975.00	1941
1877	38	25,821.00	2140
1878	40	26,025.00	2045
1879	41	24,740.00	2107
1880	43	22,700.00	2267
1881	49	23,750.00	2457
1882	50	27,023.00	2564

Note.—The reports in the several towns being made in the early part of the year, the figures opposite the dates above are, in fact, the record of the preceding year, as, in 1888, the return being for the year ending in March, it would be the record for 1887, and so on to the end of the list.

For eight years previous to 1864 the town of North Bridgewater (now Brockton) did not expend as much money per scholar as most of the towns in the State.

In that year the people, with a commendable spirit, added one thousand dollars to their appropriation, making it four thousand five hundred dollars, which sum was divided among the several districts through the town; also another appropriation of twelve hundred dollars for high-school purposes, making a total of five thousand seven hundred dollars for schools. To show how the town has been in past times, we will present to the reader a few figures for 1863, with an appropriation of three thousand five hundred dollars. There were in the commonwealth three hundred and thirty-three towns. Of this number, three hundred and six towns paid more for each scholar between the ages of five and fifteen than this town, while there are but twenty-six towns that did not pay as much. There were

Four that paid one dollar and over.
 Fifty-one that paid two dollars and over.
 Ninety-nine that paid three dollars and a fraction.
 Ninety-two that paid four dollars and a fraction.
 Thirty-six that paid five dollars and a fraction.
 Nineteen that paid six dollars and a fraction.
 Ten that paid seven dollars and a fraction.
 Eleven that paid eight dollars and a fraction.
 Four that paid nine dollars and a fraction.
 One that paid ten dollars and a fraction.
 One that paid twelve dollars and a fraction.
 Two that paid fourteen dollars and a fraction.
 One that paid nineteen dollars and a fraction, the highest town in the State.
 North Bridgewater paid \$2.006 per scholar.
 East Bridgewater paid \$3.360 per scholar.
 West Bridgewater paid \$3.518 per scholar.
 Bridgewater paid \$3.597 per scholar.

In comparison with the other towns in Plymouth County, while this town stood second in point of population, fifth in valuation, fourth in the number of her schools, yet she paid the smallest sum per scholar of any town in the county. At that time the public sentiment began to change in regard to the importance of keeping up the schools, and the additional sum appropriated in 1864 gave a new impulse to the cause of popular education. Sept. 5, 1864, a new high school was opened in the building formerly occupied by Mr. S. D. Hunt for school purposes. The school at the end of the first year gave promise of success.

During the first settlement of the North Parish there was but one school district, and that included the entire parish. Only one teacher was required, and that was usually the minister of the parish, or some person sufficiently "larned" to teach the young to "Read, Wright, and Sifor," which at that time was all that was deemed necessary for common business pursuits, except those intending to enter some professional calling.

As the different portions of the precinct became settled, movable schools were held in private dwellings, mechanic shops, and corn-houses, or such places as could be best and most easily procured. The minds of the people were occupied in agricultural pursuits, clearing land, and providing for the support of their families, and such other matters as were necessary for subsistence. They were like all people in new places: they had not an abundance of money or means to do with, as at the present day, and he was lucky who could be spared from labor long enough to get even six weeks' schooling in a year.

New School Districts.—In 1751 the people saw the necessity of a division of the school funds, and, for the purpose of dividing the time equally and accommodating all portions of the precinct, voted to divide the parish into three school districts, or "Ricks." Again, in 1784, the parish was divided into four districts, or "Ricks," and the school was kept in the two westerly districts, which were west of the present Main Street, the first year, and the two easterly districts to have it the next year. Again, in 1795, the two northerly districts were divided into three districts, making five in the parish. In 1794 a system of choosing a district "committee man" to look after the schools in the several districts was adopted, which served to give new interest in school matters. In 1797 a committee of one from each district were appointed to rearrange the "keeping of the School." This committee reported against keeping schools in private houses, and in favor of having schools kept in order around the town, provided each district would furnish a school-house and find fuel. Various changes were made in the division of the territory till 1865, when there were fourteen school districts in the town.

No. 1, or "Centre."—The first house erected in this district was near the old church; the next was situated just south of the present hotel and on the spot where Kingman's brick block now stands. The third was located on School Street, east of the hotel and near the present new house. The present building was erected in 1847, and is a neat, roomy building, two stories in height, with a cupola and bell, and is painted white, with green blinds, and inclosed with a substantial fence. Now used for a high school.

No. 2, or "Howard."—This district comprised the northerly portion of the town, near Stoughton line. The first house erected in this part of the town was built previous to 1795, and was removed in 1860 to give place for a new and larger edifice. The next building was erected during the years 1860 and 1861, under the direction of Lucien B. Keith, Charles S. Johnson, Nahum Battles, Willard How-

ard, and Henry Howard as building committee, and who were the trustees in behalf of the district. The building was fifty by thirty-three feet, with twenty-three feet posts. The contractor and master-builder was John F. Beal, of Stoughton, who performed his part in a faithful and workmanlike manner. The school-room is thirty-five by forty-two feet, with seats for eighty scholars, which are of the modern style, furnished by Mr. W. G. Shattuck, of Boston. Around the outside of the room were seats for sixty scholars more. The rooms were well furnished with blackboards. There was a large room in the second story, well adapted for public gatherings of any kind, furnished with settees. There was also a retiring-room in the house, fifteen feet square, with seats for those wishing to remain during intermission. In the entry was a large amount of wardrobe hooks and iron sinks for the use of the pupils. The arrangement of the house was excellent, and the interior, as well as exterior, appearance reflects great credit upon the building committee. The house was dedicated March 20, 1861, with the following exercises: Voluntary; invocation, by Rev. N. B. Blanchard; singing, by the children; remarks, by Galen E. Pratt, of the school committee; address, by Mr. Farwell, the teacher at that time; finale, singing, under the direction of Robert Sumner, of Stoughton.

No. 3, "West Shares or Northwest Bridgewater" (now "Brockton Heights").—This district was provided with a small, neat school-house, situated upon the road leading from the Centre Village to Stoughton. It consisted of a one-story building, painted white, with green blinds.

No. 4, "Tilden."—This building was situated on the Boston and Taunton Turnpike, and near the road leading from Easton to North Bridgewater Village, and near to the shoe manufactory of H. T. Marshall; it was a small building, similar to that at the West Shares.

No. 5, the "Ames" District.—Situated on the road leading to Easton from the Centre Village, and near the residence of the late Dr. Fiske Ames.

No. 6, or "Campello" District.—The first school-house in this village was one of the first in the town; was erected previous to 1784. This was sold at auction, and removed by Maj. Nathan Hayward to the north part of the town in 1842, and a new one erected by Bela Keith, twenty-eight by eighteen feet, at an expense of about five hundred dollars, one story in height, painted white. In 1854 this house was raised, and one story added, and in 1862 a new house was built by Otis Cobb, costing four hundred and fifty dollars, situated south of the old building. These

two buildings have long since given place to one large and more commodious building.

No. 7, or "Copeland."—There have been three houses in this district. The first was built about 1800. A neat and tidy house was erected in 1852: one-story building, painted and blinded, and was an ornament to that portion of the town, when compared to the old red school-house of ancient days. This district is situated about one mile east from the village of Campello, on the east side of Salisbury River, and the bounds of which extend to the West Bridgewater line.

No. 8, or "Shaw's."—This district was one of the early formed, the old house being built previous to 1794. The next house was erected in 1843, costing about five hundred dollars, one story high and painted; located on or near the same spot that the old house stood, which is near to what is called "Shaw's Corner."

No. 9, or "Cary Hill."—This is one of the oldest districts in town, a house having been built previous to 1794. It was situated in the northeast part of the town, upon a high spot of land called "Cary Hill." First house burned in March, 1840; rebuilt by Marcus Packard, in July, same year, costing four hundred and twenty-five dollars.

No. 10, the "Field District."—The school in this was situated on a prominent height of land, on the south side of Prospect Street, between the houses of John Field and the late Joseph Brett. They have a new house erected within a short time.

No. 11, or "Sprague's."—This portion of the town has had two school-houses. The first was built about 1800; the second was built in 1852, under the care of Chandler Sprague, Esq., and was a neat, two-story building, with a cupola containing a bell, the whole painted white, with green blinds, and was located in a very sightly position on a prominent street.

No. 12, or "North Wing."—This is a comparatively new district. It was formed of a portion of the Centre District, being set apart from them in 1846. At first a large, two-story house was erected, but of late it has increased in numbers to such an extent that in a few years a second house was erected for the primary department, and both became well filled with pupils.

No. 13, or "South Wing."—This, like the North Wing District, is also a new district, they having been set off by themselves at the same time the Centre was divided, and the North Wing taken from them in 1846. A new school-house was erected near the residence of Mr. Sumner A. Hayward, on the east side of Main Street, and has quite a large school.

No. 14, or "Snow's."—This district comprises the territory between West Shares and Tilden Districts. The house was situated near the First Methodist Church, on the turupike, and has been erected but a few years.

This brings the subject of schools down to the year 1866, when, by vote of the town, held May 5. 1866.

they "voted to abolish the District System." Since that time the schools have been under the immediate control and direction of the school committee chosen by the town and city. The several committee-men are selected as special for particular schools.

The following is a table of attendance on the different schools for the year 1883:

TABLE OF ATTENDANCE.

ESTIMATED VALUE OF SCHOOL PROPERTY, JANUARY 1, 1882.

SCHOOLS.	School Lot.	Buildings.	Furniture.	Apparatus.
Cary.....	\$100	\$500	\$100	\$16
Shaw.....	100	1,500	100	10
Howard.....	600	2,000	300	16
Prospect.....	600	2,000	400	16
Hancock.....	150	1,200	225	16
Marshall.....	100	500	75	16
Ames.....	50	300	60	13
Belmont.....	600	1,800	350	30
Park Street.....	1,000	1,800	375	20
Copeland.....	200	800	200	13
Sylvester.....	200	500	50	10
Ashland.....	250	500	50	10
Spring Street.....	1,000	1,800	375	20
Centre Primary.....	1,000	1,900	375	20
Sprague.....	1,000	7,500	800	30
Whitman.....	4,000	14,000	1,300	30
Huntington.....	1,500	14,000	1,300	30
Perkins.....	1,600	12,000	1,300	30
High School.....	5,000	8,000	500	200
Union.....	500	9,500	800	....
Packard.....	500	2,300	475	....
	\$19,650	\$84,400	\$9,500	\$642

Adelphian Academy.—About the middle of August, 1844, two young men, brothers, who had just finished their collegiate studies, came into town, entire strangers, without letters of introduction or money, and opened a school in a building owned by Maj. Nathan Hayward, south of the hotel and quite near the "Old Unitarian Church." They commenced with thirty students, Sept. 4, 1844, and steadily increased in numbers as follows: the first term they had forty-six students; second term, fifty; third term, ninety-six, fourth term, sixty-nine; fifth term, one hundred and twenty-one. The second year the building proved inadequate to their wants, and the church above named was procured for the same purpose. The school continued in favor and was doing well, when a meeting was held to consider the propriety of erecting a suitable building for the permanent establishing of the academy. Three thousand dollars was agreed upon as the amount needed to accomplish the object. Failing to get enough subscribed, the project was abandoned for a time. Struggling against adverse circumstances, and after much thought and many solicitations to go elsewhere, they concluded to remain at North Bridgewater, and to make that town a permanent home. A small hillock of about four acres, a short distance north of the railroad depot, was purchased, which they called Montello, upon which they erected buildings suitable for their purpose, involving an expenditure of nearly ten thousand dollars. The friends of the enterprise made them a dedicatory visit soon after the completion of the buildings, and presented them with a valuable bell for the academy building. In the spring of 1847, an act of incorporation was granted to the proprietors with corporate powers. The following is a copy of the act:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by Authority of the Same as follows:

"Silas L. Loomis, L. F. O. Loomis, Nathan Jones, and their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation by the name of the Adelphian Academy, to be established in the town of North Bridgewater, in the county of Plymouth, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties, restrictions, and liabilities set forth in the forty-fourth chapter of the Revised Statutes."

This corporation had permission to hold real estate to the amount of fifteen thousand dollars, and personal estate to the amount of ten thousand dollars, to be exclusively devoted to the purposes of education.

Approved March 11, 1847.

The following were elected officers of the institution: Joseph Sylvester, president; L. C. Loomis, secretary; S. L. Loomis, treasurer; Hon. Jesse Perkins, L. C. Loomis, Josiah W. Kingman, Edwin H. Kingman, David Cobb, Newton Shaw, Silas L. Loomis, George Clark, Caleb Copeland, Franklin Ames, Isaac Eames, trustees.

This institution continued to increase in numbers until a high school was thought of being established in the town, which the Messrs. Loomis supposed might injure their school, when they concluded to close it as soon as it might be done without too great a sacrifice. Thus the academy was brought to a close in 1854, after a term of ten years from its commencement. During this time they had gathered a library of over one thousand volumes and a cabinet of over ten thousand specimens. The following are among those that had taught in that institution:

Professor Silas L. Loomis, A.M., M.D., now surgeon in the United States army; Professor L. C. Loomis, A.M., M.D., now president of the Wesleyan Female College, Wilmington, Del.; J. E. Marsh, A.M., M.D., now surgeon in the United States Army; Rev. Horace C. Atwater, A.M., Hon. Isaac Atwater, A.M., chief justice of Iowa; Rev. J. H. Burr, A.M., Rev. Daniel Steele, A.M., J. Mason Everett, E. A. Kingsbury, Maximilian Hall, B. A. Tidd, Miss Emma L. Loomis, Miss Susan T. Howard, Otis S. Moulton, Annie E. Belcher, S. M. Saunders, Emery Seaman, O. W. Winchester, A.B.; Mrs. Mary A. Winchester.

The building formerly used as an academy has since been removed to the corner of Centre and Montello Streets, near the railroad depot, and is used as a manufactory. It was a three-story building, painted white, with green blinds, and crowned with a cupola for a bell.

North Bridgewater Academy.—This institution was founded by Mr. Sereno D. Hunt, who was assisted at different times by the following teachers: Mrs.

Hunt, wife of the principal; Miss Mary H. Clough, Miss Clara Kingman, Miss Sarah B. Fiske, Miss E. Marion Hurlbut, Miss Helen Eveleth, Edwin Hunt, A.B., Miss Hattie F. Stacy, and Miss Julia M. Howard.

Private Schools.—Among the most prominent of these institutions in the town is Mrs. Nathan Jones' school. We take pleasure in recording the fact that for more than thirty years Mrs. Jones has kept a private boarding-school for children of both sexes at her residence; and few there are to be found of the young persons, natives of the town, who have not attended "Mrs. Jones' School" at least for one term.

Deacon Heman Packard kept a select school at the north end of the town, on Prospect Hill, for several years previous to his leaving town for New Orleans, which had a good reputation.

Rev. E. Porter Dyer kept a select school in the town in 1835 and 1836.

Normal School.—List of persons having attended the State Normal School at Bridgewater, with the years of their attendance, most of whom are graduates:

Mr. Lucius Gurney..... 1841	Miss Almira Kingman... 1868
Miss Melinda A. Carey... 1841	Miss Arabella Ames..... 1859
Miss Vesta Holbrook..... 1841	Mr. Henry Manley..... 1859
Mr. Chauncey Conant..... 1842	Miss Lizzie A. Kingman 1860
Mr. Nathaniel Wales..... 1842	Mr. Isaac K. Harris..... 1860
Mr. Elbridge G. Ames... 1843	Mr. Thomas S. Kingman 1861
Mr. Lysander Dickerman 1843	Miss Mary E. Hughes... 1863
Mr. Frederick Perkins... 1843	Miss Julia A. Packard... 1863
Mr. Josiah V. Bisbee.... 1853	Miss Mary A. Hollis..... 1863
Mr. Augustus Romick.... 1857	Miss Martha J. Packard 1863
Miss Harriet N. Kingman 1857	Miss Esther M. Simonds 1863
Mr. Ellis V. Lyon..... 1858	Mr. Charles H. W. Wood 1863
Mr. Jonas Reynolds..... 1858	Miss Lucia A. Kingman 1864

College Graduates.—List of graduates from different colleges of persons from North Bridgewater, so far as can be ascertained, to 1865 :

James Thompson, 1761, Princeton, N. J., clergyman and preceptor.
John Porter, Jr., 1770, Harvard, clergyman.
Huntington Porter, 1777, Harvard, clergyman.
Jonathan Porter, 1777, Harvard, physician.
Kiphiloth Porter, 1777, Harvard, clergyman.
Thomas Crafts, 1783, Harvard, clergyman.
Asa Packard, 1783, Harvard, clergyman.
Zecharish Howard, 1784, Harvard, clergyman.
Icezekiah Packard, 1787, Harvard, clergyman.
Joshua Cushman, 1787, Harvard, clergyman and statesman.
Naphthali Shaw, 1790, Dartmouth, clergyman.
Theophilus Packard, 1796, Dartmouth, clergyman.
Daniel Howard, 1797, Harvard, attorney-at-law.
Isachar Snell, 1797, Harvard, physician.
Lucius Cary, 1798, Brown University, attorney-at-law.
Daniel Noyes, 1813, Yale, merchant.
Jonas Perkins, 1813, Brown University, clergyman.
Frederick Crafts, 1816, Brown University, preceptor.
Jonathan P. Crafts, 1817, Brown University.
Austin Packard, 1821, Brown University, attorney-at-law.
Lovi Packard, 1824, Brown University, clergyman.
Kiphiloth P. Crafts, 1821, Brown University, clergyman.
Thomas Jefferson Snow, 1823, Brown University, preceptor.

Lucius Kingman, 1830, Brown University, attorney-at-law.

Abel W. Kingman, 1830, Amherst, physician.

Austin Cary, 1837, Amherst, clergyman.

Samuel Dike, 1838, Brown University, clergyman.

Abel Kingman Packard, 1845, Amherst, clergyman.

David Temple Packard, 1850, Amherst, clergyman.

Lysander Dickerman, 1851, Brown University, clergyman.

Augustus T. Jones, 1856, Yale, editor and publisher.

John P. Apthorp, 1861, Amherst.

Heman Packard DoForest, 1862, Yale.

Ebenezer Couch, 1864, Harvard.

Miss Elizabeth A. Packard, M.D., graduated at New England Female Medical College.

John Goddard entered at Amherst, 1858, but owing to ill health did not graduate.

Henry T. Eddy is now in Yale College.

LIST OF GRADUATES OF THE BROCKTON HIGH SCHOOL.

1867.

N. Waldo Bradford.	Edward C. Wood.
Eldridge L. Brown.	R. Augusta Brett.
William P. Burden.	Alice M. Keith.
Warren Goddard.	Mary W. Lyon.
Edward D. Hall.	Alice M. Packard.
Era T. Kimball.	Sarah F. Packard.
Charles G. Manley.	Alice A. White.
Charles F. Reynolds.	Emma Whito.
Granville W. Tinkham.	

1868.

David W. Battles.	M. Addie Hall.
Ellis F. Copeland.	Florilla M. Hall.
Henry L. French.	Cynthia Hamilton.
Charles A. Leach.	Julia B. Hayward.
John F. Muir.	Isabella A. Howard.
Norman W. Perkins.	Rosa E. Kingman.
Walter L. Sawyer.	

1869.

Charles H. Bates.	Addie F. Field.
Charles E. Field.	S. Nellie Foss.
George Clarence Holmes.	Mary E. Kingman.
Chester V. Keith.	Abbie Leach.
Joseph C. Snow.	Annie Leach.
Hugh H. Smith.	Ella D. Packard.
Fannie B. Bradford.	Florence L. B. Peterson.
Lizzie M. Clapp.	Emily C. Wood.
Mattie A. Copeland.	

1870.

Henry M. Dunham.	Alice Cary.
Hervey Dunham.	Eliza S. Eaton.
Frank A. Dunham.	Jennie Hollywood.
Henry E. Goddard.	Ella Holmes.
Edwin D. Hathaway.	Fannie S. Kimball.
Elmer C. Packard.	Ida F. Kingman.
Lyman Shaw.	Hattie Sawyer.
Marcia L. Alden.	

1871.

William F. Field.	Hattie P. Beal.
Forrest F. French.	Helen A. Cary.
Emery Gill.	Clara B. Cobb.
Rufus Henry Kimball.	Louise J. Crocker.
Patrick Gilmore.	E. Jennie Goldthwait.
Florus C. Reynolds.	Addie B. Leavitt.
K. Bradford Southworth.	Grace A. Murray.
Lyman C. Tilden.	Franklin S. Reynolds.
Louisa R. Bailey.	

1872.		1878.
Ida E. Andrews.	Rosalotta M. Hall.	Mattie M. Allen.
Anna L. Barry.	Lizzie J. Jones.	L. Ella Holmes.
Addie L. Crooker.	Marian H. Packard.	Jennie H. Packard.
Louisa F. Howard.	Mary A. Sawyer.	Mattie H. Studley.
Isabel Keith.	Henry F. Burrill.	Winifred S. Bennett.
Georgianna E. Peterson.	Charles Eaton.	Edward T. Ford.
Laura D. Pierce.	Lucius M. Leach.	Charles F. Jenny.
Asa E. Goddard.	L. Eliot Packard.	Charles W. Packard.
Helen Cushman.	Mary E. Hayward.	
Josephine M. Hall.		1879.
		Mary L. Ballard.
		Susan E. Manley.
		Lucy H. Fuller.
		Ellen M. Kingman.
		Nellie W. Packard.
		Belle Rankin.
		Horace Richmond.
		Minetta E. Snow.
		Annie N. Thompson.
		Sophia G. Thomas.
		George H. Bryant.
		L. Jennie Clark.
		M. Etta Eliot.
		Herbert L. Hayden.
		1880.
		Bertha Manley.
		Kattie F. Parker.
		Jennie M. Sewall.
		William F. Brooks.
		M. Francis Buckley.
		Maggie K. Hannigan.
		Norman B. Shaw.
		1881.
		Cora F. Battles.
		Robert E. Brayton.
		Charles A. Briggs.
		Annie L. Burke.
		Fannie B. Clark.
		Nellie D. Hayward.
		Mary S. Howard.
		Ellen M. Kendall.
		Louie H. Ridgway.
		Marian F. Smith.
		Annie B. Clark.
		Emily B. Crowell.
		1882.
		Susie L. Bowen.
		Emma W. Hall.
		Carrie L. Hawkins.
		Lucy C. Holbrook.
		Jennie H. Richmond.
		S. Emma Thompson.
		Florence R. Jones.
		Edward F. Barry.
		Lucy E. Benson.
		Maria C. Coots.
		George W. Emerson.
		Charles C. Fitzgerald.
		Patrick H. Gegan.
		1883.
		Allen F. Brett.
		Arthur L. Copeland.
		Hattie M. Dunbar.
		Lottie R. Keith.
		John J. Saxton.
		Ella F. Osborne.
		Alice M. Packard.
		Alice Q. Petree.
		Ella D. Youngquist.
		Mary E. Brooks.

S. Franklin Beals.	Nellie M. Lewis.
Frank B. Buck.	Thomas B. Riley.
Hattie E. Holmes.	Alice M. Snow.
Leona S. Howes.	Wesley S. Snow.
Albert K. Joslyn.	Lottie F. Swain.
Lillie M. Keith.	Hattie White.
Minnie E. Lewis.	

1884.

David Brayton, Jr.	Ada Baxter.
Lillian M. Estes.	Lizzie C. Brett.
Chester G. Hill.	Arthur E. Clark.
Ella L. Johnson.	Adelbert M. Fullerton.
Hannah J. Leonard.	Edward Gilmore.
Wilfred B. Littlefield.	Hattie A. Hayward.
Minnie E. Moors.	George A. Holmes.
Eve E. Prescott.	Nellie M. Howes.
Minnie E. Wentworth.	J. Arthur Jenkins.
Leona M. Baker.	Cheneno R. Packard.
Lucia E. Cole.	Lewis E. Rich.

The Press of Brockton.—The first newspaper published in Brockton was commenced by George H. Brown, Esq., of East Bridgewater, Aug. 22, 1835, under the name of *Bridgewater Patriot and Old Colony Gazette*, in the hall over Maj. Nathan Hayward's store, in what is now the south corner of East Elm and Main Streets.

Mr. William H. Burleigh and Rev. E. Porter Dyer assisted Mr. Brown in the publication of the paper till its removal to East Bridgewater.

The next paper in the town was entitled the *Old Colony Reporter and North Bridgewater Union*, and was published by Messrs. F. W. Bartlett and Thomas D. Stetson, of Kingston, Mass., under the firm of Bartlett & Stetson, commenced Oct. 27, 1848. Mr. Bartlett left the firm after a term of one year, after which Mr. Stetson and Rev. William Whiting continued the paper in Col. Edward Southworth's hall till 1851.

About the same time there was a small sheet published at the office of the *Reporter*, devoted to the temperance cause, edited by young persons.

During the latter part of the winter of 1850 and 1851, one Dr. Cawdell commenced the publication of a paper called the *Bay State Clipper*. A few numbers were printed, and the paper, press, types, and one form of the paper were left in the hands of Col. Southworth, the owner of the premises occupied by the doctor, for expenses.

The *Adelphian*, a literary paper, was published for two years from Oct. 11, 1850, by the Messrs. Loomis, late principals of the Adelphian Academy, which was edited by the young ladies of the academy, and was especially devoted to the interests of the young.

On the 16th day of May, in the year 1851, the

North Bridgewater Gazette was commenced in the hall over Col. Edward Southworth's store, by George Phinney, Esq., now of the *Waltham Free Press*, who continued to publish the same till July 25, 1855, when he removed his office to a new building on Franklin Street.

Mr. Phinney continued to edit and publish the paper till 1863, when he sold his interest in the paper and printing-office to Mr. Augustus T. Jones, who removed to the old stand in Southworth's hall, opposite the First Congregational Church, and continued to publish a weekly paper until April 1, 1884, when the management was for a time under the care of F. H. Buffum & Co. On the 1st of September Mr. Jones sold the paper to A. M. Bridgman, a person well known among the newspaper fraternity as connected with the *Haverhill Gazette* and other papers.

The *Brockton Evening Gazette* (daily) was started by Mr. Jones April 13, 1881.

In 1874, Mr. G. F. Andrews, of Plymouth, Mass., started a paper called the *Old Colony Press*, which had but a short existence. The material was closed out by E. Y. Perry, Esq., of Hanover, Mass., who held a mortgage on the entire property.

Mr. Albert H. Fuller, thinking the time had come for a second paper in an enterprising town like Brockton, purchased the material, and published the first number of the *Brockton Weekly Advance*, May 6, 1876, under the firm of A. H. Fuller & Co., Walter L. Hathaway having an interest in the same, and W. J. Jenks, editor. Mr. Fuller sold the paper to Isaac Folger and S. Heath Rich, of Nantucket, who conducted the same from September, 1878, to May, 1879, reaching a circulation of about two thousand two hundred. This enterprise not meeting the expectations of its proprietors they surrendered it to their creditors, and the material was sold March 15, 1882, to Arthur E. Fessenden, who published the same a few months only.

Albert H. Fuller, mentioned above, started the *Brockton Weekly Enterprise*, July 5, 1879, and is now the publisher of the same, assisted by an able corps of journalists. This paper is in a prosperous and thrifty condition, S. Heath Rich, editor, having a circulation of fifteen hundred copies. Mr. Fuller started the first daily newspaper in Plymouth County, Jan 26, 1880, and has a circulation of two thousand two hundred copies.

Mr. Fessenden started a penny paper some years since which had a short existence. It was called the *Daily Advance*.

In 1878, the *Brockton Trades Bulletin*, a paper

printed at the *Sentinel* office, in Stoughton, had a short life, and was soon forgotten.

Several years since G. A. Goodall published a miniature paper called *Campello Press*, which was sold to Augustus T. Jones, of the *Gazette*. It was an advertising sheet, and given to the public.

Mr. J. F. Hardy afterwards purchased the same, and with J. C. Russell as partner, under the firm of Hardy & Russell, published the same for a short time.

In 1883, Mr. Goodall published a paper known as the *Campello Herald*, also short-lived.

On the 8th of March the *Campello Leader* was first issued, and was published sixteen weeks. This was more of a literary paper than a newspaper, and was illustrated by the well-known artist of Brockton, Mr. A. F. Poole, having cartoons and pictures of local scenes, etc. Not being remunerative, this also shared the fate of its predecessors, and stopped.

The *Brockton Eagle* is the name of an eight-column weekly paper published by William L. Puffer, at No. 5 Green Street. The first number was issued Feb. 20, 1884.

Thus we see there are three weekly and two daily papers in the city.

Town Maps.—March 1, 1830, the Legislature of Massachusetts passed a resolve requiring the several towns in the commonwealth "to make a survey of their territory, and deposit a copy in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth." In conformity to this resolve, and by a vote of the town passed May 10, 1830, Jesse Perkins, Esq., made a survey of the town, and a map was published. Bradford Kingman, Esq., of Brookline, has a few copies.

April 5, 1853, at a legal meeting of the town, George W. Bryant, Chandler Sprague, Edward Southworth, Jr., Benjamin Kingman, and Frederick Howard were chosen a committee to cause the town to be resurveyed and a new map to be published. The contract for publishing the same was given to Messrs. H. F. Walling and E. Whiting. The map contained names of residences, views of churches, manufactories, roads, woods, streets, ponds, rivers, and divisions of the various school districts. The first map was about twenty inches square, of which a few copies only are in existence. The last map was thirty by thirty-nine inches. The first map of the ancient town of Bridgewater, including what is now North Bridgewater, was drawn with a pen by Beza Hayward, at that time one of the selectmen, June 16, 1795, and is a very crude affair.

A survey was made by Silas L. Loomis, A.M., in 1851, which was about twelve inches square.

In 1873, F. W. Beers & Co., of 36 Vesey Street, New York, published a map thirty-eight by sixty.

In 1880, Elbridge L. Brown, Esq., made a survey of the town, showing the different wards of the city. Nearly the same thing was published in the "Brockton Directory," in 1884.

An elegant copy-plate map was published by Bradford Kingman, Esq., in 1866, for his "History of North Bridgewater." The surveying and copy from which it was made was executed by Otis F. Clapp, Esq., a native of Brockton, now in charge of the "Providence City Water-Works," and is a skillful specimen of engineering work.

United States Pensions.—The following is a list of persons in Brockton who draw pensions by reason of wounds or other causes, as furnished by United States Pension Commissioner Dudley:

Name.	Cause for which Pensioned.	Monthly Rate.
Pease, Francis	Heart disease	\$4.00
Ripley, Josiah W.	Wound left shoulder	18.00
Rush, John	Gunshot wound right side	4.00
Tinkham, George F.	Gunshot wound right arm	4.00
Thompson, Elijah	Malarial poison	8.00
Tinkham, Ephraim	Wound left shoulder	12.00
Tonge, Ebene	Wound left thigh	2.33
Thompson, Charles H.	Wound left leg	18.00
Sullivan, Thomas	Wound right leg	6.00
Shipardon, Luther S.	Gunshot wound right arm	4.00
Snell, Iraschar K.	Injured left leg and groin	4.00
Smith, Jesse W.	Wound right hip	4.00
Strangor, Horatio F.	Gunshot wound right leg	4.00
Keith, Martin M.	Gunshot wound right thigh	2.00
Snell, Bradford	Gunshot wound left arm and breast	4.00
Jackson, Luban	Gunshot wound left side	6.00
Hathaway, Joseph T.	Malaria poison (navy)	7.50
Howard, Webster	Tuberculosis	4.00
Mahar, John	Wounded and injured spine	18.00
McGill, Florence	Wound left foot	4.00
Valley, Franklin	Gunshot wound left hand	12.00
Southwick, Thomas A.	Gunshot wound left thigh	4.00
Packard, Stephen S.	Injured right hip	12.00
Knowlton, Edward L.	Wound thigh	2.66
Harriman, William H.	Gunshot wound left hip	4.00
Hall, Andrew	Wound right foot	4.00
Drohan, Ellen	Mother	8.00
Crabie, Polly	"	8.00
Blanchard, Margaret	"	8.00
Davis, Daniel	Father	20.00
Whitmore, Hananah H.	Widow (navy)	20.00
Southworth, Rhoda	Widow 1812	8.00
Hartwell, Amy	"	8.00
Howard, Kilka	"	8.00
Howard, Harriet M.	"	8.00
Kingman, Janetta H.	"	8.00
Knapp, Polly	"	8.00
Kingman, Rebecca	"	8.00
Orcutt, Sarah W.	"	8.00
Manley, Isa A.	"	8.00
Thayer, Mary	"	8.00
Williams, Susan M.	"	8.00
Warren, Rhoda	"	8.00
Reynolds, Nancy	"	8.00
Field, Olive	"	8.00
Wilbur, Almira	"	8.00
Woodward, Flora	"	8.00
Conant, Salina	"	8.00
Copeland, Martha	"	8.00
Aimes, Sally	"	8.00
Brett, Nancy S.	"	8.00
Bradford, Mary	"	8.00
Brett, Lucy	"	8.00
Brett, Almira	"	8.00
Noyes, Alvina	Survivor 1812	8.00
McKenney, Abigail	Mother	8.00
Wright, Sarah B.	"	8.00
Roberts, Maria	Widow	8.00
Childs, Wealthy	"	8.00
Howe, Mary A.	"	8.00
Miller, Louisa S.	"	8.00
Frost, John	Father	8.00
Vincent, James	Gunshot wound lower jaw	6.00
Thompson, Zenas M.	Varicose vein right leg and thigh	8.00
Moran, David	Gunshot wound left ankle	6.00
McIntee, Arthur	Gunshot wound right hand	8.00
Willis, Henry A.	Diseased lungs	8.00

Name.	Cause for which Pensioned.	Monthly Rate.	Name.	Cause for which Pensioned.	Monthly Rate.
Amen, George W.	Gunshot wound left side.	\$2.00	O'Donnell, Hugh	Wound left hip.	\$6.00
Allen, Francis E.	Wound left hand.	8.00	Leonard, George L.	Injury to abdomen.	8.00
Ashley, Alson G.	Shell wound right shoulder.	1.00	Baker, Horace	Loss left arm.	24.00
Bird, Daniel C.	Shell wound head and chest.	8.00	Allen, Sherman	Gunshot wd. r. shoulder, heart disease	1.00
Burt, Justin E.	Gunshot wound left leg.	3.00	Alden, Luther S.	Gunshot wound right thigh.	2.00
Bunker, Eli	Gunshot wound left hip.	2.00	Hutchinson, Albert H.	Gunshot wound left breast.	4.00
Bosela, Solomon F.	Gunshot wound left foot.	2.00	Holmes, Henry M.	Chronic diarrhoea.	4.00
Bowsworth, Orrin W.	Wound left shoulder.	4.00	Cates, George E.	Gunshot wound left groin.	4.00
Derry, Barden B.	Gunshot wound right hand and thigh.	4.00	Dyer, Frederick W.	Chronic diarrhoea.	8.00
Eames, Daniel B.	Injured back.	15.00	Gilliman, James II.	Malarial poison.	8.00
Warren, Joseph G.	Wound right arm.	18.00	Allen, Henry T.	Dyspepsia.	6.00
Landregan, John	Wound left eye.	8.00	Littlefield, Mercy L.	Widow.	8.00
Lingham, George H.	Wound left arm.	6.00	Kimball, Betsey A.	"	8.00
Luce, Franklin W.	Wound left arm.	2.66	Benl, Maria A.	"	8.00
Frost, David	Varicose veins left leg.	8.00	Conant, Eliza	"	8.00
Chamberlain, Henry H.	Wound right foot.	11.25	Dean, Ruth A.	Mother.	8.00
Willis, Lydia B.	Widow.	8.00	Bates, Margaret	"	8.00
Ward, Ennice A.	"	8.00	Derrick, Ann S.	"	8.00
Willis, Caroline	"	8.00	Cahoon, Elizabeth	"	8.00
Underwood, Rachel B.	"	8.00	Hannegan, Catherine	Widow (navy).	12.00
Tanuott, Rebecca H.	"	8.00	Williams, Sylvie K.	Widow 1812.	8.00
Scott, Sarah B.	"	8.00	Bacon, Willard	Survivor 1812.	8.00
Mitchell, Fanny B.	"	8.00	Keith, Pardon	Survivor 1812.	8.00
McSherry, Catharine	Mother.	8.00			
Howland, Lucy C.	Widow.	8.00			
Maguire, Mary	"	8.00			
Mills, Mary K.	"	8.00			
Loring, Sarah M.	"	8.00			
Knowles, Mary K.	"	8.00			
Hall, Susan K.	"	8.00			
Holbrook, Maria	"	8.00			
Donahue, Rosanna	"	8.00			
Dudley, Lydia O.	"	8.00			
Dunbar, Elizabeth	"	8.00			
Clark, Martha H.	"	8.00			
Coffin, Catharine E.	"	8.00			
Bryant, Knives S.	"	8.00			
Andrews, Margaret	"	10.00			
Coney, Sarah J.	"	8.00			
Brown, Roxanna G.	"	20.00			
Kelly, Almira M.	"	8.00			
Edson, Mary A.	"	8.00			
Price, Mary A.	"	12.00			
Parks, Lydia	"	8.00			
O'Riordan, Ann	"	10.00			
Packard, Eliza J.	"	8.00			
Sewell, Ellen M.	"	8.00			
Shaw, Ridora	"	12.00			
Hamlin, Betsey	Mother.	8.00			
Atheron, Hannah G.	"	8.00			
Lambert, Abby W.	"	8.00			
Kirk, Elizabeth	"	8.00			
Howard, Vestia S.	"	8.00			
Harris, Irene	"	8.00			
Coles, Thomas	Chronic diarrhoea and heart disease.	18.00			
Kelton, Simeon W.	Loss of left leg.	18.00			
Edson, Seth	Chronic rheumatism	8.00			
Ellis, Reuben W.	Injury to abdomen.	8.00			
Emmes, John B.	Pneumonia and scurvy.	4.00			
Drohan, Thomas	Wound left leg.	6.00			
Doyle, Thomas	Chronic rheumatism	4.00			
Doyle, Thomas	Wound lower jaw.	8.00			
Donahue, Patrick	Gunshot wound left hand.	4.00			
Dunbar, Norman L.	Wound left thigh.	16.00			
Perkins, Salmon W.	Diarrhoea.	2.00			
Sherman, James	Gunshot wound right thigh.	4.00			
Willis, William F.	Diseased left lung.	6.00			
Peterson, Daniel M.	Wound left leg.	18.00			
Porcheron, Charles E.	Wound right hand.	4.00			
O'Connell, Terrence	Shell wound right shoulder.	14.00			
Parker, John B.	Gunshot wound right leg.	6.00			
Packard, George W.	Gunshot wound neck and arm.	4.00			
Pratt, Francis S.	Gunshot wound left leg.	4.00			
Keith, Benjamin	Injury to abdomen.	8.00			
Keith, Dexter D.	Loss right hand.	18.00			
Kendall, John	Injury to abdomen.	8.00			
Howard, Charles (2d)	Gunshot wound left forearm.	4.00			
Thomas, Harrison O.	Wound right arm.	16.00			
Gullinan, John W.	Wound right hip.	4.00			
Howard, James I.	Chronic diarrhoea.	4.00			
Higgins, Harrison L.	Diseased stomach and rheumatism.	4.00			
Holmes, George N.	Sprain both ankles.	6.00			
Holmes, Francis F.	Gunshot wound right hand.	3.00			
Harrison, Elin S.	Chronic diarrhoea, fever and ague.	18.00			
Covell, George W.	Wound right hip.	18.00			
Crocker, Charles A.	Wound left thigh.	8.00			
Foye, Josiah W.	Wound neck and right arm.	8.00			
Gibbs, Andrew C.	Gunshot wound right thigh.	4.00			
Glover, Anna S.	Injury to abdomen.	6.00			
Casey, Patrick	Gunshot wound right leg.	14.00			
Horton, Henry W.	Gunshot wound right shoulder.	2.00			
Cole, Uriah M.	Chronic diarrhoea.	4.00			
Morton, Henry, Jr.	" "	6.00			
Moures, Alfred C.	Loss left arm above elbow.	24.00			
McAuliffe, Cornelius	Fracture left ankle.	12.00			
Matthews, Rufus E.	Injury left thigh.	2.00			
Wilber, Charles W.	Gunshot wound left side chest.	4.00			
Vericker, William	Wound left arm.	18.00			
Vaughan, Jerrie C.	Wound r. eye, loss leg, shell w. l. thigh	18.00			

CHAPTER XIV.

Casualties and Miscellaneous Events—List of Fires from 1800-1866.

Casualties and Miscellaneous Events.—In or about the year 1725, Henry Kingman came from the West Parish (now West Bridgewater), and settled on the spot where the late Seth Kingman lived and died. He was about twenty-one years of age, and unmarried. Soon after his arrival at his new home, he proceeded to the woods for the purpose of cutting fencing, about ten or eleven o'clock A.M. While in the act of splitting a large oak log, it split prematurely, and the axe entered the calf of his leg, nearly severing it, only a small portion of flesh remaining on each side to connect the parts; the bone was cut off entirely. It was a bitter cold day, and all he had to bandage with was his small handkerchief, in which was his luncheon. This he used as best he could, tied up the wound, and dragged himself to a small bridge, where he remained till evening, when, by the merest accident, some one heard him cry out for help, and even then passers-by supposed it was only the wild animals in the woods, which in that day were quite common. At last some person found him; a litter was made, on which to carry him home, and when he reached his boarding-place, a messenger was dispatched four miles or more to West Bridgewater, for a physician. A long time must have elapsed before one could reach him, as the snow was deep and very bad traveling. But, strange as it may appear to the reader, the parts grew together, and he afterwards became an efficient officer in the army.

1727, October 29. The shock of a violent earthquake was severely felt throughout New England, which lasted for several days.

1739, February 5. The first meeting of the North Parish was held to-day. Timothy Keith, moderator; Robert Howard, clerk, who continued to hold that office thirty-two years in succession.

1748. Indian corn sold for thirty-two shillings per bushel; rye, forty-six shillings per bushel; wheat, three pounds per bushel; flour, ten pounds per hundred.

1749. This summer the most severe drought ever experienced by the oldest person then living. In the last of May the grass was all burnt by the sun, the ground looked white, the earth was dried to a powder at a great depth, and many wells, springs, brooks, and rivers were dried, so that fish lay dead on the bottom. The pastures were so scorched that cattle grew poor. Hay had to be brought from England to supply their wants, which sold for three pounds ten shillings per hundredweight. Barley and oats were so much injured they scarcely saved enough for seed. Flax was a total failure. Corn rolled and wilted. Herbs of all sorts were destroyed. During all these troubles government ordered a day of fasting and prayer, and on the 6th of July copious showers of rain fell to refresh them, and things looked brighter, and what was fortunate for the people, the next winter was very mild. After the plentiful rains, a day of public thanksgiving was ordered.

1751, June 17. Severe hail-storm. Hailstones large as English walnuts were in abundance, breaking glass and doing other damage to a large amount.

1755. Summer very hot and dry. Hay scarce and high.

1755, November 18. Shock of an earthquake, shaking down chimneys. In Boston and vicinity buildings were prostrated by the shock.

1762-63. Very cold winter. Snow of great depth.

1762, September 10. Wild pigeons flew in abundance.

1763, June 8. Wild pigeons flew in abundance.

"In the year 1769, when the disputes between England and America had begun, and the importation of foreign goods was stopped, it became customary for people to manufacture their own clothing; and in many places the young ladies had spinning-matches at their minister's, for the benefit of their families. On the 15th of August, 1769, at two o'clock P.M., ninety-seven young ladies met at the house of their pastor, the Rev. John Porter, and generously gave his lady, for the use of her family, 3322 knots of linen, tow, cotton, and woolen yarn, which they had spun for that purpose. At three o'clock something, of American produce only, was set before them for their refreshment, which was more agreeable

to them than any foreign dainties, considering the situation of the country at that time. At four o'clock the ladies walked in procession to the meeting-house, where a discourse was delivered by their pastor from Acts ix. 36: 'This woman was full of good works,' in which piety, industry, frugality, and benevolence were recommended and encouraged. The closing prayer being made, the following lines, composed by their pastor, were sung:

"Ye rubies bright, ye Orient pearls,
How coveted by men!
And yet the virtuous woman's price
Exceeds the precious gem."

"How kind and generous her heart!
How diligent her hand!
How frugal in economy,
To save her sinking land!"

"Foreign productions she rejects,
With nobleness of mind,
For home commodities; to which
She's prudently inclined."

"She works, she lends, she gives away
The labors of her hand;
The priest, the poor, the people all
Do find in her their friend."

"She clothes herself and family,
And all the sons of need.
Were all thus virtuous, soon we'd find
Our land from slavery freed."

After which anthems were sung, and the assembly being dismissed, they retired to their respective homes."

David, son of Rev. John Porter, was riding in a chaise when about ten years of age; the horse took fright, ran, and threw him out, breaking one of his legs, which was soon after amputated. He survived but a short time. Died May, 1767.

1769, October 20. Violent storm, doing great damage.

1771. Very mild winter; not over four inches of snow fell during the season.

1772, March 9, 11, 13, and 20. Very severe snow-storm.

1772, April 3. Snow six to ten feet deep. People were obliged to dig themselves out of their houses. Many sheep and cattle lost.

1778, November 10. Hay sold for six dollars per hundredweight.

1779, February 16. Hay sold for nine dollars per hundredweight.

1779, November 12. Hay sold for twenty dollars per hundredweight.

1780, November 19. Hay sold for thirty-three pounds per hundredweight.

1780. Winter very severe. Great depth of snow.

1780, May 19. Remarkably dark day. Between twelve and one o'clock people could not work; were obliged to light candles to see to eat dinner; looked very melancholy indeed; but little rain. The evening was very dark.

1781, August 5. Wild pigeons flew very thick.

1782. Very dry season.

1785, April 1. Severe snow-storm. Snow three to five feet deep.

1785, April 15. Very cold. Ground frozen hard. Rivers crossed on the ice, with excellent skating on ponds.

1785, May 20. Severe snow-storm. Snow several inches deep.

1785, November 25. Severe snow-storm. Snow very deep.

1786, May 21. Wind east for eight weeks in succession.

1791, July 18. Rev. John Porter's horse killed by lightning in a severe thunder-storm.

1804, October. Severe gale; large trees blown down, and torn up by the roots.

1805, February. Snowed five days in succession. The road between North Bridgewater and Randolph was even with the top of the walls.

1806, June. Total eclipse of the sun.

1806. Winter of 1806-7 very mild; ground not frozen over four inches deep all winter.

1806. Summer of 1806 very cold.

1808. Very heavy frosts in August.

1811, May 5. Severe snow-storm.

1811, July. Great freshet, doing great damage.

1815, September 23. Severe gale, Monday. Some verses published soon after, were as follows:

"It chanced to be our washing-day;
The clothes were all a-drying;
The stormy winds came through the lines
And set 'em all a-flying.

"I saw the shirts and petticoats
Go riding off like witches,
That day I lost—ah, how I wept!—
I lost my Sunday breeches."

The air became filled with limbs, shrubs, old pieces of timber, etc., roofs blown off from buildings, and great damage generally.

1815, September 25. Very powerful wind, unroofing many buildings, and doing considerable damage to other property.

1816. This year was remarkable for its severe cold weather.

1816, February. Arza Keith was severely burned while making varnish in his house, from the effects of which he never recovered.

1817, February 20. Remarkably severe snow-storm.
1818. Great freshet, doing great damage.

1820, December 22. Rev. Daniel Huntington delivered a discourse in the meeting-house of the North Parish, it being the Second Centennial Anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth. Text, Psalms xliv. 1-3.

1821, July 4. The first town-meeting was held in North Bridgewater this day. The meeting was opened by prayer by Rev. Daniel Huntington. Over two hundred were present, and the first yearly town officers were chosen. Joseph Sylvester was moderator. Col. Edward Southworth was chosen town clerk.

1821, October 31. Messrs. Daniel Temple, of Reading, Mass., and Isaac Bird were ordained as missionaries to the heathen, in the old meeting-house. Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D.D., of Braintree, preached the sermon; Rev. Daniel Thomas, of Abington, gave the charge; and Rev. S. Green the right hand of fellowship. Mr. Temple married Miss Rachel B. Dix, of Boscowen, N. H., and sailed for Malta Jan. 2, 1822, on the brig "Cypress," from Boston. In 1823, Rev. Isaac Bird sailed for Beyroot as missionary. Mr. Temple has since died, Aug. 9, 1850.

1823, November 13. David Brown, a native of the Cherokee tribe of Indians, delivered an address in the meeting-house of the First Church, after which a collection was taken for supporting schools in his nation.

1835, November 6. Miss Susan Hersey, a young miss of sixteen, who resided in the family of Deacon John Crafts, was drowned in Howard's Pond.

1837, July 15. David Lincoln drowned in Sprague's Pond.

1845, August 23. Daniel Brett's house struck by lightning, and Mr. Brett instantly killed.

1845, November 22. Joseph Brett killed by an ox.

1844, November 6. Hon. John Quincy Adams delivered a discourse to the citizens of North Bridgewater in the meeting-house of the First Congregational Church.

1847, August 14. Lorenzo D. Hervey had his left arm fractured by coming in contact with another train at South Boston, which was standing on a side track, his arm resting at the time on the side window.

1849, May 21. North Bridgewater Union Cemetery consecrated.

1849, May 22. Ethan and Henry Leach (brothers) were thrown from a chaise while crossing the railroad at the burying-ground crossing, and instantly killed.

1849, March 22. Howard's mill-dam washed away;

also railroad bridge near Lewis Keith's mill, damaging so much as to stop the cars.

1851, October 30. Timothy Sullivan was killed by coming in contact with a bridge at the north end of the village, known as "Harlow's Bridge."

1852, May 12. David I. Gray had thumb sawed off in Howard's mill.

1852, May 27. Michael O'Leary drowned.

1852, July 22. Enterprise Engine Company, accompanied by the North Bridgewater brass band, visited New York.

1852, July 26. Eugene Marshall was a passenger on board the steamer "Atlantic," that sunk on Lake Erie. The steamer came in contact with the "Ogdensburg" near Longport, two o'clock Friday morning. Three hundred lives lost. One hundred and fifty men and women were drowned in the cabin. Mr. Marshall narrowly escaped drowning.

1852, August 15. Salmon Manly died from injuries to his spinal column to-day.

1852, September 18. Galen Edson died from wounds received by a fall that fractured his skull.

1853, November 24. Frederick A. Babcock injured on railroad.

1853, February 5. George Washington, son of Levi French, was badly scalded, injuring him so much that he died the next day (Sunday). Age, two years and ten months.

1853, February 26. Edward Elmer, son of Perez Marshall, was drowned while attempting to cross a pond near his father's house. Age, six years and five months.

1853, February. Eldridge G. Cobb, and one hundred and seven others, sent a petition to the Legislature opposing the passage of a law restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors.

1853, November 21. A collision took place between two trains of cars on the railroad, one of which was the steamboat train; four persons severely injured. One died soon after.

1853, December 29. Severe snow-storm. The cars on the railroad were stopped, for the first time since the road was opened.

1853. Alonzo S. Drisko, a workman engaged in building the new house of worship for the First Congregational Church, had an arm broken by a board falling from aloft.

1854, March 18. Severe gale. Railroad-crossing sign at Court Street blown down. The steeple of the Porter Church was somewhat damaged by the force of wind, which was pretty general throughout this section of country.

1854, June 14. Severe hail-storm about noon.

Thermometer stood at ninety in the shade. Hailstones as large as cherries fell in abundance. Zophar Field's house struck. Cow belonging to Chandler Sprague, Esq., instantly killed.

1854, June 19. The house of Weston Simmons, known as the "Poor Farm," was struck by lightning, instantly killing Lemuel Reynolds, who had just stepped into the house for protection from the storm.

1854, July 27. The new meeting-house of the First Congregational Church was dedicated to-day.

1854, September 18. Michael Coleman and Michael Keho were run into by a steamboat train that came in contact with chaise.

1855, September 20. To-day was observed as a holiday for the purpose of holding a fair to obtain means for erecting a fence around the new cemetery. A large and brilliant procession, consisting of the various fire-engine companies in full uniform, drawing their engines, handsomely decorated, preceded by a band of music; also the North Bridgewater Light Dragoons, under the command of Capt. J. Freeman Ellis, together with a representation of the various trades in large numbers. The procession was formed at one o'clock, when, after marching about the various streets, they proceeded to Yale's mammoth tent, which had been erected for the purpose of serving the dinner, in a lot owned by Frederick Perkins, and opposite the residence of Franklin Ames, Esq. The procession was under the care of Francis M. French, Esq., as chief marshal.

1856, January 5. Severe snow-storm. No trains passed for two days. No meeting on the next day (Sabbath). Roads badly blocked.

By an act of the Legislature passed April 19, 1856, a Probate Court was established at North Bridgewater, to be held the last Tuesday of July in each year.

1856, June 3. The centennial celebration of the four Bridgewaters was held to-day, and the bells of all the four towns were rung half an hour before sunrise, and cannon fired on Trooper's Hill.

1856, June 4. A meeting was held to show the feeling in regard to the assault on Charles Sumner at Washington, at which resolutions were passed condemning the act in the strongest terms.

1857, January 18. Very severe snow-storm. Trains on the railroad were blocked for several days. The thermometer during the day was sixteen degrees below zero. The sky was obscured by a dense cloud of snow, that extended in every direction. At night the weather moderated; but the wind increased to a gale, piling the snow in huge drifts. The storm in the night was of unexampled severity. The force of

the wind caused the spire of the church at Campello, which had been erected but a short time, to break just below the clock, and the bell to break through the roof and lodge in the vestry below. The damage to the house by this fall was about three thousand dollars.

1857, April 6. Some fiend placed some iron rails upon the railroad track about one mile north of the village, causing the locomotive called the "Pilgrim" to run off the track and injure the train, breaking Alden Reed's jaw-bone, an employé of the road in charge of the train.

1857, May 17. Ice formed one-sixteenth of an inch thick to-day.

1857, May 31. Terrible hail-storm, doing great damage to crops and fruit-trees in the town. Hailstones, as large as robin's eggs, fell to the depth of an inch, continuing about one-half hour.

1858, March 30. Emma Olivia, daughter of F. B. Washburn, was so severely burned while at play that she died in fifteen hours after. Age, seven years and eight months.

1858, May 14. Bela Keith, Esq., fell and broke his collar-bone while at work repairing a shed belonging to the Satucket House.

1858, May 14. Elisha Hall had his hand badly injured at Howard & Clark's steam-mill.

1858, July 21. Charles W., a son of Rev. J. Cooper, was drowned in Howard's Pond.

1858, September 21. Frank Richmond, son of Philo W. Richmond, broke his leg by falling from a ladder while at work painting on the east side of Kingman's brick block.

1859, January 22. John B., son of Charles Wentworth, was drowned. Body found Sunday noon following.

1859, June 3. Gershom I. Sylvester, son of F. M. Sylvester, seven years of age, was run over by cars near Keith's mills, and injured so that he died soon after.

1859, July 30. Mrs. Harriet Everson and Thacher Everson, wife and daughter of Joseph H. Everson, of Hanson, were killed by a locomotive near Keith's mills. George W. Monroe and Miss Sarah F. Stetson were in the covered wagon at the time and severely injured.

1859, August 25. Herbert, son of Albert Keith, choked to death by a piece of apple, which he was eating while running.

1859, September 9. Mr. Henry Volney French, who had just arrived at the depot in the Centro Village from New York, in the steamboat train, attempted to jump from the cars while the train was in motion,

was thrown upon the track and run over by the train, and lived but two hours after the accident. Mr. French was of the firm of French & Howard, shoe manufacturers. He was a man of excellent habits, smart, active, and very exemplary in all the walks of life. A deep feeling of sadness pervaded the entire community upon learning of the sad affair. His wife and children were absent from home at the time of the accident, in Maine.

1859, November 26. When the four o'clock train was approaching Campello, and near the brick factory, from Boston, a woman named Joanna Barrett, in attempting to cross the track, was struck by the locomotive and injured so that she died in a few moments.

1860, June 16. Severe hail-storm. Hailstones plenty, as large as bullets, doing much damage to fruit.

1860, July 11. C. Adelbert, son of T. M. Packard, came to his death by falling into a tub set in the ground to catch water.

1860, August 2. A young child of Daniel Hayward, eighteen months old, fell from an attic of a two-story house to the ground, a distance of thirty feet, through the carelessness of a domestic; taken up apparently uninjured.

1861, February 25. Bridget O'Brien was killed by violence.

1861. Mr. G. E. Wilbor and Thaddeus Keith made a bet on the election of Abraham Lincoln, Wilbor betting he would be elected and Keith that he would not; the condition was that the one that lost was to walk to Boston. Mr. Keith, having lost the bet, started for Boston March 6th, and walked the entire distance to the city in five hours. He was accompanied through the village by fife and drum.

1861, March 24. Severe storm,—snow. Trains delayed twenty-four hours.

1861, April 8. As Mrs. John Ellis and another lady were riding from North Bridgewater village to Campello, they were robbed of their pocket-books. The rogue was caught soon after, and punished.

1861, October 3. M. W. Dwight jumped from a car when in motion near Campello Station, and was killed.

1862, May 26. Michael Larry, a lad of eight years, was drowned in a saw-mill flume, at Sprague's Factory Pond.

1863, June 5. Malcolm Howard died of injuries received by the kick of a horse owned by Dr. Baldwin, in the north part of the town.

1863, September 24. William Tolman, son of Elijah Tolman, engineer at Ellis Packard & Co.'s steam-mill, had an arm broken and otherwise severely injured.

1863, October 20. Leroy Hamilton, a driver in the employ of Hancock's express, was struck by a locomotive while crossing the track at Elliot Street crossing. The wagon was made a complete wreck. Mr. Hamilton escaped with a few bruises only.

1863, November. Nahum Perkins, a man of over seventy years of age, shot a goose from a flock that was passing over his home.

1864, February. Moses Packard fell and broke his leg in his barn.

1864, February 12. Michael Murphy and Patrick Early were burned to death in the town lock-up.

1864, February 13. Herbert Eaton broke his collar-bone while at play.

1864, April 29. A child of Cornelius McAuliffe was so badly burned while playing with fire in the pine grove that she died next day.

1864, July 14. Jennie, daughter of Patrick McCullough, was drowned in a tub of water.

1864, September 26. A boy in the employ of Harrison Rogers was dragged about by a horse till life was extinct, by incautiously fastening the rope-halter around his arms. The horse became unmanageable, so the boy could not release himself.

1864, October 12. Eliza J., wife of James S. Bond, of North Bridgewater, committed suicide by drowning, at Mansfield, Mass.

1864. The drought of 1864 has had no parallel for years. For June and July only 2.38 inches of rain fell; May previous, only two inches; July, 1.32 inches; June, 1.06 inches. In 1854, ten years in August previous, there was no rain.

1864, January 3. The body of an unknown man was found on the railroad-track, about a half-mile south of Campello depot; supposed to have fallen from the New York train. The body was terribly mangled, so that it could hardly be identified.

1864, October 27. Five cattle were killed by a Fall River train at Howard's crossing, in the north part of the town, and others badly injured.

1864. Adeline Harris was appointed teacher by the Freedman's Relief Association, stationed at Newberne, N. C., and sailed from New York December 8th.

1865, July 4. Charles Hayward, son of the late B. F. Hayward, was badly burned in the face by powder.

1865, July 4. Daniel Huntington, son of Joseph Vincent, had a thumb blown off by the discharge of a pistol.

1865, August 23. Mrs. Sanford Winter committed suicide. Cause, temporary insanity.

1865. This summer season has been very dry. Wells throughout the State dried up. Fall feed very

light or none at all. Mills stopped running for want of water.

List of Fires from 1800-1865.—1804. Dwelling-house of Issachar Snell destroyed by fire.

1816. Dwelling-house of Arza Keith partially burned; caused while making varnish in one of the rooms. Mr. Keith was injured by inhaling smoke, from the effects of which he never recovered.

1818. Barn belonging to Charles Keith destroyed by fire.

1819. Barn belonging to Oliver Leach struck by lightning and destroyed by fire.

1836, March 6. Dwelling-house formerly belonging to Rev. Daniel Huntington, and occupied by Dr. A. K. Borden and George H. Brown, destroyed by fire.

1846. Cabinet-shop belonging to Howard & Clark destroyed by fire.

1847, January 30. Dwelling-house belonging to Freeman Dexter destroyed by fire at half-past five o'clock A.M. (a very cold morning).

1847, March 11. Shoe manufactory of William French partially destroyed by fire, about five o'clock A.M.

1847, March 19. Store owned by George Clark destroyed by fire at eleven o'clock P.M. Also a dwelling-house belonging to Micah Packard nearly consumed at the same time.

1847, September 26. Dwelling-house belonging to Nathan Hayward slightly damaged by fire at four o'clock A.M.

1848, March 1. Edward E. Bennett's dwelling-house slightly damaged.

1848, March 23. House of Edward J. Snow slightly damaged.

1848, March 30. Woods near Benjamin Eaton's burned.

1848, May 1. Woods near Thomas Wales burned.

1849, July 28. A carpenter-shop owned by Charles S. Johnson about three o'clock P.M.; his dwelling adjoining narrowly escaped destruction.

1850, February 6. Ruel Richmond's wheelwright-shop consumed by fire at three o'clock A.M. Weather severely cold; engines could not work well; thermometer 6° below zero.

1850, April 2. Barn belonging to Silas Packard burned at three o'clock A.M.

1850, April 15. Building owned by S. & G. Manly, at eleven o'clock P.M., was totally destroyed.

1850, August 6. David Ford's barn struck by lightning and destroyed about three o'clock P.M.

1850, October 11. Lucius Keith's periodical depot damaged by fire.

- 1850, October 11. Tailor-shop owned by W. F. Brett nearly destroyed about four o'clock A.M. Also a building occupied by W. E. Skinner.
- 1851, June 29. Store of Messrs. Brett & Kingman, in Kingman Block, badly damaged by fire about three o'clock A.M.
- 1852, April 9. Barn on the John Tilden farm consumed about eight o'clock A.M.
- 1852, May 30. Pine Grove, a short distance south of the Centre Village, was burned. Buildings were saved with difficulty.
- 1852, May 30. Baptist Chapel damaged by fire about \$1000 at half-past eight o'clock P.M.
- 1853, March 30. Dwelling-house near "Keith's Mill" partly burned; formerly occupied by Zenas Packard.
- 1853, March 31. The last and boot manufactory owned by Chandler Sprague, Esq., and formerly known as the "Old Cotton Factory," was totally destroyed by fire at half-past three o'clock A.M. Loss, \$4000.
- 1853, May 23. Stable belonging to Nathaniel Snow, in the Pine Grove, was destroyed about four o'clock A.M.
- 1853, May 23. The steam-mill connected with the furniture manufacturing establishment of Josiah W. Kingman, at Campello, took fire about a quarter to one o'clock P.M., communicating with the lumber-yard and buildings around, destroying the dwelling-house of Mr. Kingman, stable, warehouse, and finishing-shop, three workshops belonging to the same, also the dwelling-house owned and occupied by Anson Morse, dwelling of David Allen, meeting-house, and fire-engine-house belonging to Enterprise Engine Company, No. 2. Many other buildings took fire from these, but by the prompt and energetic working of seven different engines were saved from the devouring element. The loss by this fire was estimated at about \$50,000, with a very small insurance, a severe loss to the village, besides throwing a large number of workmen out of employment.
- 1853, May 24. Barn belonging to Turner Torrey, in the west part of the town, was burned in the evening.
- 1853, June 9. Barn belonging to John Thompson, together with fifteen tons of hay. Loss, \$1000.
- 1853, September 29. The building owned by Rev. A. B. Wheeler, and occupied by C. C. Bixby, F. & H. Baylies, and S. W. S. Howard, partially burned.
- 1854, May 22. House owned and occupied by Jarvis W. Reynolds slightly burned.
- 1856, January 4. The dwelling-house of Dwight E. Hale was partially burned.
- 1856, September 8. The building known as the Unitarian Church, owned by Maj. Nathan Hayward, totally destroyed about one o'clock P.M.
- 1856, September 9. Barn and shop of Daniel McIntee, with two horses, were destroyed.
- 1856, October 5. The grocery-store near the depot in the village, occupied by William H. Pierce, partly destroyed between two and three o'clock A.M.
- 1856, December 22. Ara Snow's house slightly burned.
- 1857, January 8. Dwelling-house owned by C. J. F. Packard partially burned. Loss, \$300.
- 1857, November 26. Shoe manufactory of Martin L. Keith & Co., at Campello, slightly damaged by fire. Damage, \$100.
- 1857, December 17. A small building owned by the heirs of Maj. Nathan Hayward, situated in the Tilden District. Loss was small.
- 1857, December 21. Railroad depot took fire from the telegraph. Damage was slight.
- 1857, December 30. The saw-mill belonging to Messrs. Thomas and Welcome Howard nearly consumed.
- 1859, January 22. House on Ashland Street, belonging to heirs of Maj. Nathan Hayward. Damage, \$200.
- 1859, September 2. The musical instrument manufactory owned by Caleb H. Packard, at Campello, occupied by A. B. Marston, destroyed.
- 1859, September 8. Dwelling-house and stable of Marcus Packard, on Mount Ashland, about eleven o'clock A.M. Loss, \$9000. Also, a lot of wood nearby, caused by sparks from the same.
- 1859, December 12. House owned by Henry Baylies. Loss, \$800.
- 1860, January 11. Varnish-factory near Ephraim Brett's house. Loss, \$500.
- 1860, January 25. Barn belonging to John Reardon, at one o'clock P.M.
- 1860, April 2. An old building on Pond Street. Loss, \$100.
- 1860, April 8. An old building on the corner of Centre Street. Loss was small.
- 1860, October 19. Barn belonging to William F. Brett, containing thirty-two tons of hay and one cow, destroyed at twelve o'clock at night. Loss, \$700.
- 1860, October 27. House belonging to Orren Bartlett partially burned. Loss, \$500.
- 1860, November 7. Hall belonging to Baker & Kingman destroyed at half-past eleven o'clock P.M. Loss, \$9000. Insured for \$6000.
- 1860, November 8. Steam-mill of Howard & Clark slightly damaged by fire.

- 1860, November 29. Small dwelling-house owned by Benjamin Kingman, near "Keith's Mill," destroyed by fire.
- 1860, December 30. Tailor-shop occupied by Daniel Logue, and owned by Tyler Cobb, partially destroyed by fire.
- 1861, March 2. Barn belonging to Galen Packard, together with one horse and three cows, destroyed by fire about five o'clock A.M. Loss, \$600. No insurance.
- 1861, March 11. Shop occupied by Alexander Chaplin slightly damaged.
- 1861, May 8. Store belonging to Col. E. Southworth partially burned. Loss, \$300.
- 1861, June 21. House of John McCullough. Loss, \$300.
- 1861, July 6. House belonging to Franklin Keith partially destroyed. Loss, \$600.
- 1861, November 29. House belonging to Moses W. Hancock slightly damaged by fire.
- 1862, January 2. Store belonging to Daniel Hayward partially burned. Loss, \$450.
- 1862, February 1. Store belonging to Charles Curtis partially destroyed.
- 1862, May 14. Barn, shop, and wood-house, together with three cows and a calf, belonging to Galen Warren, destroyed by fire. Loss, \$1000.
- 1862, June 14. Barn, three cows, and two tons of hay belonging to Edward E. Bennett destroyed.
- 1862, June 16. House of Sylvester Cotter partially destroyed. Loss, \$500.
- 1862, August 17. House belonging to Clark Paul. Loss, \$200.
- 1863, September 30. Barn and shop of William Gegin destroyed. Loss, \$700.
- 1863, November 26 (Thanksgiving morning). House and barn belonging to the heirs of Jesse Perkins, together with two cows. Loss, \$1500.
- 1863, December 4. House of Davis S. Packard slightly damaged by fire.
- 1864, July 8. Barn belonging to Henry Edson destroyed.
- 1864, July 31. Barn belonging to Alvin P. Kingman destroyed at eight o'clock A.M.
- 1864, August 11. Barn belonging to Deacon John W. Hunt destroyed at half-past four o'clock P.M. Loss, \$200.
- 1864, August 14. Barn belonging to Marcus Holmes destroyed at half-past eight o'clock P.M. Loss, \$500.
- 1864, August 16. House belonging to Hugh Burke destroyed at eleven o'clock P.M. Loss, \$600.
- 1864, September 3. Lot of wood owned by Rufus S. Noyes. Loss, \$200.
- 1864, September 15. House in the northeast part of the town destroyed by fire. Also a barn.
- 1864, October 10. House owned by S. and G. Manly, on Cottage Street, destroyed by fire. Loss, \$400.
- 1864, November 6. House owned by William Perry partially burned. Loss, \$200.
- 1864, December 1. Car-load of straw took fire at the railroad station and burned. Also, freight-house partially burned.
- 1865, March 29. Shoe manufactory owned by George Stevens, at Campello, partially burned at three o'clock A.M.
- 1865, April 3. House on Pleasant Street slightly damaged.
- 1865, April 18. Shoe manufactory belonging to Peleg S. Leach, on Pine Street, entirely consumed by fire at eleven o'clock.
- 1865, August 5. Barn belonging to Reuben Drake struck by lightning and destroyed by fire, with from five to six tons of hay.
- 1865, August 24. Barn and slaughter-house belonging to Mr. Sanford Winter destroyed by fire.

CHAPTER X V.

Industrial Statistics—Valuation for 1840—Valuation for 1850—Valuation for 1860—Products of 1845—Industries of 1855—Manufacturing Statistics for 1865—Agricultural Statistics for 1865—Trades and Professions—Statistics of Labor for 1875—Farming in 1875—Statistics of Valuation and Taxation for 1883—Number of Dwelling-Houses and Families in the North Parish, now Brockton, in 1764—Population in 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850, 1855, 1860.

Industrial Statistics.—The Legislature of Massachusetts, by an act passed April 19, 1837, required the assessors of the several towns in Massachusetts to return to the secretary of the commonwealth an accurate account of the various branches of industry. The following is the product of North Bridgewater (now Brockton) for 1837:

Cotton-mill, 1; number of spindles, 350; cotton consumed, 16,000 pounds; number of yards of cotton cloth manufactured, 60,000; value of the same, \$4800; males employed, 3; females, 12; capital invested, \$8666. Common sheep, 60; common wool produced, 210 pounds; average weight of fleece, 3½ pounds; value of same, \$84; capital invested, \$120. Boots manufactured, 79,000 pairs; shoes manufactured, 22,300 pairs; value of boots and shoes, \$184,200; males employed, 750; females, 375. Hat manufacturers, 1; hats manufactured, 2000; value of same,

\$6000; males employed, 3; females, 3. Manufactories of forks and hoes, 1; value of same, \$1000; hands employed, 2; capital invested, \$400. Manufactories of chairs and cabinet-ware, 3; value of the same, \$38,500; hands employed, 39. Value of wooden-ware manufactured, 300; hands employed, 1. Shoe-tool manufactories, 2; value of the same, \$1900; hands employed, 22; capital invested, \$5000.

Valuation for 1840.—Number of polls over 16, 679; number of polls supported by the town, 5; number of polls not taxed, 20. Number of houses, 388; number of shops adjoining, 153; number of warehouses, stores, etc., 6; number of barns, 264; all other buildings, 69. Tillage land, 663 acres; English and upland mowing, 1043 acres; tons of hay, 744; fresh meadow, 692; tons of hay on the same, 399; pasture, 2789; woodland, 2243; unimproved land, 2283; unimprovable land, 613; town land, 120 acres; roads, 245 acres; water, 20 acres. Horses, one year old and over; oxen, four years old and over, 467; steers and heifers, 83; sheep, 22; swine, 314. Number of chaises, 47. Grist-mills, 3; saw-mills, 3; other mills, 1. Oats, 1063 bushels; rye, 405 bushels; barley, 331 bushels; corn, 3833 bushels.

Valuation for 1850.—Polls 1067, 20 years and upwards. Dwelling-houses, 616; shops adjoining houses, 96; other shops, 134; warehouses and stores, 13; grist-mills, 4; saw-mills, 2; barns, 29; all other buildings of the value of \$20 and upwards, 155. Stock in trade, \$75,655; interest money, \$68.96; stocks, \$28,170; shares in incorporated companies, 475; tillage land, 574 acres; unimproved land, 97 acres; unimprovable land, 65; land owned by town, 100 acres; land taken for roads, 300 acres; land covered by water, 100 acres. Number of horses, 278; number of oxen, four and over, 82; number of cows, three and over, 487; steers and heifers, 151. Rye, bushels, 244; oats, bushels, 543; corn, bushels, 4344; barley, bushels, 139. Acres mowing, 1527; tons of hay, 1128; fresh meadow, 642; tons of hay, 409; pasturing, 3310; woodland, 3499; swine, 264; all other property not enumerated, value, \$12,541.

Valuation for 1860.—Ratable polls, 1574, 20 years and upwards. Male polls, 3, not taxed nor supported by the town. Male polls, 2, supported by the town. Dwelling-houses, 952; each \$900, \$856,800. Shops within or adjoining to dwelling-houses, 94; each \$75, \$7050. Other shops, 206; each \$200, \$41,200. Warehouses and stores, 38; at \$1500 each, \$5700. Barns, 388; at \$250 each, \$97,000. Grist-mills, 4; at \$2000 each, \$8000.

Saw-mills, 2; at \$2550 each, \$5100. Steam mills and other mills not above enumerated, 5; at \$3180 each, \$15,900. Boot-factories, 5; \$13,000. Shoe-factories, 37; at \$1000 each, \$37,000. Piano-forte factories, 1; \$1000. Tool-factories, 2; at \$850 each, \$1700. Nail- and tack-machines, 1; \$400. Other manufactories of iron, copper, brass, and metals, 2; at \$850 each, \$1700. All other buildings between \$20 and \$100 in value, 6; at \$75 each, \$450. All other buildings of more than \$100 value, 5; at \$1000, \$5000. Amount of every person's stock in trade, \$209,786. Amount of money at interest more than any creditor pays interest for, including United States and State securities, \$86,500. Amount of stock held by stockholders in any bank or insurance company, \$140,114. Shares in toll-bridges, canals, railroads, 323; value, \$34,500. Acres of land annually tilled, exclusive of orchards tilled, 1106; at \$130 each, \$143,780. Amount of orcharding, all kinds of fruit, 77 acres; at \$200, \$15,400. Acres of upland mowed, excluding orchard mowed, 1505; at \$130, \$195,650; tons of hay produced, yearly produce of same, 1281. Acres of orcharding mowed, 8; \$200, \$1600; tons of hay, the yearly produce of the same, 5. Acres of fresh meadow, 591; tons of hay, the yearly produce of the same, 364. Acres of land, excluding orcharding pastured, 2872; at \$20, \$57,440. Acres of woodland, 4384, excluding pasture-land inclosed; at \$15 each, \$65,760. Cords of wood, 4827. Acres of land owned by any town or other proprietors, 92; at \$40 each, \$3680. Acres of land used for roads, 329. Acres of land covered by water, 1000. Acres of land in town from actual survey, 12,619. Horses one year old and upwards, 279; at \$75, \$20,925. Oxen four years old and upwards, 60; at \$40, \$2400. Cows three years old and upwards, 403; at \$25, \$10,075. Steers and heifers one year old and upwards, 115; at \$10, \$1150. Swine six months old and upwards, 190; at \$6, \$1140. Value and description of all other ratable estate, not before enumerated, \$20,990. Total value, \$2,173,965.

Products for 1845.—A census of the productions of the State, published in 1845, shows the product of North Bridgewater (now Brockton), Mass., as follows:

Manufactories of shovels, spades, forks, and hoes, 1; value of articles manufactured, \$2000; capital, \$500; men employed, 2.

Musical instrument manufactories, 1; value of instruments manufactured, \$900; capital, \$350; men employed, 2.

Brush manufactories, 1; value of brushes manufactured, \$21,600; capital, \$6000; men employed, 21.

Saddle, harness, and trunkmakers, 1; value of articles manufactured, \$1500; capital, \$300; employ 3 men.

Hat and cap manufactories, 1; value of hats and caps manufactured, \$1040; valued, \$2500; capital, \$600; employ 3 men.

Establishments for manufacturing railroad-cars, coaches, chaises, and other vehicles, 1; value manufactured, \$1500; capital, \$300; employ 3 men.

Chair and cabinet-ware manufactories, 2; value of goods manufactured, \$38,000; capital, \$18,571; men employed, 48.

Tinware and stove manufactories, 2; value of goods manufactured, \$6074; capital, \$2200; employ 11 hands.

Boots manufactured, 44,711 pairs, 155,476 pairs shoes; value, \$179,716; men employed, 301; females, 203.

Value of snuff, cigars, and tobacco, \$5200; employ 9 persons.

Value of pumps, blocks, \$361; employ 2 men.

Value of mechanics' tools manufactured, \$8250; employ 19 hands.

Shoe-last and boot-tree manufactories, 1; value of goods manufactured, \$7905; capital, \$1500; employ 7 men.

Value of machines for rolling leather, \$1599; capital, \$300; employ 1 man.

Value of packing-boxes manufactured, \$2132; capital, \$400; employ 6 men.

Lumber prepared, 300,000 feet; value, \$3531.

Firewood prepared, 1155 cords; value, \$4620.

Horses, 292; value, \$17,520; neat cattle, 632; value, \$15,800; swine, 338; value, \$5070.

Indian corn or maize raised, 5000 bushels; value, \$3333. Rye, 366 bushels; value, \$293. Barley, 239 bushels; value, \$143. Oats, 585 bushels; value, \$234. Potatoes, 23,111 bushels; value, \$5777. Other esculent vegetables, 2000 bushels; value, \$600. Millet, 4 tons; value, \$50. Hay, 1445 tons; value, \$20,230. Fruit raised, 7249; value, \$1812. Butter, 20,496 pounds; value, \$3279. Cheese, 23,280 pounds; value, \$1862. Honey, 235 pounds; value, \$28. Beeswax, 16 pounds; value, \$4.

Industries of 1855.—The Industrial Tables for 1855 show the following as the production of North Bridgewater (now Brockton), Mass.:

Musical instrument manufactories, 2; value of instruments manufactured, \$8780; capital, \$2000; employ 9 hands.

Daguerreotype artists, 1; daguerreotypes taken, 800; capital, \$450; employ 1 man.

Brush manufactories, 2; value of brushes, \$3000; capital, \$3000; employ 11 men.

Saddle, harness, and trunk manufactories, 1; value of saddles, etc., \$6000; capital, \$2000; employ 4 men.

Establishments for the manufacture of chaises, wagons, sleighs, and other vehicles, 3; value of carriages manufactured, \$5200; capital, \$1600; employ 8 men.

Establishments for making soap and tallow candles, 2; soap manufactured, 280 barrels; value of soap, \$1120.

Chair and cabinet-ware manufactories, 1; value of chairs and cabinet-ware manufactured, \$20,000; capital, \$10,000; employ 32 men.

Tinware manufactories, 2; value of tinware, \$13,000; capital, \$4600; employ 7 men.

Boots of all kinds manufactured, pairs, 66,956; shoes of all kinds manufactured, 694,700 pairs; value of boots and shoes, \$724,847; employ 692 males; females employed, 484.

Value of building-stone quarried and prepared for building, \$500; employ 4 men.

Value of blacking, \$8000; employ 4 men.

Value of blocks and pumps manufactured, \$50; employ 1 man.

Value of mechanics' tools manufactured, \$2540; employ 44 men.

Number of lasts manufactured, 40,000; value, \$10,000.

Lumber prepared for market, 218,000 feet; value of timber, \$32,025.

Firewood prepared for market, 3348 cords; value of firewood, \$15,798; employ 80 men.

Number of sheep, 5; value, \$10; wool produced, 20 pounds.

Horses, 343; value of horses, \$29,880. Oxen, over three years old, 74; steers under three years old, 26; value of oxen and steers, \$5760; milk-cows, 420; heifers, 36; value of cows and heifers, \$17,068. Butter, 20,075 pounds; value of butter, \$5018.75; cheese, 6505 pounds; value of cheese, \$650.50.

Honey, 620 pounds; value of honey, \$155. Indian corn, 216 acres; Indian corn per acre, 28 bushels; value, \$6075. Rye, 25 acres; rye per acre, 15 bushels; value, \$567. Barley, 7 acres; barley per acre, 23 bushels; value, \$240. Oats, 20 acres; oats per acre, 19 bushels; value, \$225.60. Potatoes, 310 acres; potatoes per acre, 90 bushels; value, \$27,667. Turnips, 6 acres; turnips per acre, 200 bushels; value, \$250. Carrots, 1 acre; carrots per acre, 400 bushels; value, \$50. Beets and other esculent vegetables, 20 acres; value, \$5000. English mowing, 1550 acres; English hay, 1266; value, \$25,320; wet meadow, or swale hay, 375 tons; value, \$3750. Apple-trees, 7700; value of apples, \$3000. Pear-trees, 818; value of pears, \$100. Cranberries, 16 acres; value, \$3200. Beeswax, 100 pounds; value, \$73.

Bakeries, 1; flour consumed, 200 barrels; value of bread manufactured, \$5000; capital, \$4000; employ 6 men.

Establishments for manufacturing shoe-boxes, 1; value of boxes manufactured, \$1500; capital, \$1000; value of boot-trees and forms manufactured, \$2000. Peat, 500 cords; value, \$2000. Swine raised, 526; value, \$4208.

Manufacturing Statistics for 1865.—Gross value of mechanics' tools, \$28,525; capital, \$4500; hands employed, 33. Number of tack and brad manufactories, 1; value of stock, \$2000; capital invested, \$2500; hands employed, 2. Melodeon and organ manufactories, 2; number of instruments manufactured, 70; value of the same, \$6860. Number of marble manufactories, 1; value of productions, \$6422; hands employed, 10. Number of cabinet manufactories, 1; value of goods manufactured, \$30,000; capital invested, \$15,000; hands employed, 30. Number of pairs of boots manufactured, 103,066; number of pairs of shoes manufactured, 1,009,700; hands employed,—males, 1059; females, 208; value of goods manufactured, \$1,466,900. Number of blacking establishments, 3; hands employed, 8; value of stock, \$25,808.97; value of blacking manufactured, \$43,806.95; capital invested, \$12,300. Number of shoe-last manufactories, 1; number of lasts manufactured, 48,000; value of the same, \$12,000; capital invested, \$10,000; hands employed, 12. Number of shoe-box manufactories, 1; value of boxes made, \$9000; hands employed, 7; capital invested, \$1000.

Agricultural Statistics of North Bridgewater (now Brockton) for 1865.—Cords of firewood cut, 3065; value of the same, \$10,890. Acres of farming land, 3972; value of the same, including buildings, \$255,184. Acres of improved land, 3761.

Acres of woodland, 3034; value of the same, \$74,415. Bushels of Indian corn raised, 5625. Acres of rye, 41. Acres of barley, 25. Acres of oats, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$. Bushels of potatoes, 17,650. Tons of English hay, 2233. Apple-trees cultivated for fruit, 6848. Pear-trees cultivated for fruit, 1150. Number of horses, 385; value of same, \$38,140. Number of oxen and steers, 68; value of same, \$3965. Number of cows and heifers, 427; value of same, \$18,719. Gallons of milk sold, 24,421. Pounds of butter sold, 5448. Pounds of cheese sold, 1225. Pounds of beef dressed, 378,00; value, \$45,360. Pounds of pork dressed, 77,700; value, \$12,432. Pounds of veal dressed, 32,151; value, \$4,822.35. Value of eggs sold, \$250. Number of swine, 232; value of same, \$4618.

Trades and Professions.—The following list gives the number of persons employed in the various trades and professions in North Bridgewater (now Brockton) as collected in 1855:

Shoemakers	420	Pump-peddler.....	1
Farmers	153	Hotel.....	1
Bootmakers.....	134	Barber.....	1
Laborors.....	130	Academy.....	1
Carpenters	72	Refreshment rooms.....	3
Shoe-cutters.....	37	Marble-worker.....	1
Cabinet-makers.....	31	Lawyer.....	1
Clerks.....	28	Rolling-machine manu-	
Merchants.....	19	facturer.....	1
Shoe manufacturers.....	21	Moulder	1
Painters.....	14	Hanes manufacturer.....	1
Boot manufacturers.....	10	Lighthouse-keeper.....	1
Masons	13	Assistant lighthou-	
Awmakers	13	keepor.....	1
Blacksmiths.....	18	Railroad engineers.....	2
Machinists.....	7	Harness-makers.....	3
Carriage-makers.....	7	Box manufacturer.....	1
Lastmakers.....	7	Watchmakers.....	5
Bakers.....	5	Cabinet manufacturers.....	2
Stonemasons.....	3	Horse-trader.....	1
Boot-formers.....	6	Railroad men.....	3
Butchers.....	6	Jeweler.....	1
Provision dealers.....	2	Awl manufacturers.....	3
Stage-drivers.....	2	Express.....	2
Boot-tree makers.....	2	Brush manufacturer.....	1
Hatters	2	Brushmakers.....	6
Writing-master.....	1	Patent-leather makers.....	3
Teamsters.....	5	Postmaster.....	1
Shoe-tool makers.....	9	Singing-school teacher.....	1
Shoe-tool manufacturers.....	2	Musical instrument man-	
Students.....	7	ufacturers.....	2
Sopmaker.....	1	Musical instrument ma-	
Printers.....	6	kers.....	9
Last manufacturer.....	1	Glosgymon.....	8
Newspaper.....	1	Warden almshouse.....	1
Editor.....	1	Peddlers	7
Musician.....	1	Boot-trears.....	6
Lumber-dealer.....	1	Livery-stables	2
Physicians.....	6	Currier.....	1
Cigar manufacturers.....	2	Trimmers.....	5
Cigar-makers.....	8	Sailor.....	1
Tailors.....	10	Hat manufacturer.....	1
Pumpmaker.....	1		

BROCKTON FARMS IN 1875.

Property.	Number.	Value.
FARMS.		
From 3 to 5 acres.....	1	.....
From 5 to 10 acres.....	10	.....
Above 10 acres.....	150	.....
	167	\$651,596

BUILDINGS.		
Houses.....	166	.....
Barns	165	.....
Sheds.....	32	.....
Stables.....	4	.....
Carriage-houses.....	5	.....
Corn-cribs.....	5	.....
Shops.....	9	.....
Out-buildings.....	3	.....
	389	\$314,550

LAND.		
Land under crops, acres.....	1,682 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$139,039
Market gardens, acres.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	760
Orchards (the land), acres.....	23	3,812
Unimproved land, acres.....	2,422 $\frac{1}{2}$	76,709
Unimprovable land, acres.....	10	.....
Woodland, acres.....	3,602 $\frac{1}{2}$	116,726
	7,045 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$337,046

FRUIT-TREES AND VINES.

Apple-trees.....	3,110	\$9,241
Cherry-trees.....	6	60
Pear-trees.....	412	1,772
Grape-vines.....	152	450
		\$11,623

DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

Boes (swarms of).....	16	\$85
Bulls.....	4	180
Calves.....	76	779
Colts.....	3	250
Dogs.....	7	188
Ducks.....	82	49
Geese.....	8	15
Guinea fowls.....	21	16
Heifers.....	34	934
Hens and chickens.....	2,833	2,330
Hogs.....	125	3,124
Horses.....	202	27,060
Lambs.....	3	15
Milch cows.....	307	11,880
Oxon.....	14	1,330
Pigeons.....	117	191
Pigs.....	63	441
Sheep.....	8	30
Steers.....	4	100
Turkeys.....	26	27
		\$48,974

AGGREGATES.		
Land.....		\$337,036
Buildings.....		314,550
Fruit-trees and vines.....		11,623
Domestic animals.....		48,974
Agricultural implements in use		20,012
		\$732,105

DOMESTIC PRODUCTS.

For Sale.		
Boards, feet.....	456,000	\$5,908
Butter, pounds.....	3,305	1,462
Cider, gallons.....	7,232	1,204
Dried fruit, pounds.....	75	6
Firewood, cords.....	1,610	6,686

For Use.		
Butter, pounds.....	1,696	\$660
Dried fruit, pounds	70	11
Firewood, cords.....	248	1,100

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Apples, bushels.....	5,427	\$4,631
Asparagus, bunches.....	150	15
Barley, bushels.....	90	90
Beans, bushels.....	11	48
Bones, string and shell, bush.	94	168
Beef, pounds.....	5,950	508
Beets, bushels.....	1,383	382
Cabbage, heads.....	14,400	800

STATISTICS OF LABOR FOR 1875.

	Number of Establishments.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.				WAGES.	Capital invested.	Stock used.	Value of Product.
		Total.	Males above 16.	Females above 16.	Youth and Children.				
TOWN OF BROCKTON.....	169	4725	3743	973	9	\$2,279,931	\$1,663,716	\$6,433,333	\$8,750,992
Artificial teeth and dental work.....	4	2	2	....	..	1,650	3,150	3,132	11,165
Artisans' tools.....	5	52	52	....	..	37,025	18,600	8,625	51,150
Boots and shoes.....	73	3981	3090	887	4	1,919,469	1,261,996	1,802,348	7,111,919
Boxes.....	4	52	22	30	..	15,500	19,425	33,125	59,190
Building.....	24	216	215	....	1	96,586	30,400	166,650	299,450
Carriages and wagons.....	7	9	9	....	..	5,225	3,360	4,050	16,050
Drugs and medicines.....	1	3	3	....	..	.....	5,000	.....	25,000
Food preparations.....	6	61	52	8	1	30,050	84,000	166,498	294,150
Furniture.....	2	28	28	....	..	.....	5,200	.....	30,500
Leather.....	4	27	25	2	..	11,975	3,200	15,900	33,000
Machines and machinery.....	3	26	26	....	..	17,767	19,000	23,800	58,400
Metals and metallic goods.....	15	168	128	39	1	72,356	106,545	89,750	234,700
Musical instruments.....	1	3	3	....	..	.....	2,000	.....	2,650
Photographs.....	3	6	4	2	..	3,200	7,000	5,800	12,100
Polishes and dressing.....	3	13	12	....	1	9,326	22,500	35,805	85,118
Printing and publishing.....	3	25	21	4	..	10,290	21,800	7,550	27,000
Stone.....	2	9	9	....	..	.....	14,900	.....	17,850
Tobacco	3	8	6	1	1	3,870	4,000	2,850	10,850
Wooden goods.....	6	36	36	....	..	23,800	31,700	29,450	67,950

Statistics for 1883.—The statutes require the assessors to collect the following statistics, which are submitted for the consideration of the citizens of Brockton:

Number of polls assessed (males).....	5559
Of this number (1880) pay a property tax.	
Number of female polls.....	25
Increase of polls from 1882 (males).....	750
Decrease of polls from 1882 (females).....	11
Total valuation in 1883.....	\$10,467,959.00
Total valuation in 1882.....	9,150,702.00
Increase in valuation	1,317,257.00
Total valuation of personal estate in 1883.....	2,272,354.00
Total valuation of personal estate in 1882.....	1,846,857.00
Increase from 1882.....	426,697.00
Total value of buildings in 1883.....	4,235,865.00
Total value of buildings in 1882.....	3,748,446.00
Increase on buildings from 1882.....	487,419.00
Total value of land in 1883	3,959,740.00
Total value of land in 1882.....	3,556,599.00
Increase from 1882.....	403,141.00
Rate, \$16 $\frac{2}{3}$ per \$1000.	
Actual amount raised by taxation in 1883	185,154.48
Actual amount raised by taxation in 1882.....	161,951.52

Increase from 1882.....	23,202.96
Number of dwellings in 1883.....	2581
Increase from 1882.....	134
Number of horses taxed.....	1237
Increase from 1882.....	156
Number of cows taxed in 1883.....	621
Increase from 1882.....	29
Number of acres of land taxed.....	11,500
Number of pairs of oxen.....	2

Dwelling-Houses and Families in 1764.—An order was passed by the Assembly, Feb. 2, 1764, directing the selectmen of each town and district to "take an exact account of the number of dwelling-houses, families, and people in their respective towns and districts, including Indians civilized, negroes, and mulattoes, as well as white people, and females as well as males."

At this period there were one hundred and twenty houses in the North Parish,—one hundred and thirty-

one families, with a population of eight hundred and thirty-three.

The above was the first attempt to take the census in Massachusetts.

In 1790 the first United States census was taken, since which time there has been a statement of the population every ten years, each one varying from the other in the system of classification.

In the years 1790 and 1800 the account is not separately given in a manner to show what the population of the North Parish was.

Population.—The population of the parish in 1810 was thirteen hundred and fifty-four.

The following is the census of the North Parish in 1820:

Free white males under 10.....	190
" " " of 10 and under 16.....	107
" " " of 16 and under 26.....	153
" " " of 26 and under 45.....	145
" " " of 45 and upwards.....	123
Colored persons.....	23
Free white females under 10.....	181
" " " of 10 and under 16.....	113
" " " of 16 and under 26.....	151
" " " of 26 and under 45.....	156
" " " of 45 and upwards.....	134
Foreigners not naturalized.....	4
Number of dwelling-houses.....	220
Total number of inhabitants.....	1480

Population in 1830, 1953, with the following details:

Males.—Under 5, 120; 5 to 10, 112; 10 to 15, 129; 15 to 20, 122; 20 to 30, 177; 30 to 40, 105; 40 to 50, 73; 50 to 60, 36; 60 to 70, 41; 70 to 80, 19; 80 to 90, 8; 90 to 100, 1.

Females.—Under 5, 122; 5 to 10, 110; 10 to 15, 102; 15 to 20, 92; 20 to 30, 211; 30 to 40, 106; 40 to 50, 85; 50 to 60, 58; 60 to 70, 42; 70 to 80, 24; 80 to 90, 9; 90 to 100, 0.

Colored persons:

Males.—Under 10, 6; 10 to 24, 9; 24 to 36, 3; 36 to 55, 3; 55 to 100, 2.

Females.—Under 10, 3; 10 to 24, 5; 24 to 36, 1; 36 to 55, 4; 55 to 100, 4.

Population in 1840, 2094, with the following details:

Males.—Under 5, 0; 5 to 10, 170; 10 to 15, 147; 15 to 20, 156; 20 to 30, 167; 30 to 40, 187; 40 to 50, 93; 50 to 60, 72; 60 to 70, 30; 70 to 80, 23; 80 to 90, 11; 90 to 100, 2. Total, 1058.

Females.—Under 5, 0; 5 to 10, 170; 10 to 15, 135; 15 to 20, 114; 20 to 30, 132; 30 to 40, 202; 40 to 50, 100; 50 to 60, 72; 60 to 70, 48; 70 to 80, 26; 80 to 90, 15; 90 to 100, 0. Total, 1014. Colored, 22.

Population in 1850, 3939, with the following details:

Under 1, 101; 1 to 5, 379; 5 to 10, 418; 10 to 15, 364; 15 to 20, 452; 20 to 25, 449; 25 to 30, 402; 30 to 35, 320; 35 to 40, 248; 40 to 45, 108; 45 to 50, 156; 50 to 55, 115; 55 to 60, 91; 60 to 65, 79; 65 to 70, 56; 70 to 75, 35; 75 to 80, 21; 80 to 85, 13; 85 to 90, 5; 90 to 95, 4; 95 to 100, 3; colored, 30. Total, 3039.

Population in 1855, 5205, by the State census, with the following details:

Under 5, 707; 5 to 10, 533; 10 to 15, 523; 15 to 20, 507; 20 to 30, 1125; 30 to 40, 790; 40 to 50, 451; 50 to 60, 298; 60 to 70, 170; 70 to 80, 71; 80 to 90, 15; 90 to 100, 2.

Population in 1860, 6584, with the following details:

Males.—Under 1, 92; 1 to 5, 397; 5 to 10, 361; 10 to 15, 298; 15 to 20, 300; 20 to 30, 705; 30 to 40, 490; 40 to 50, 338; 50 to 60, 171; 60 to 70, 99; 70 to 80, 47; 80 to 90, 8; 90 to 100, 1. Total, 3367.

Females.—Under 1, 118; 1 to 5, 347; 5 to 10, 343; 10 to 15, 248; 15 to 20, 292; 20 to 30, 604; 30 to 40, 462; 40 to 50, 288; 50 to 60, 200; 60 to 70, 115; 70 to 80, 61; 80 to 90, 12; 90 to 100, 0. Total, 3185.

Colored people:

Males.—Under 1, 0; 1 to 2, 4; 5 to 10, 3; 10 to 15, 1; 15 to 20, 1; 20 to 30, 2; 30 to 40, 3; 40 to 50, 1; 50 to 60, 1; 60 to 70, 1. Total, 18.

Females.—Under 1, 0; 1 to 5, 2; 5 to 10, 3; 10 to 15, 0; 15 to 20, 1; 20 to 30, 3; 30 to 40, 3; 40 to 50, 1; 50 to 60, 0; 60 to 70, 1. Total, 14. Number of dwelling-houses, 1023; number of families, 1377.

Population in 1865, 6335. Number of dwellings, 1249. Number of families, 1391. Number of churches, 8. Number of school-houses, 15. Number of ratable polls, 1708. Number of legal voters, 1362. Number of naturalized voters, 141.

CHAPTER XVI.

First Coverings for the Foot—Modern Shoes—Boot and Shoe Trade in New England—Store Trade in Massachusetts—Improvements in Manufacturing—Introduction of Machinery—Early Shoe Manufacturers—Statistical Tables for Brockton—Brockton as a Boot and Shoe Manufacturing City.

Boot and Shoe Manufacture.—This important industrial interest, having assumed such wonderful proportions, and towering as it does above all its peers in magnitude and importance, deserves more than a passing notice. When we consider the amount of capital devoted to this branch of the mechanic arts, the energy and perseverance of the leading men engaged in the same, we cannot fail to give it a place among the greatest of manufactures. It is a curious and interesting study to trace the various changes that have taken place in *coverings for the feet*.

The first known to have been used were fifteen hundred years before Christ, and the first or oldest form was the *sandal*. Those used by the poorer classes consisted of flat slices of the palm-leaf, lapped in the centre, forming the sole, and a double band of twisted leaves secured and strengthened the edge. A thong of strong fibres of the same plant was affixed to each side of the instep, and was secured round the

foot, while those of the wealthy classes were made of leather, and frequently lined with cloth, the point or end turning up like a pair of modern skates. Specimens of these sandals, made of leaves or papyrus, are now on exhibition in the British Museum. Among the Hebrews, shoes were often made of wood, and those for soldiers of brass or iron. Among the Greeks and Romans the use of shoes was not common, and the Spartan youths were early taught to go bare-footed, females only being allowed to wear shoes.

From the earliest days there has always been a great diversity of style in the different periods of time. The Lacademonians wore red shoes. Roman senators and patricians wore high, black, laced buskins, with ornaments of ivory. Some were made with tops of great length, to cover the legs, and were called boots, the tops often being made of skins of wild animals laced up in front, great care being taken to procure an exact fit.

The Jews commonly went without covering for the feet, except when on very long journeys it became necessary to wear something,—in such cases sandals, made simply of a sole with one or two straps across the instep, heels being seldom used.

During the reign of Edward the Third of England, those that worked at the shoe-trade were denominated the "gentle craft," as they produced shoes of the most gorgeous descriptions; the greatest variety of pattern was devised and the richest contrast of color elaborated. Coming down to the reign of Richard the Second, boots and shoes were made of great length, so that they were chained to the knee of the wearer with gold and silver straps or cord. This fashion was in use till Parliament, in 1463, forbade shoemakers making points on shoes over two inches long for the unprivileged classes under penalty of twenty shillings, and for those that wore them excommunication was denounced against any persons wearing such. This move had the effect to widen the toes to such an absurd extent that Queen Mary limited the width to six inches.

During the reign of Charles the First, in the sixteenth century, boots were made of elegant Spanish buff leather, with tops of such enormous dimensions as to obstruct walking with ease. The distinguishing mark of gentility during the reign of George the First and Second was red heels. The ladies wore silk or velvet in preference to leather, and the favorite color was figured blue silk, with bright red heels and silver buckles. In 1790 the low, flat slipper was introduced, and the shoe-buckle disappeared and the plain shoe-string was introduced. The Prince of Wales endeavored to preserve the use of the

buckle, in order to assist the buckle-makers, but fashion was too powerful for him.

The shoes of the Oriental ladies are highly ornamented, the covering being wrought with gold, silver, and silk, and set with jewels. The *sabot* is a shoe peculiar to France, and is made of wood, very clumsy, but warm and comfortable.

Of all the varieties of shoes none are so curious as the Chinese, none are so costly or elaborate, and none so unnatural. Their feet are kept bandaged from their infancy, so that when they arrive at maturity they are enabled to wear shoes of three or four inches in length, which are usually made of beautiful silk.

During the ninth and tenth centuries wooden shoes were quite common, and even now the peasantry of Europe wear them to a great extent.

Of the boots and shoes of modern days, those manufactured in America excel all others in style and variety of kinds. The celebrated gaitor-boot inaugurated a new era in coverings for the feet, and its introduction is attributed to the Countess of Blessington; but owing to the labor of lacing and unlacing, holes wearing out, breaking off, etc., these gave way to the elastic gaiter, which has been universally adopted and approved. The Americans are rapidly securing to themselves a superiority over all other nations in this most important of manufacturing interests, and they are now regarded as the manufacturers of the world. American ingenuity and skill has completely rivaled the best specimens of Parisian handicraft, and the importation of French gaiters has nearly ceased. Narrowing our limits down to home interests, we may safely say that the highest perfection of this branch of the mechanic arts has been attained in Massachusetts.

Early in the seventeenth century the Lords of Trade reported to Parliament that the greater portion of leather used within the province was made in Massachusetts. During the war of the Revolution, Massachusetts supplied large quantities of shoes for the army, and during the late Rebellion she supplied the demand of the government.

The boot and shoe trade of New England is of modern date. Previous to the war of 1812, those engaged in shoemaking consisted of the "village cobbler," and those whose custom it was to travel from house to house and place to place, to repair and make shoes for the families, enough to last them till he came around again, which was usually once a year. Shoes were not made up in large quantities as at the present time, and it was by degrees that the shoemakers procured a little leather and made it into shoes, and bartered them at a neighboring store for groceries, or exchanged them with the tanners for

leather. At length the store-keepers kept a few shoes on hand for sale.

The store trade of Massachusetts may be said to have begun in or about 1818, when the first cargo of shoes and boots was shipped to New York to Messrs. Spofford & Tileston, boot and shoe jobbers. The trade has since continued to increase, till it now forms one-third part of the total manufacturing power of the country. Nearly every small country town in New England does something in the manufacture of boots and shoes, and it has been estimated that every eighth man is a shoemaker.

The shoes that were made previous to 1818 were mostly of the sewed kind, until a patent was obtained for riveting the uppers to the bottoms, a steel plate having been used for that purpose. Then came wooden pegs, said to have been first used by Joseph Walker, of Hopkinton, Mass. Soon after pegs had come into common use, it produced a great revolution in the manufacture of sole work. Women and boys were employed to peg shoes that could not so well be employed on sewed work, and hence the number of shoemakers increased very fast. If we stop to consider the great improvements made in the manufacture of sole work by machinery, we cannot fail to see that it has become one of the most important of business pursuits. We now find, instead of the manufacturers sending out leather to make into shoes, as in former times, large numbers of men are engaged in making shoes in the manufacturing shops by the different machines that are in use, of which there is a great variety. Instead of cutting leather with a hand-knife, it is now cut with dies, propelled either by machinery or by hand; and in place of the uppers being sewed by hand as they were formerly, machines do the work nicer and much quicker. Then we have the patent last-holder, for assisting in the process of lasting the shoes; from this the shoe passes to the pegging-machine, where, in an almost incredible time, the shoe is pegged; from thence the shoe is passed to the leveling machine, which is a powerful engine for rubbing down the bottoms. Then the shoe is handed from one person to another to do the different parts, of finishing the edges, and grinding the bottoms, putting on of heels, etc. After they are finished, by grinding the bottoms, they are colored and tied in pairs, or placed in single pairs in a paper box, and packed in cases for shipment. We have already seen that shoemaking and manufacturing are not what they were once. Manufacturing shops, instead of being small buildings, having a few cutters only, are now large and commodious buildings, several stories high, filled with

machinery of different kinds, and propelled by steam-power. In one room, usually the basement, is the steam-boiler and engine, and machines for cutting sole-leather, rolling it and cutting out the soles at a single stroke. In another lost the leather is secured to the last, and the outer soles prepared for the pegging operation. This machine is supplied with a thin strip of wood, like a watch-spring, its width being the length of the peg. From the coil at each revolution of the machine, a peg is clipped, that falls into a cell, ready to be introduced by its next movement into its place in the shoe. The pegs are thus produced at the rate of fourteen in a second.

With the recent introduction of machinery there has been an increase in the amount of goods, with less help than formerly was required on the same quantity of goods.

The shoe manufacture in this town has become the prominent business of the town, giving employment to a large number of persons, both male and female. It commenced and became one of the leading branches of business previous to the incorporation of the town.

Mr. Micah Faxon was probably the first person that manufactured shoes for the wholesale trade in the town. He came from Randolph in 1811, and commenced cutting and making shoes in the house that was formerly occupied by the late Matthew Packard, and on the same lot that Mr. Faxon's house now stands. At that time there was no one in town that could bind the vamps and put the shoes together, and they were sent to Randolph to be made. At first he made one hundred pairs of fine calf spring-heel shoes, and carried them to Boston on horseback. His first lot was sold to Messrs. Monroe & Nash, a firm on Long Wharf, Boston, who were among the first to send goods to the South. When carriages came into common use, he carried his shoes into the city in wagons, and brought out his own leather. The market-men and those that carried wood and other goods to market used to bring out stock for him, which, of course, was in small lots at first. Soon after this time Messrs. Silas Packard and Col. Edward Southworth became engaged in the same business in connection with their store, on the corner of Court and Main Streets, where David Cobb's store now stands. Col. Southworth soon after built the store that he now occupies, which was in 1816. From that time to the present the business has continued to increase, till, in 1837, we find the amount of boots manufactured to be 79,000 pairs, beside 22,300 pairs of shoes, amounting in all to \$184,200, giving employment to 750 males and 375 females. In 1845

the tables of industry show the amount of boots and shoes manufactured in North Bridgewater to be \$179,716. Number of pairs of shoes, 155,476; number of pairs of boots, 44,711; giving employment to 301 males and 203 females.

By the above tables we see the amount of goods manufactured has decreased during the eight years intervening the dates above; we also find the number of shoes has increased by more than seven times, while the number of boots is much less. We account for the number of hands employed being so much less by the introduction of machinery, requiring less help to perform the same amount of work.

In 1855 the amount of goods had greatly increased, and the number of both boots and shoes has also increased in number, and a corresponding number of persons employed, which is as follows: Number of boots manufactured, 66,956 pairs; number of shoes, 694,740 pairs; value of the same, \$724,847; number of males employed, 692; number of females, 484.

In 1865 the number of boots manufactured was 103,066 pairs; number of shoes, 1,009,700 pairs; number of males employed, 1059; number of females employed, 208. Total value of goods manufactured, \$1,466,900. During the last ten years we find the increase to be \$742,153 in amount; increase in the number of boots manufactured, 37,150 pairs; increase of shoes manufactured, 314,960 pairs.

Among those who have been engaged in the manufacture of boots or shoes, we publish the following names:

Micah Faxon.	George B. Blanchard.
Col. Edward Southworth.	George O. Cary.
Silas Packard.	Allen Leach.
Maj. Nathan Hayward.	Henry Cross.
Benjamin Kingman.	Charles R. Ford.
Isaac F. Curtis.	Richard M. Fullerton.
Noah Chesman.	Marcus Holmes.
David Howard.	Daniel S. Howard.
Henry Howard.	F. O. Howard.
George W. Bryant.	Cyrus Jernigan.
Thomas A. Ford.	Fearing W. Bent.
Charles L. Hauthaway.	Frederic G. Jones.
Samuel S. Brett.	George A. Haven.
Edward S. Packard.	O. O. Patten.
Francis M. French.	J. O. Patten.
William French.	Nathaniel R. Packard.
Ambrose Packard.	Washburn Packard.
Oliver Leach.	George Sawyer.
Oliver F. Leach.	H. B. Packard.
Marcus Leach.	Enos Reynolds.
Pelog S. Leach.	E. L. Thayer.
Cyrus B. Kingman.	George R. Thompson.
Martin L. Keith.	Levi B. White.
Charles P. Keith.	Welcome White.
Charles Keith.	Varance Wales.
Franklin Keith.	Darius Howard.
Asa B. Keith.	Frederic Howard.

Albert Keith.	Howard Tilden.
Howard P. Keith.	John Tilden.
Willard Keith.	Calob Howard, Jr.
Rimer Keith.	David Eldrid, Jr.
Thomas Young.	Isaac Perkins.
Thomas Swift.	William S. Huntington.
B. F. Hayward.	Alpheus Andrews.
Samuel D. Keith.	Robert A. Stoddard.
Horace Bryant.	Simeon Dunbar.
William Snell.	Lysander Howard.
John O. Kimerson.	George Clark.
George Stevens.	F. O. Thayer.
Gardner J. Kingman.	F. A. Thayer.
Howard Reynolds.	Lewis, Whittier & Griffin.
Gardner Reynolds.	Aaron B. Drake.
M. V. & J. W. Reynolds.	Josiah Fuller.
George Loring & Co.	Arza Keith.
B. G. Stoddard.	George W. Dunbar.
B. Cary, Jr.	Bradford Dunbar.
W. H. H. Hobard.	Howard T. Marshall.
Benjamin F. Reynolds.	Henry A. Ford.
Perez Marshall.	Edwin C. Ames.
Russell Alden.	

During 1865 there was a decided increase in the number of manufacturers, and several steam-engines, with the requisite machinery for making shoes, were introduced. A year or two since Messrs. A. & A. B. Keith introduced a new method of making shoes by new and improved machines. This firm was the first in the country to adopt nearly all machinery, such as pegging, sewing, cutting, scouring, etc. They had a large factory at Campello, and another in Raynham, where they manufactured a large amount of goods for the Southern market, having a store in Pearl Street, Boston, for the sale of their goods. This firm have retired from business. Martin L. Keith had a large establishment for manufacturing goods at Campello, and a store in Pearl Street for the sale of his goods. His factory was totally destroyed by fire, and Mr. Keith is in other business in Boston.

Among the manufacturers who early introduced steam-engines in the manufacture of boots and shoes, was the late Charles R. Ford, who erected a very large building in the north part of the Centre, on Main Street; Daniel S. Howard had a large manufactory on Montello Street, and formerly used a hot-air engine for power, now uses steam-power; F. O. & F. A. Thayer had a large new engine in their manufactory on Centre Street; Samuel Herrod also introduced steam-power in his factory, at the north end of the city, on Main Street; George Stevens had a large and commodious building for manufacturing boots and shoes by steam-power, on Montello Street, Campello. This was in 1865.

The foregoing manufacturers were the first to use steam for power; now they are numbered to over a hundred who have steam boilers in the city.

Probably no city in the country has superior advantages or facilities for manufacturing boots and shoes than the city of Brockton; the facilities of transportation to Boston and New York are convenient, and workmen of all kinds are at hand to do any amount of labor that may be required.

In 1835, George W. Bryant manufactured custom boots and shoes, and sold leather to manufacturers.

B. P. Davis commenced the retail boot and shoe business on Main Street in 1850, and is the oldest dealer in that business in the city. Charles D. Brigham had a boot and shoe store at 423 Main Street. Thomas P. Reynolds had a custom boot and shoe store in Central Block, on Centre Street.

The present retail dealers are Benjamin P. Davis, A. M. Niles, E. E. Carll & Co., George H. Jameson, Walter C. Packard, John H. Carr, Sweetzer & Son, Thayer & Whitman, T. A. Corcoran, Kent & Hickey.

We present to the reader the following list of the shipments of boots and shoes at different dates, giving an idea of the growth and prosperity in that leading branch of business of Brockton. A careful examination of the tables explain themselves.

It will be understood that the figures in each column represent first the shipments for the week ending on the date opposite which they are placed, the footings for the month being placed after the figures for the last week in the month. The columns under Brockton show the shipments from the whole city, including Campello; those under Campello the shipments from Campello alone.

COMPARATIVE SCHEDULE.

	1878.	1877.
January	3..... 1531	1408
	10..... 1770	1938
	17..... 3027	3207
	24..... 2940	3378
	31..... 4126—13,402	3823—13,844
February	7..... 3730	4774
	14..... 4150	4440
	21..... 4462	4816
	28..... 4710—17,061	5216—10,255
March	7..... 4354	5024
	14..... 4063	5383
	21..... 4018	5347
	28..... 4353—10,788	4997—20,751
April	4..... 4249	5251
	11..... 4203	4010
	18..... 4100	3014
	25..... 4129—16,690	4081—17,856
May	2..... 3896	3322
	9..... 3608	3703
	16..... 3243	3150
	23..... 3026	2922
	30..... 2573—16,436	2780—15,967
Juno	6..... 2171	2125
	13..... 2147	2267
	20..... 1867	2124
	27..... 1617—7,832	1700—8,225
July	4..... 1802	1502
	11..... 1186	1103
	18..... 1533	1866
	23..... 2173—6,604	2249—6,720
August	1..... 2600	3418
	8..... 3047	2926

	1878.	1877.
August	15..... 3342	3107
	22..... 3716	3542
	29..... 3840—16,545	3141—15,134
September	5..... 3965	3569
	12..... 3886	3703
	19..... 4126	3178
	26..... 3727—15,704	3290—13,740
October	3..... 3530	3536
	10..... 2149	1976
	17..... 3714	2963
	24..... 3362	2810
	31..... 2881—16,036	2049—13,334
November	7..... 2318	2000
	14..... 1943	1279
	21..... 1650	1105
	28..... 1524—7,435	1060—5,444
December	5..... 808	810
	12..... 920	884
	19..... 974	1252
	26..... 1285—3,987	1080—4,026
Totals.....		154,510
Number of cases shipped in 1876, 142,010.		154,206

	1878.	1879.				
	Brockton.	Campello.	Total.	Brockton.	Campello.	Total.
Jan.	2..... 840	691	1531	703	505	1208
	9..... 1210	569	1779	1162	582	1744
	16..... 2111	916	3027	1659	872	2631
	23..... 2120	811	2940	1849	1001	2850
	30..... 3105	1020	4126	2468	1062	3530
Feb.	6..... 2580	1150	3730	2042	1249	3911
	13..... 2861	1298	4159	2820	1314	4134
	20..... 3223	1139	4462	3295	1241	4536
	27..... 3490	1220	4710	3240	1228	4468
March	6..... 3426	928	4354	3086	1419	4505
	13..... 2936	1127	4063	3387	1453	4840
	20..... 2865	1153	4018	3682	1480	5162
	27..... 3001	1352	4353	3450	1647	5097
April	3..... 3105	1144	4249	3555	1467	5022
	10..... 3177	1026	4203	2962	1279	4241
	17..... 3313	796	4100	3495	1510	5005
	24..... 3075	1054	4129	3111	1292	4403
May	1..... 2871	1025	3890	3406	1320	4786
	8..... 2665	1033	3698	2420	1128	3548
Totals.....		52,083	10,452	71,535	52,472	23,049
						75,521

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF SHIPMENTS OF CASES OF BOOTS AND SHOES FROM

	Brockton.	Campello.		
	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.
January	7..... 3181	4843	1174	1621
	14..... 4433	4487	1072	1201
	21..... 4076	5201	1600	1546
	28..... 4955—17,249	4124—18,745	1626—5,871	1280—5,548
February	4..... 5076	3702	2046	1176
	11..... 5743	3906	1777	1323
	18..... 6072	5040	1815	1334
	25..... 6168—23,159	5528—18,184	1806—7,443	1494—5,577
March	4..... 6068	6991	1905	1613
	11..... 6243	6927	1945	1686
	18..... 6316	6011	1991	1681
	25..... 6648—25,175	6460—23,360	2121—7,902	1634—6,514
April	1..... 6521	3807	2117	1601
	8..... 4544	4320	1406	1200
	15..... 4800	6076	1602	1022
	22..... 5873	4849	1764	1500
	29..... 5316—25,852	4936—22,086	1190—8,084	1422—7,371
May	6..... 4984	4723	1848	1809
	13..... 4926	4100	1880	1365
	20..... 4764	3716	1814	1349
	27..... 4379—19,053	3685—16,124	1714—7,256	2318—6,841
June	3..... 2635	2871	912	932
	10..... 3421	2980	1213	836
	17..... 3070	3172	1080	1427
	24..... 2627—11,683	2360—11,383	1076—4,280	766—3,960
July	1..... 2901	2253	1008	496
	8..... 1800	1352	606	388
	15..... 2483	2400	765	560
	22..... 3476	2757	1136	833
	29..... 4068—14,808	3600—12,262	1284—4,780	1048—3,315
August	5..... 4378	3847	1643	1216
	12..... 5075	4473	1440	1208
	19..... 4780	4566	1881	1315
	26..... 4985—19,218	4465—17,360	1825—6,788	1411—5,240

HISTORY OF PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.		1883.	1882.	1882.	1882.	
September	2... 5216	4990	1782	1440	March	2... 5403	6570	2574	2761	
9... 4873	4502	1815	1485	9... 7555	6516	2612	2556			
16... 5253	2561	1848	1225	16... 7631	7091	2532	2491			
23... 4622	4547	1777	1385	23... 7680	7328	2513	2344			
30... 4154—24,108	3014—19,514	1804—4,798	1505—7,053	30... 7757—49,016	7102—34,967	2636—12,867	2611—11,983			
October	7... 4549	3746	1120	1107	April	6... 6484	6185	2219	1938	
14... 3008	2604	986	1108	13... 6491	977	2323	1916			
21... 3008	2486	1628	1578	20... 6285	6018	2146	2003			
28... 3604—18,173	1851—11,687	1304—4,523	1226—4,818	27... 6108—26,426	6317—34,638	2163—8,862	1923—7,908			
November	4... 2190	2005	1206	985	May	4... 7073	6335	3111	1382	
11... 3190	2531	1206	917	11... 6142	6083	1508	1861			
18... 2922	2531	870	917	18... 6005	6419	1650	1701			
25... 2240—11,642	2067—8,734	702—4,058	854—3,975	25... 6511—21,730	6301—18,938	1745—8,223	1714—6,556			
December	2... 1925	1050	923	644	June	1... 4980	5176	1926	1728	
9... 2010	1089	873	708	8... 5163	4960	1978	1725			
16... 1611	2433	810	733	15... 4143	4810	1338	1744			
23... 3080	1426	1211	820	22... 4208	4182	1613	1281			
30... 3021—11,687	1874—8,372	786—4,308	876—3,879	29... 4942—23,246	3216—22,354	2001—8,556	2640—7,426			
Totals.....	218,726	189,490	74,147	63,478	July	6... 2466	2301	1086	918	
Total shipments for 1879, 181,872; for 1878, 154,510; for 1877, 154,206; for 1876, 142,010.					12... 2329	2316	798	918		
					20... 3659	3223	1481	1623		
					27... 4687—13,020	4106—12,908	1727—6,104	1733—5,182		
					August	3... 4712	5071	1570	1829	
					10... 4725	4653	1481	1711		
					17... 4921	5140	1640	1921		
					24... 5617	5540	856	2190		
					31... 5790—25,774	6264—27,068	1886—8,416	2462—11,222		
					September	7... 5907	6412	1988	2279	
					14... 6437	5863	2126	2122		
					21... 6329	5968	2108	2072		
					28... 6108—24,871	5642—24,015	2119—8,352	1880—8,863		
					October	5... 6111	5316	931	1738	
					12... 5060	5140	1853	1713		
					19... 5781	4999	1720	1776		
					26... 4834—22,866	4981—20,438	1887—7,361	1880—6,887		
					November	2... 4930	4081	1446	1340	
					9... 4176	3704	1018	1028		
					16... 4246	3467	1527	1272		
					23... 3661—20,973	3306	1514	1567		
					30... 3651—20,973	2915—17,453	1320—6,825	971—6,208		
					December	7... 3421	2417	1219	918	
					14... 3018	2256	1078	1373		
					21... 3845	2864	1322	1496		
					28... 4193—14,574	3704—13,241	1397—5,061	1177—4,964		
Totals.....	380,852	261,651	90,906	92,367						

The total shipments for 1881 were 218,726; for 1880, 189,490; 1879, 181,872; 1878, 154,510; 1877, 154,206; 1876, 142,010.

Brockton as a Boot and Shoe Manufacturing City.—Brockton is one of the most active and enterprising manufacturing towns of its size in Massachusetts. In this city, which comprises the wide-awake little village of Campello, there are between seventy and eighty shoe manufacturers, employing in the prosecution of the business in all its different departments between four million and five million dollars, and from three thousand five hundred to four thousand operatives or workmen. There is but very little ladies' work made here, but the great bulk is men's, boys', and youths' congress, Alexis, Balmorals, and, in fact, all the different kinds of men's and boys' goods which are sold everywhere.

Heretofore Brockton has had a reputation of making cheap goods, and, while this is still true at the present time to a certain extent, it may be said with equal truthfulness that she makes whatever the demand is for; and while, in these depressed times, the consumer is obliged to make a dollar go as far as possible, and can only pay for a cheap shoe, her manufacturers are on the alert to comply with the demand, and let no opportunity escape to convert their leather into the kind of goods that will sell in the market. But it gives pleasure to note the gradual improvement and the growing inclination on the part of the manufacturers

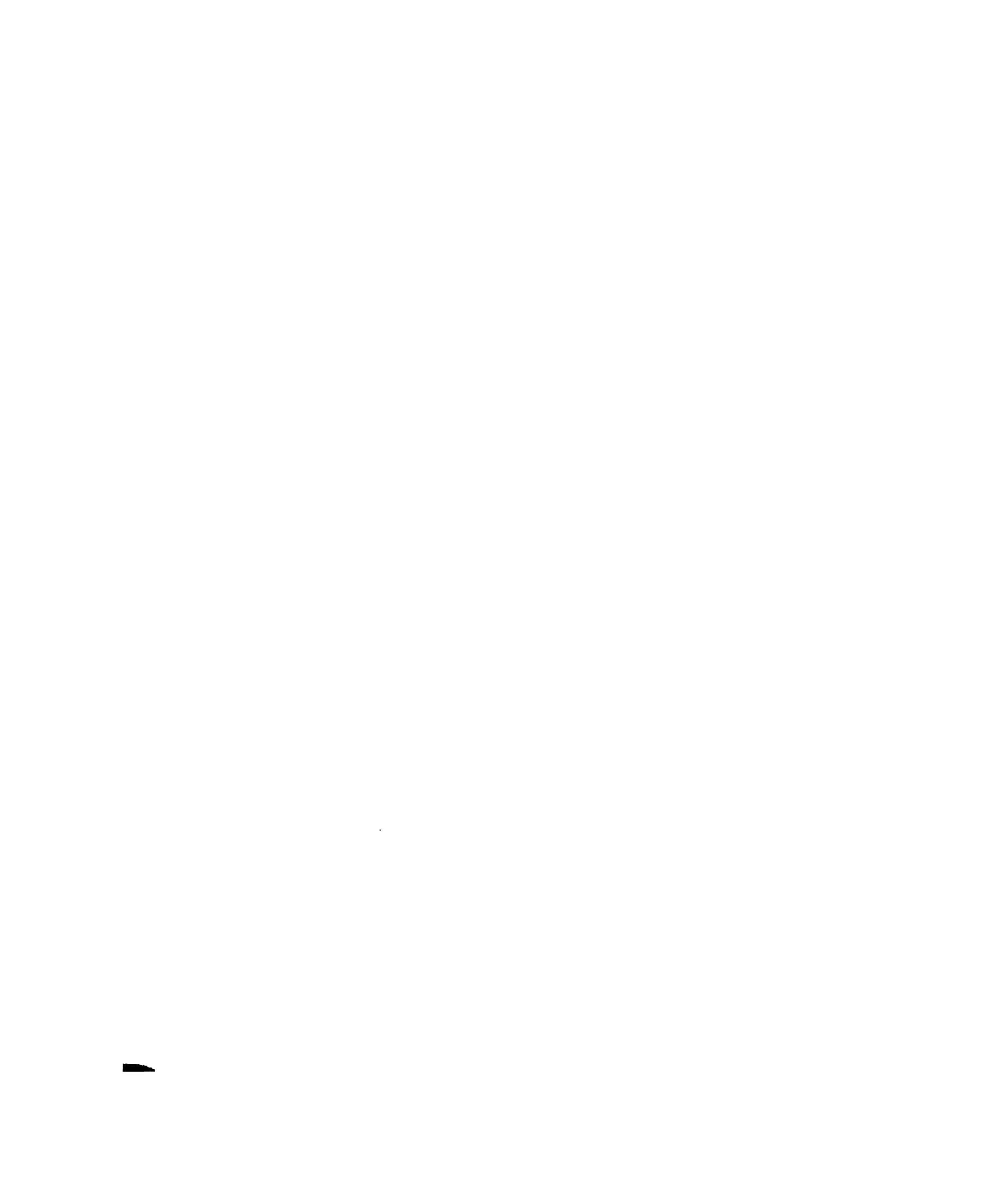
	Brockton.	Campello.		
	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.
January	6... 4440	3181	1267	1174
13... 4465	4453	1751	1672	
20... 4982	4767	2109	1500	
27... 5701—19,968	4960—17,249	1490—7,617	1225—5,871	
February	3... 5206	5676	2197	2346
10... 5916	5743	2085	1777	
17... 6016	5672	2118	1815	
24... 6299—26,580	6168—23,159	2464—8,851	1806—7,443	
March	8... 6570	5668	2761	1905
10... 6806	6243	2056	1946	
17... 7091	6316	2401	1991	
24... 7328	6648	2344	2121	
31... 7162—34,967	6521—25,175	2431—11,903	2117—7,962	
April	7... 6188	4544	1938	1445
14... 6977	4890	1946	1602	
21... 6648	5673	2032	1704	
28... 6317—26,430	5315—25,852	1020—7,800	1100—8,084	
May	5... 6315	4984	1392	1848
12... 6043	4926	1851	1680	
19... 6419	4764	1701	1814	
26... 5301—18,228	4378—19,053	1714—6,558	1714—7,256	
June	2... 5176	2636	1728	912
9... 4060	3421	1725	1213	
16... 4810	3470	1744	1680	
23... 4192	2227—11,653	1281	1075—4,280	
30... 3218—23,366	2991	960—7,426	1008	
July	7... 3201	1890	909	666
14... 2316	2483	918	755	
21... 3263	3476	1022	1136	
28... 4106—12,906	4068—14,898	1733—5,182	1281—4,789	
August	4... 5671	4378	1920	1642
11... 4633	5075	1711	1410	
18... 5140	4780	1021	1881	
25... 5040—20,704	4985—19,218	2109—7,760	7825—6,788	
September	1... 6204	5246	2402	1762
8... 6412	4833	2579	1815	
15... 5993	5253	2123	1848	
22... 5968	4622	2072	1777	
29... 5642—29,770	4154—24,108	1880—11,116	1604—8,798	
October	6... 5316	4549	1738	1130
13... 5140	3026	1713	906	
20... 4999	3813	1776	1432	
27... 4981—20,430	3504—18,172	1000—6,887	1394—4,582	
November	3... 4001	3190	1350	1246
10... 3704	3190	1028	1206	
17... 3467	2922	1272	879	
24... 2300—14,638	2240—11,642	1687—5,237	762—4,063	
December	1... 2915	1925	971	623
8... 2417	2040	918	873	
15... 3256	1611	1373	810	
22... 3804	3060	1496	1211	
29... 3704—16,160	3021—11,687	1177—5,936	786—4,303	
Totals.....	261,657	218,726	92,367	74,147

The total shipments for 1880 were 189,490; in 1879, 281,872; 1878, 154,510; 1877, 154,206; 1876, 142,010.

	Brockton.	Campello.		
	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.
January	5... 6109	4440	2419	1267
12... 6144	4455	1811	1751	
19... 6519	4982	2005	2100	
26... 6490—25,562	5701—19,908	2421—9,256	2490—7,617	
February	2... 7487	5686	2128	2197
9... 7046	5916	2600	2086	
16... 8104	6378	2776	2110	
23... 7637—31,174	6599—26,689	2800—10,409	2484—8,851	



Dr. E. Keith



each year to substitute good solid leather work, made "upon honor," for the cheap, low-priced goods, filled in with what is commonly known as shoddy. In 1875 this new departure was made in a large way,—although previous to this date some fine work was made,—and now there are some six or eight large factories whose machinery is run altogether on fine, first-class work, and the workmen in which are all skilled in the higher branches of the business. Brockton people are justly very proud at the turn manufacturing has taken in this direction, and it can be stated, without fear of successful contradiction, that some of the finest, most "nobby," and yet serviceable, men's goods to be found in the country are turned out at this enterprising shoe centre. Looking through the stock- and sample-rooms, one is forcibly impressed with this radical change from cheap to high-grade goods, as the leather used for both "uppers" and "soles" is of the very best quality and tannage, and the "samples," in the almost numberless varieties of styles and patterns, are certainly worthy to grace, as they do, the counters and shelves of many of the first-class boot and shoe stores.

From those early days to the present, the manufacture of boots and shoes has been a distinctive business with the people of this city, and with the march of improvement and the adoption of the modern facilities for prosecuting the growing business, Brockton has kept pace, and from a few little obscure rooms once used, supplied with rudely-constructed shoemakers' benches, old-fashioned awls, waxed-ends, etc., have sprung up large two-, three-, and four-story buildings, constructed on modern principles and supplied with all the latest and most improved machinery known or used in the prosecution of the business. Nowhere has capital been more lavishly expended to secure the best facilities, and nowhere is a greater degree of enterprise manifested to keep up with the times and compete successfully with other manufacturing towns and cities.

Daniel S. Howard is one of the pioneers and most successful shoe manufacturers in the city of Brockton. He commenced this business about thirty-six years ago, with small capital, and is now said to be the wealthiest shoe manufacturer in the city. He has a large factory on Montello Street, and employs about 250 workmen; daily capacity of factory, 1500 pairs.

George Elden Keith, one of the leading and most successful manufacturers of Southeastern Massachusetts, was born in Campello, Feb. 8, 1850. He received the education afforded by the common and high schools of his native town, and was a member of the first class at the opening of the high school at

Brockton. Idleness formed no part of Mr. Keith's life. While in school the mornings and nights were employed in working at the bench, making boots and shoes. After leaving school he continued at this work until July 1, 1874, when, in company with W. S. Green, he commenced manufacturing under the firm-name of Green & Keith. This copartnership continued until 1880, when he disposed of his interest to Mr. Green and erected his present large factory, and has since carried on the business as sole proprietor. This is one of the largest boot and shoe manufactories in this part of the State, the value of the annual product being from six hundred to seven hundred thousand dollars, and employing three hundred hands. It is a representative institution, and reflects great credit upon its enterprising proprietor, who in the brief period of ten years has gone from the bench to the ownership of this immense establishment.

Mr. Keith is a Republican in politics, and was a member of the first board of aldermen of the city of Brockton. He is president of the Campello Loan Association, and a director in the Brockton National Bank, and also in the Brockton Savings-Bank. In religion he is a Congregationalist, and a member of the South Congregational Church.

Oct. 23, 1877, he united in marriage with Anna G. Reed, daughter of the Hon. W. L. Reed, of South Abington, and they have one child, Eldon B., born Oct. 18, 1879.

Mr. Keith traces his ancestry to Rev. James Keith, who came from Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1662. He was the first ordained minister in Bridgewater, having been ordained in February, 1664. The line of descent is as follows: Rev. James, Timothy, Timothy, Levi, Benjamin, Capt. Ziba, Franklin. Franklin married Betsey, daughter of Paul Bailey, of Sidney, Me., and had six children, of whom George E. was the fourth.

George Elden Keith is essentially a self-made man. He has gained nothing by mere luck, but everything by perseverance and well-digested plans, and the intelligent application of his energies to the end in view. In social life he is gentlemanly and affable, and is one of Campello's most enterprising and honored citizens.

Preston B. Keith traces his ancestry in this country to the Rev. James Keith, who came from Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1662. He was the first ordained minister in Bridgewater. The line of descent is as follows: Timothy, Timothy, Levi, Benjamin, Charles, and Charles Perkins, the father of the subject of this sketch, who was born June 20, 1820, and married Mary K., daughter of Josiah Williams, Dec. 4, 1843,

and had three children,—Sarah Williams, Preston Bond, and Rufus Perkins.

Preston Bond Keith was born in Campello, Oct. 18, 1847. He was educated at the High School in Brockton, and at the age of eighteen went to Boston, and entered the employ of Martin L. Keith, who was a shoe manufacturer in Brockton, with a store in Boston. Here he remained five and a half years, mastering the shoe business. Returning to Brockton in 1871, he commenced business for himself in Campello, in a factory which stood on Main Street, where he continued three years, when he removed the building to Clifton Avenue, and enlarged it. Three years later Mr. Keith leased this property and erected his present large manufactory, which was opened in July, 1878. At the commencement of business the annual product amounted to about ninety thousand dollars, and he employed from thirty to forty hands. Mr. Keith has increased the business until at the present time the value of the annual product amounts to over four hundred thousand dollars, employing one hundred and seventy-five persons. A business man, with large manufacturing interests to direct and care for, Mr. Keith has found but little time to devote to the public business. He was elected member of the board of aldermen in 1882, and re-elected in 1883. He is a director in the Home National Bank, and has been since its organization. He is a director in the street railway company, and vice-president of the Campello Co-operative Bank. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the South Congregational Church.

Dec. 8, 1869, Mr. Keith united in marriage with Eldora Louisa, daughter of Josiah W. and Margaret (Dunlap) Kingman, and they have one child, Allie, born April 2, 1877.

James S. Allen, in East Bridgewater. (See biography of.)

Warren A. Howard commenced business in 1870. His factory is one hundred by thirty-five feet, four stories high. He manufactures about 1200 pairs of shoes per day, and employs about 200 hands.

S. Gardner Jones commenced the manufacture of shoes in 1878, and has continued to the present time. He employs 100 hands, and the value of the annual product amounts to \$200,000. Probably there is no establishment in the city that manufactures finer goods than Mr. Jones. He is a live man and always abreast of the times in style. Mr. Jones shows his good taste in the care of his manufactory and grounds, which are very attractive.

Burt & Packard, on Pond Street. This firm was originally Jones & Packard, and commenced business in 1872. In 1875, Fred Packard was sole proprietor,

afterwards Fred Packard & Co. till 1881, when John W. Burt, of New York, was admitted as a partner. The business was started with \$5000 capital, and has been remarkably successful, till now the firm has a capital of \$160,000, employing 225 men, manufacturing all kinds of fine goods for retail trade. This is one of the representative establishments of the city.

The financial agent of this firm is Hon. Edward Crocker, son of Perez and Freelo (Thompson) Crocker. He was born in Brockton, March 16, 1814. In his early youth he attended the common schools of his native town, and at the age of thirteen engaged as a clerk in a store at Boston Highlands, where he remained five years, and then (1833) removing to New Bedford, entered the employ of William H. Crocker, a merchant of that city. He continued with Mr. Crocker until 1837, when he purchased the establishment and conducted the business as sole proprietor until 1842, when, having disposed of his dry-goods store, he commenced furnishing supplies for whaling vessels, there being at that time about four hundred hailing from that famous old whaling town. In 1849, well remembered as the year of the great exodus to the gold fields of California, Mr. Crocker joined the adventurous pioneers, and going to California located in Benicia, where, in company with Samuel C. Gray, he commenced general merchandising, and here remained until 1859. In that year he returned to New Bedford, and in 1864 to his native town, where he has since resided. While in Benicia he was chosen one of the trustees of the first female academy established in the State of California.

Mr. Crocker is held in high esteem by his fellow-citizens, and has been honored with various positions of trust and responsibility. In 1868 he represented his district in the State Senate; has been an assessor of the town three years; was a member of the first City Council, and is now one of the commissioners of the sinking fund. He is a director in the Home National Bank, and has been since its organization, in 1873.

Feb. 3, 1840, while residing in New Bedford, he united in marriage with Caroline H. Blackmer, of that city, and they had one child, Edward Leslie, who died at the age of four years.

In 1873, Mr. Crocker became financial agent of the firm of Burt & Packard, shoe manufacturers, and has continued in that position to the present time, and it is only justice to add that no man in the city of Brockton has done more than Edward Crocker to aid its manufacturing enterprises by counsel and advice; his practical knowledge of business rendering



Engraving by A. H. Miller

Preston D. Kitch



Engr'd by A H Hatchie

Edward Crocker

him an important factor in this large and rapidly-increasing manufacturing centre.

The Charles W. Copeland Manufacturing Company is a corporation formed under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and has succeeded to the business of the well-known firm of Charles W. Copeland & Co. This company owns a large factory at Campello, five stories high, and well equipped with the latest improved machinery. The capacity is from 80 to 100 cases of boots and shoes every day.

Martin Wild, Jr. Wild & Robinson founded this business in 1869, and one year later it passed into the possession of Mr. Wild, who still carries it on. Value of annual product at beginning, \$30,000; present value, \$200,000; employs 85 hands.

A. M. Herrod & Co. This business was established by Reynolds & Herrod in 1872. In 1874 the firm changed to Herrod & Grant, which continued until 1879, when the firm became A. M. Herrod & Co. In the beginning employed about 30 persons; now employ 100. In 1872 the value of the annual product amounted to about \$80,000; present annual product, \$175,000.

L. M. Reynolds & Co. Business was commenced in 1881 on Montello Street, in Charles Howard & Co.'s needle-factory, occupying the two lower floors. In the fall of 1883 built a large factory on a private way off from Court Street, just east of the railroad. Size of factory, one hundred and twenty feet long by thirty wide, three stories. Employ 100 to 150 hands. Annual sales amount to \$200,000.

C. F. Porter & Co. This business was established in 1865, under the firm-name of Porter & Packard, and continued until 1873, when it passed into the hands of Mr. Porter, who has since continued it as sole proprietor, retaining, however, the firm-name of C. F. Porter & Co. Value of annual product, \$200,000. Employ 125 hands.

The firm of N. R. Packard & Co. was established in 1869. When starting they employed about 40 hands, and now employ, when running full force, about 250. Their product is from 40 to 50 24-pair cases daily. Capt. R. B. Grover became associated with Mr. Packard in 1872, and severed his connection with him in November, 1883, and is now one of the firm of M. A. Packard & Co.

W. S. Green & Co. Business founded by Green & Keith in 1874. In 1880, Mr. Green purchased Mr. Keith's interest, and the firm became Green, Thomas & Green, and one year later W. S. Green & Co., consisting of Mr. Green and Myron F. Thomas. Value of annual product, \$300,000. Employ 250 hands.

Flavel B. Keith commenced business in 1873, in a factory on Montello Street, and remained there until the erection of his new factory, about six years ago. In 1873, employed about 50 hands; now, 100. Annual sales at commencement, about \$75,000 to \$100,000; now, \$250,000 to \$300,000.

Nahum Johnson & Son. Nahum Johnson commenced the manufacture of shoes about thirty years ago at South Easton. The present firm was established in 1876. Employ 75 hands.

E. H. Reynolds commenced business in 1857, and continued until 1863, when the firm became Reynolds & Parks. In 1866 it changed to Reynolds & Co., which continued about five years, when Mr. Reynolds became sole proprietor, and has continued as such to the present time. Value of annual product at beginning, about \$10,000; present value, \$75,000. Employs 50 hands.

L. C. Bliss & Co. established their present business Jan. 1, 1881, and their sales the first year amounted to about \$100,000. The present annual product is \$125,000. Employ 60 hands.

Churchill & Alden, established in 1877, under the firm-name of Whitman, Churchill & Alden, and continued for five years, then changed to present firm. At beginning of business employed about 25 hands; now employ 175, with annual production of \$400,000.

Henry M. Kingman commenced business in 1882, on Spring Street. In August, 1884, removed to his new factory near Court Street. This building is one hundred and fifty by thirty-five feet, three stories, with basement. Employs 150 hands. Capacity, 60 cases per day.

Emerson, Weeks & Co. established Dec. 1, 1881, and commenced business in Marshall's factory, on Franklin Street. In 1883 removed to their present factory on North Main Street. In the beginning employed about 50 hands, and value of annual product was \$100,000; now employ 125 hands, and annual product amounts to \$200,000. Charles O. Emerson, D. L. Weeks.

The firm of Stacy, Adams & Co., was established in 1875 as Stacy, Adams & Jones. In 1878, Mr. Jones was succeeded by Mr. O. B. Quimby, who had been book-keeper for the earlier firm, who associated himself with Messrs. Stacy & Adams, and the firm took its present name. They employ 225 men and women, and manufacture fully 125,000 pairs of shoes annually.

George G. Snow started in business about the year 1874, in the old marble-works building, corner Main and Crescent Streets. Commenced in a small way,

with about 15 or 20 hands. He now employs 260 hands, and the value of his annual product amounts to \$250,000.

Jay B. Reynolds began business May, 1874, in a room on Pleasant Street; commenced in a small way, employing not over 2 or 3 hands. He now employs, when running full, from 150 to 175 operatives. His annual product amounts to \$250,000.

Keith Brothers commenced business in 1874, in a small way, on Chestnut Street, employing at the time 8 or 10 hands. Afterwards removed to the Mitchell factory, on Clifton Avenue, which was burned. They removed to their present location in 1881. This concern employs at the present time about 50 hands. The annual production at commencement of business was \$25,000, and at the present time, \$75,000.

The business is owned solely by Mr. Edwin Keith, although the concern continues under the name of Keith Brothers.

L. E. Keith & Co. commenced business in 1877, the firm consisting of L. E. Keith and C. V. Keith. They are located at Campello.

H. W. Reynolds & Co., founded in 1865, employ 100 hands. Capacity, 300 pairs per day.

Marcus Leach commenced the shoe business in 1847, on the old Leach homestead, in a small way, and has continued alone to the present time, except one year, 1857, when P. S. and Lucius Leach were associated with him, under the firm-name of M. & L. Leach.

Jonas Reynolds & Co. This business was established by Whitten & Reynolds about 1869. About three years later Mr. Reynolds purchased his partner's interest. The present firm consists of Mr. Reynolds and Charles E. Drake. Employ 25 hands, and turn out 15 24-pair cases per week. Located at Marshal's Corner.

Packard & Grover commenced business April 1, 1884, succeeding M. A. Packard & Co. M. A. Packard & Co. commenced in December, 1879. Previous to that Mr. Packard was in business alone. Mr. Grover was formerly firm of N. R. Packard & Co. They turn out between 40 and 50 24-pair cases per day. Hands employed when running full time, from 150 to 200.

H. F. Marshall commenced business in 1867. He now employs 90 hands, and his annual sales amount to \$150,000.

Howard & French. F. O. Howard commenced the shoe manufacture in 1852. In 1876 the present firm was established. They employ about 125 hands, and the annual product amounts to \$150,000.

Eaton & Terry. Business established Aug. 1, 1883,

with about 20 hands employed; now employ 50; firm, Charles Eaton, L. B. Terry.

H. H. Mitchell commenced business Dec. 1, 1882, and turned out the first year about \$71,000 worth of goods; employed 50 hands; now employs 75 hands, and the value of the annual product amounts to \$130,000.

I. A. Beals & Co. Established 1882 as Beals & Perkins; name changed to I. A. Beals & Co. July 9, 1883, Mr. Perkins retiring from the business; hands employed when starting, 60; now employ 150; at commencement turned out from 10 to 15 cases per day; now from 25 to 35.

Perkins & Joyce. Over in Factory Village, a local appellation for one section of the city, Messrs. Perkins & Joyce are operating a large factory. Although a young firm, they have been remarkably successful. Beginning in 1878 with 20 hands, they now employ over 125 men and women, and make from 300 to 500 pairs every day. These two young men constitute one of the young and enterprising firms of this city.

Richard M. Fullerton commenced the manufacture of shoes in 1858, being one of the oldest houses in the city. Employs 30 hands, with a daily capacity of 500 pairs.

The firm of Whitman & Keith was established in August, 1883. The present product is 90 cases per week, and the number of hands employed, 50. It is composed of W. E. Whitman and D. N. Keith.

Among other shoe manufacturers are L. C. Ward, James Means & Co., D. C. Bird, Thompson Bros., Sylvanus Keith, L. M. Leach, Hollis Bros., F. M. White, W. L. Douglass, George H. Kingman, I. S. Emerson, Houghton & Coolidge, A. W. Jones, Lilly & Brackett, D. W. Field, D. B. Cloeson, I. K. Snell.

CHAPTER XVII.

Mills—Manufactures—Bridgewater Manufacturing Company—Shoe-Tool Manufacturers—Tanners—Blacksmiths—Tailors and Clothing—Hatters—Bakers—Saddlers—Wheelwrights—Coopers—Clocks—Watchmakers and Jewelers—Musical Instruments—Dentists—Drugs and Medicines—Furniture Manufacturers—Carpenters—Painters—Masons—Tin-Plate and Sheet-Iron Workers—Blacking and Stain Manufacturing—Miscellaneous Manufacturing—List of Inventions—Jesse Reed.

Mills.—During the first settlement of the North Parish the attention of the settlers was first directed to clearing the lands and preparing the same for agricultural purposes. They very soon, however, erected

saw- and grist-mills, many of which are numbered among the things that were.

One of the first mills erected in the North Parish was a saw-mill on the dam south of the residence of the late Azor Packard, said to have been built by Abijah Thayer and others, and was near the main street leading from Campello to West Bridgewater. The remains of the dam are to be seen at the present time. We should judge this mill was of small power, as it is related of a man who was passing the works, while on his way from Bridgewater to Boston, a distance of over twenty miles away, the saw was going up, and when he returned it was just coming down.

Previous to 1800 there was a saw-mill a short distance north of Cole's fulling-mill, late Wheeler's tuck-works, which was owned by Zebedee Snell, Parmenas Packard, and others. There was another saw-mill a short distance north of the late John Tilden's residence, in the west part of the town, and east of Hayward Marshall's residence. The mill was owned by John Tilden, Nathaniel Manly, and others, in shares. About the same time Matthew Kingman and others erected a mill where Chandler Sprague's saw-mill now stands, in the Factory Village, or Spragueville, and was known by the name of Kingman's mill, and has been owned by Luke Perkins, Abel and Eliphalet Kingman, Parmenas Brett, John Ritchie, and lately by O. F. Curtis.

Col. Caleb Howard built a mill near his furnace on Pond Street, which has been owned by his heirs ever since, and is now used for sawing box-boards, shingles, etc.

The first grist-mill in the town was erected on the spot now occupied by Ellis Packard & Co. It was built by John Packard, and owned by him for many years, and afterwards changed hands, as follows: Bridgewater Manufacturing Company, Tyler Cobb, Joslyn & Keith, Bela Keith, A. B. Wheeler, Lewis Keith, and Ellis Packard & Co. Deacon Zenus Packard was miller for a long time at this mill, and was well known as the "honest miller." The present steam works were erected by Bela and Lewis Keith a few years since, and are used for planing, box-making, grist-mill, and the manufacture of shoe tools. It is situated quite near the village, on the road leading from thence to Abington, and is a valuable property, being near the railroad. There was another grist-mill, erected by John Tilden, and afterwards rebuilt by John Brett, in the west part of the town, near the turnpike; the mill stood for many years, and was occupied by Lewis A. Kingman as a wheelwright-shop.

The Bridgewater Manufacturing Company owned

a grist-mill situated on the north side of Crescent Street, and near Mr. Sprague's office, which they purchased of Messrs. Abel Kingman, Nehemiah Lincoln and others. There is another grist-mill near where Col. Caleb Howard's furnace stood, on Belmont Street, a short distance from the Centre Village, now owned by Thomas J. and Welcome Howard.

In the early settlement of the parish it is said there was a windmill, the only one in town, situated on the hill north of the late Eliphalet Kingman's residence, on the locality known as "Windmill Hill," probably owned by Matthew Kingman & Co., and used as a grist-mill.

Manufactures.—One of the first manufacturing establishments in the North Parish was the forge erected and carried on by Ensign Constant Southworth, which stood on or near where Sprague's mill now stands. Mr. Southworth was a practical workman, having served a faithful apprenticeship at the business, and did a large business at smelting iron ore for the people in that vicinity. There was a large amount of ore dug in the westerly part of the town in the early settlement of the parish, and he had as much as his power could do. A short time since, in removing the old road-bed across Sprague's Pond, quantities of cinder and iron scraps were found that came from these works. These works changed hands several times, among whom we find Alpheus and Parmenas Brett conveyed all right, title, and interest in and to the trip-hammer or water-shop to the Bridgewater Manufacturing Company July 26, 1813.

At one time Messrs. James and Luke Perkins manufactured muskets, small anchors, scythes, shovels, plow-points, etc., at this place. During the year 1813 the above-named manufacturing company purchased all the shops and mills contiguous to the forge for the purpose of erecting a large cotton- and woolen-factory. The following is a copy of the original subscription paper, showing the names of stockholders:

"BRIDGEWATER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

"BRIDGEWATER, May 18, 1813.

"We, the subscribers, proposing to engage in the manufacture of wool and cotton, do agree to form ourselves into a company, by the name of the Bridgewater Wool and Cotton Manufacturing Company; and for carrying into effect said object we propose as a capital eight thousand dollars, to be divided into forty shares, and we severally pledge ourselves to defray the expense arising on the number of shares annexed to our individual names:

	No. of Shares.	No. of Shares.
Eliphalet Leach.....	1	Bela Hayward.....
Martin Kingman.....	1	Ellis Holmes.....
Thomas Walon.....	2	Joseph Silverster, Jr.....
Alvan Perry.....	1	Daniel Ames.....

	No. of Shares.		No. of Shares.
Charles Snell	1	Daniel Alden.....	1
Nathaniel Snell.....	1	Packard & Perkins, Jr.....	1
Jonathan Reynolds.....	1	Davis Packard.....	1
David Reynolds.....	1	Tiley Cary.....	1
Abel Kingman.....	3	Hoson Alden.....	1
Perez Southworth.....	1	Micah Shaw.....	2
Ichabod Howard.....	1	Howard Packard.....	1
Thomas Thompson	1	Samuel Battles.....	2
Isiah Packard.....	2	Packard & Southworth.....	1
Packard & Ames.....	1	Jeremiah Beals, Jr.....	1
Benjamin Keith.....	1	John Ritchie.....	1
Perez Crooker.....	2	Daniel Ford.....	1
Seth Snow.....	1	Joel Briggs.....	1
Alpheus Brett.....	1	Richard Thayer.....	2
Parmenter Brett.....	1	John Ritchie.....	2
Micah Faxon.....	1	Andrew Ritchie.....	2"
Jool Ames.....	1		

The following is the act of incorporation as granted by the Legislature of Massachusetts :

" BRIDGEWATER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

" June 14, 1813. Abel Kingman, Thomas Thompson, Isiah Packard, Perez Crooker, Micah Shaw, Ichabod Howard, and Samuel Battles, together with such as may associate with them, were incorporated into a manufacturing company for the purpose of making cotton and woollen cloth and yarn, in the town of Bridgewater, with power to hold Real Estate to amount of fifty thousand, and personal estate not exceeding one hundred thousand, as may be necessary and convenient for the purposes as above named."

This company continued to manufacture until March 10, 1837, when the corporation name was changed to Ritchie Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Ritchie continued to manufacture for several years, and sold the factory, with all their power and privileges, to Chandler Sprague, Esq., who, soon after, converted the building into a manufactory of shoe-lasts and wood-turning establishment.

At the time the forge of Mr. Southworth was in successful operation, there was a furnace erected by a few individuals of the town, which stood on or near the works of the late Col. Caleb Howard, more recently known as Howard's mill, where large quantities of hollow-ware were manufactured. The works were afterwards given up on account of the scarcity of wood. Mr. Bowdoin, of Boston, bought the furnace, which was successively owned by Col. Hobart, of Abington; Mr. Perry, of Easton; George Howard, of Bridgewater; and later by Col. Caleb Howard and Thomas J. & Welcome Howard. The building has since been used by various parties for manufacturing purposes, mostly shoe-tools, and sawing of box-boards. This mill was near the corner of Pond and Belmont Streets.

About the year 1790, Benjamin Silvester built a mill on Salisbury River, near the residence of Galen Packard, for a fulling-mill. He sold his interest to his brother, Seth Silvester, who was succeeded by John Wales, who established a carding-mill. Mr. Ephraim Cole bought the privilege of Mr. Wales, and

continued till 1825, when he sold out to Galen Packard, who soon commenced manufacturing ship-spikes, nails, and all kinds of ship-work, using a trip-hammer. Mr. Packard sold out to Jefferson Bisbee, who came from Canton, and began to manufacture hay and manure forks. B. F. Wheeler has recently purchased the works, and manufactured small nails, tacks, shoe-nails, and carpet tacks. Benjamin Franklin Kingman succeeded Mr. Wheeler, and the works have been successfully conducted by William W. Cross for several years.

About the year 1814, James Easton & Sons built a dam, erected a building, and commenced manufacturing spikes, axes, adzes, plane-irons, chisels, bar-iron, axles, etc., a short distance north on the same stream. They continued business for about six years and failed. Caleb and Sylvanus Easton continued the business for ten years longer, under the name of C. & S. Easton, when they retired.

Lower on the stream and just south of Pleasant Street, Sidney Perkins manufactured hay and manure-forks. He was in that business but a few years, and sold out to Hezekiah Simmons, and he was succeeded by Nathaniel B. Harlow in the same business. Several years since there was a mill situated on Trout Brook, a short distance south of Howard Street, that leads to East Randolph. The remains of the dam are in existence at the present day. The flowage of this meadow was for a long time a source of litigation in the county courts.

E. D. & O. B. Reynolds used a portion of this factory for the manufacturing of agricultural implements till they removed to near Court Street, and became interested in the Reynolds Plow Company in 1882.

About the year 1836, William Perry was engaged in the manufacture of brassware and castings; his foundry was situated near where Faxon's awl manufactory was located. Several years since Mr. Chandler R. Humphrey commenced making gravo-stones at the shop of John Wales, corner of Main and Belmont Streets, now owned by Rufus P. Kingman. Since that time Sidney S. Green came to town, and was engaged for a time in that business on Centre Street. Soon after George W. Bryant, Esq., became associated with him in business, under the firm-name of Bryant & Green, in Central Block. Mr. Bryant continued alone in the business for a time, on the corner of Main and Crescent Streets.

In the spring of 1845, Messrs. George B. Dunbar and Oakes S. Soule became associated in business, under the firm-name of Dunbar & Soule, for the sale of all kinds of lumber, on the corner of Montello and Court Streets, near the railroad. In 1862 the firm

was dissolved, Mr. Dunbar retiring. Since that time Mr. Soule has continued in the business as before.

Barnabas Edson manufactured the best quality of log pumps at his residence, in the eastern part of the town, on Pine Street. He afterwards moved to the Centre Village.

Tanners.—Probably the first tanner in the North Parish (now Brockton) was William Shaw, who had a tannery southwest of the house now occupied by Lawrence Copeland, in the easterly part of the town. His son, Micah, succeeded him in business, which was given up many years ago. He manufactured upper- and sole-leather. Levi Keith carried on the tanning business; also his son, Benjamin, succeeded by Capt. Ziba Keith, east of Main Street in Campello, near where Montello Street now is. Maj. Daniel Cary had a tannery south of Belmont Street, next to the river. Israel Packard was his successor. Nathaniel W. Stoddard was a manufacturer of patent-enamelled leather in the north part of the village, on Montello Street.

Blacksmiths.—One of the first things done after the making of iron from the ore in this town, was the making of nails by hand. This branch of manufacture was one of the most prominent of any in the town. It furnished employment for a large number of boys and men. At first, they were forged singly; and as the machines for cutting and heading were introduced, hammered nails went out of use. Nearly every farmer had a nail-shop for his boys to occupy their leisure time, when not engaged upon the farm. Indeed, nail-shops were as common as shoe-shops are at the present day. Upon the introduction of machines for cutting and heading nails,—which were invented by Col. Jesse Reed, a native of the town,—the business of making nails was confined to different manufacturing companies, and were made in large quantities at a much lower price. We now find in the town only here and there a blacksmith-shop, for shoeing cattle and horses, and other job-work. Among the blacksmiths in the parish were Capt. Jesse Perkins, who had a shop near where Col. E. Southworth's store now stands. Asa Howard had a shop nearly opposite Centre Street. Capt. Anthony Dike had a shop near the Alva Noyes place, on the road to Abington. He made the first shovels in the vicinity, at about the time the "Ames" commenced in Easton. Josiah Perkins had a shop on Summer Street, opposite the residence of Nahum Perkins, who became his successor in that business. Alpheus Brett had a shop in Factory Village (now Sprague's). He manufactured bar-iron, plow-points, hames, hoes, etc. Nehemiah Lincoln was also in the same business in

that village, manufactured cart and harness trimmings, hames, hoes, scrapers, plow-points, etc. Besides these, the traders of the town bought iron rods, and let them out to be made, by the pound, in the same manner as leather was let out to be made into shoes. Messrs. Ide & Trow commenced business on the spot where Waldo Bradford, who succeeded that firm, carried on business till 1845, when he sold out to Tyler Cobb, who conducted the business ten years. In 1855 he sold out to Mr. Bradford, who has continued for a long time, and associated with him Mr. Allen Crocker, of East Stoughton, who at length became sole proprietor. Sumner A. Hayward, of Kingston, commenced on Main Street several years since. His shop was nearly opposite where the Whitman school-house now stands, south of his dwelling, and on the present road-bed leading to Campello, and in the south part of the village. He sold to Charles W. Strout, of Brookline, who was succeeded by Hiram F. Peck.

There was a blacksmith-shop erected on Montello Street east of the residence of the late Capt. Ziba Keith, conducted by Patrick Donovan, which has since been given up.

Lorenzo Wade had a blacksmith-shop in the "West Shares," or Northwest Bridgewater (now Huntington Heights, Seventh Ward), opposite the residence of the late Isaac Packard, which was afterwards removed to its present location, occupied by Orren Wade, on the turnpike leading to Stoughton. The business is now carried on by Albert R. Wade.

B. C. Snell erected a shop near Sprague's factory, about 1853, and was succeeded by A. D. Tyler, and later by S. W. Haley.

Shoe-Tool Manufacturers.—For a long time North Bridgewater has been celebrated for the excellence of her shoe-tools and awls, lasts, and boot-trees, shoe-knives, spoke-shaves, rolling-machines, etc.

Among the first to introduce this kind of goods in the town were Ephraim Howard & Co., who made it a special branch of business; they occupied the building now used by Messrs. Howard, Clark & Co. as a furniture wareroom, using steam-power.¹ They manufactured hammers, presses, wheels, spoke-shaves, knives, punches, awl-handles, etc.

Charles Howard and Lewis Fisher have since manufactured the same kind of goods under the firm-name of Howard & Fisher. J. B. Manu conducted that kind of business for several years,—since removed to Stoughton. Sidney Perkins has also made shoe-knives, hammers, and patent grindstones, etc. Tyler

¹ Probably this was the first steam-engine used in the town.

Cobb commenced manufacturing shoe-tools in 1845, such as hammers, awls, spoke-shaves, steel compasses, brad-awls, and chopping-knives. George Willis manufactured this kind of goods for a time, until he removed to Worcester.

Since the introduction of American awls in this country there has been a large amount manufactured in this town, by Mr. William Faxon, Charles Lincoln, Josiah S. Lincoln, and Charles B. Lincoln, who is now engaged in that business. Millions of sewing- and pegging-awls are sent to various parts of the country from this town every year.

David Peeler manufactured shoe-tools in Howard's mill in 1836, when removed to Boston. J. Wallace Packard commenced manufacturing stitching- and machine-needles for all kinds of sewing-machines in March, 1858. Snell & Atherton manufacture a variety of shoe-tools, spoke-shaves, etc., in Ellis Packard & Co.'s mill.

William Hall manufactured shoe-pegs at the mill on Howard Street several years since. John W. Kingman has furnished the shoemakers with machines for rolling leather, and shoe-benches, as well as coal-sifters, washing-machines, and patent roofing. William S. Gay and Jabez Gay manufactured bedsteads, chopping-knives, and awl-handles at the old mill known as Packard's grist-mill, or Keith's mill.

In 1836, Chandler Sprague, Esq., commenced making lasts and boot-trees in the mill owned by T. J. & W. Howard, well known as Howard's mill. In 1837 he purchased the right of using Thomas Blanchard's machine for turning irregular forms. He continued in that mill until 1842, doing a small business, which has increased to a large and profitable branch of manufacturing. He purchased the building and power known as the "Old Cotton Factory," owned by Mr. Ritchie, and converted it into a manufactory; and, although he has been highly prospered in his business pursuits, yet he continues to give his personal attention to the detail of his business, and has added several branches to his original calling. E. Sumner Snell manufactured shoe-tools in his factory, also manufactured machinery, under the firm-name of E. S. Snell & Co., Mr. Sprague being the special partner.

Wilbor Webster commenced manufacturing shoe-knives, near Sprague's, in 1863. Mr. S. V. Tuck also manufactured shoe-knives, carving-knives, etc., of a superior quality.

Harrison Smith manufactured bedsteads in the old mill known as Keith's mill. Archibald Thompson made the first spinning-wheel in the country; lived near where John Thompson now resides. His pos-

terity have continued to make wheels since that time. Jonas Reynolds also made spinning-wheels in the "West Shares." Moses Cary made hay-rakes in the northeast part of the town.

Sweetser & Merritt started in business on High Street, under the name of William A. Sweetser, March 1, 1869. Afterwards removed to corner of Centre and Montello Streets, and continued under the present title, Sweetser & Merritt, Aug. 1, 1878. Manufacture shoe machinery and upright drills. Employ 20 men.

Snell & Atherton, manufacturers of shoe-tools, heel-shaves, etc. This branch of industry was founded by Varanus Snell and Lemuel Atherton in 1853. Mr. Atherton died in 1860, and was succeeded by Henry H. Atherton, who continued in the firm about seven years. Since that time Mr. Snell has conducted the business as sole proprietor, retaining, however, the original firm-name. Employ 38 hands.

Before the invention of Blanchard's machine for turning irregular forms, lasts and boot-trees were made by hand. Nathaniel Wales was probably the first person in the town engaged in that business. Robert A. Stoddard, Marcus Shaw, and Chandler Sprague have since been engaged in that line of manufacture. When Chandler Sprague began to manufacture by machinery, there was no use for lasts made by hand. Those made by machinery have become one of the great improvements of the age, and so far surpass those made by hand as to quality that there are no others in the market.

Tailors and Clothing.—It was the custom in the early settlement of the town for ladies to cut and make gentlemen's garments. After a time men cutters went from house to house making clothes enough for the year at one time. The first tailor in Brockton was Nathaniel Snell, who went out to work for twenty-five cents per day and board. John Shankland was the next tailor; then came Michael O'Neil, who opened a tailoring-shop in the "West Shares" (now "Brockton Heights"), and afterwards in the store afterwards occupied by Col. Nathan Jones, in Southworth's building, in the Centre. Elisha B. Bumpas came from Wareham in September, 1838, and opened a clothing-shop in the building then owned by Arza Leonard, opposite Henry Cross' shoe manufactory, on the east side of Main Street, now the site of "Mercantile Block;" he afterwards removed to a room over Robinson's dry-goods store, from this place he removed to Howard, Clark & Co.'s building. Luther W. Durant was a tailor in 1836 two doors south of Patriot office, on the site of the "Mercantile Block." William Ryder came from West Bridgewater and

carried on the merchant-tailoring business for several years in his building on Main Street, where Ryder's block now stands. Edward O'Neil was employed as a foreman in Messrs. Brett & Kingman's tailoring department in 1849 in Kingman's brick block. In 1859 he became associated with Mr. James B. Sampson, for the purpose of conducting the merchant-tailoring business in Tyler Cobb's building, on Main Street, under the firm-name of O'Neil & Sampson. Mr. Sampson retired from the firm in 1861 and went into the army. Mr. O'Neil continued in business alone till 1864, when he removed to Alexandria, Va., and afterwards removed to Providence, R. I., where he now resides. Walter Scott came to town from Boston in 1860, was employed by Mr. O'Neil for four years, and afterwards conducted the merchant-tailoring business on his own account. George E. Wilbour came from Wareham in 1859, and was connected with Henry A. Brett in the clothing business. L. W. Wade and Daniel F. Leonard were in town several years since and made garments. Most of the larger dry-goods stores have a journeyman tailor connected with their establishments and manufactured custom goods, therefore it would be impossible to note all the changes that have occurred. Peter F. Hollywood came from Wareham, and was employed in Brett & Kingman's store for several years, and afterwards opened a tailoring establishment on his own account in Ellis J. Morton's building, now occupied by B. R. Clapp, on Main Street, and is now doing business opposite the "Gazette Building." Daniel Logue had a tailor-shop opposite Southworth & Noyes' grocery store, on Main Street, for a short time. In January, 1854, George E. Bryant opened a clothing store in D. F. Studley's building, and in 1855 Henry L. Bryant was associated with him in the business, under the firm-name of G. E. & H. L. Bryant; afterwards occupied extensive rooms on the present site of "Bryant's Block," now used as a post-office, at the corner of Main and Centre Streets. This firm continued in trade for a long time, doing a very successful and profitable business. Since that time Henry A. Brett has opened another clothing store in Bixby's block, where he is doing a large and highly lucrative business.

Messrs. Brett & Kingman, David Cobb, H. W. Robinson, W. P. Howard, and other traders, have usually kept ready-made clothing; thus the public have always had unsurpassed facilities for obtaining the best custom garments and the cheapest.

The Boston Clothing Company is doing business in the "Home Bank Building," Henry A. Brett, manager.

Howard & Caldwell are in the same business in "Kingman's Block."

Henry E. Lincoln & Co., in "Bixby's Block," are doing a good business in the clothing line; McElroy & Cushman, in "City Block," and the "Massasoit Clothing House," Edward S. Lincoln, proprietor, on Main Street.

This business has been among the leading branches of trade in the city, and those engaged in the same have been successful merchants.

Hatters.—The first hatter in the town was Perez Crocker, who conducted business near where David Howard's boot manufactory recently stood, in the north part of the village. He was succeeded by Capt. John Battles, and he by Ellis J. Morton. There is no hat manufactory in the town at the present time; customers are supplied at the various stores in the town, of which there are many, as before seen.

The principal dealers in this line of goods now are Henry E. Lincoln & Co., in "Bixby's Block," Howard & Caldwell, in "Kingman's Block," Tolman Brothers, in "Washburn's Block," and Charles Emory, in the same building.

Bakers.—B. C. Hatch and Cyrus Packard (2d) commenced the baking business about 1830, and continued about three years in the building that had formerly been used as a school-house, on the lot now occupied by the bank building south of the hotel. In 1833, Mr. Packard sold his interest to Mr. Hatch. In 1834, David Wilder and Mr. Hatch were associated together in the business, under the firm-name of Hatch & Wilder. Shortly after that time Mr. J. C. Wilder purchased Mr. Hatch's interest in the business, and the firm was changed to J. C. & D. Wilder. Afterwards J. C. Wilder sold to John W. Hunt, who has continued with Mr. Wilder, under the firm-name of Hunt & Wilder. Their business was very successful, and in 1856 they erected a new and more commodious building, using horse-power for mixing, stamping, and cutting crackers, bread, and small cakes.

A Mr. Buckley conducted the baking business at the old stand afterwards used by Hunt & Wilder, on Crescent Street. Several years since Parmenas & Simeon Brett did a small business for a short time in the Factory Village. F. B. Washburn makes nice cake and fancy pastry at his roastery on Main Street, on the present site of the "Washburn Block;" also confectionery of all kinds and fancy baking.

Mr. Washburn has within a few years erected a large brick building in the rear of his block, where he does the largest wholesale and retail business in baking and confectionery in Plymouth County.

Felix Kaiser does a fancy cake and pastry baking on Pleasant Street, with a store in Tyler Cobb's building.

George E. Bates, bread and cake baker, is doing business on Montello Street, near South Street, Campello.

Saddlers.—In the days when every one traveled on horseback the saddler's business was a prominent trade. After the introduction of wheel carriages harness-making was added to their trade, also trunk-making. Among those who have conducted this trade are Seth Snow, a short distance below the bridge on the road leading to Campello, in the Isaac Keith House; Elbridge H. Packard, in the north part of the village; also Nathaniel H. Cross, in 1836, in the Centre Village. A few years since A. M. Leavitt came from East Bridgewater, and located where George W. Bryant's marble works were, corner of Main and Crescent Streets. Lemuel T. Bird is now doing business on High Street. A Mr. Bartlett opened a harness-shop on School Street about 1864. William H. Flagg, Leighton & Co., and Thomas Finnerty are now in that line of business.

Wheelwrights.—Abel Kingman, Esq., was one of the oldest wheelwrights in the parish. He made ox-wagons, carts, wooden plows, rakes, etc. Zuchariah and Zebedee Snell made wooden plows, rakes, and grain-cradles, etc., in the northwest part of the town. Jabez Kingman, son of Abel Kingman, Esq., had a wheelwright-shop on Centre Street, near Shaw's Corner. Ruel Richmond had a large and commodious carriage manufactory on the corner of Main and School Streets, which was the principal shop in town for several years. John C. H. Eaton had a wheelwright-shop on Prospect Hill. Mason & Fletcher manufactured carriages and did job-work on High Street. From 1852 to 1855, Tyler Cobb manufactured carriages, etc., on High Street. Waldo Bradford & Co. also manufactured carriages on High Street. Lyman E. Tribou had a wheelwright-shop in the Factory Village, or "Salisbury Square," opposite A. D. Tyler's blacksmith-shop, and Lewis A. Kingman has a shop on Liberty Street, near Tilden's Corner, otherwise known as "Marshall's Corner," in the west part of the city. I. R. Cozzens, James O. Macomber, and Lurin Snow are now the principal wheelwrights in the city.

Coopers.—Daniel Pettingill made tubs, pails, churns, etc., at the place occupied by the late John W. Snell, on South Street. Lemuel Terrill carried on the coopering trade at the James Willis Place, opposite Arnold Kingman's. Joseph Whiton made nail-casks, tubes, dye-vats, churns, cheese-hoops, etc., in the Factory Village. He removed to Hingham. Lemuel Terrill, Jr., and Jacob Dunbar made rakes, measures, scythe-handles, mop- and broom-handles,

etc. Jonas Reynolds made spinning-wheels, wooden plows, rakes, etc., in the "West Shares," now "Brockton Heights."

Clocks.—Previous to 1800, Ezekiel Reed made clocks near where Alpheus Holmes resided, on Belmont Street, in Duxburyville. Also, several years since, Rodney Brace came from Torrington, Conn., and commenced the manufacture of small wooden clocks at the West Shares, or Northwest Bridgewater, now Brockton Heights, with Isaac Packard. They sent them to all parts of the country in wagons, and were among the first to introduce small clocks.

The late David F. Studley was the principal dealer in these goods for a long time.

Luther Studley, Gurney Brothers, Herman Hewett, and Sumner Case are the present dealers, in connection with watches and jewelry.

Watch-Makers and Jewelers.—David F. Studley came from Hanover, Mass., in September, 1834, and made watches and jewelry, also repaired all kinds of clocks, in the building now occupied by him. He afterwards erected a new and more commodious building south of Samuel Howard's house, where he became associated with his brother, Luther Studley, in the business; he afterwards sold out his interest to his brother and retired from business. At the time Mr. Studley came to the town there was no establishment of the kind in the vicinity. Since that time there have been other establishments of the same description, among whom is Augustus Mitchell, who left town in 1862 and removed to Provincetown. Herman Hewett came from Bridgewater to the town in the autumn of 1863, and is now in business in Tyler Cobb's building, 421 Main Street. Lysander F. Gurney came from Abington and opened a store in D. F. Studley's building a short time since. Luther Studley was at the old stand of D. F. Studley & Co., on Main Street, and is now located on School Street.

Musical Instruments.—This town has been noted for the excellence of the musical instruments manufactured in the town. Caleb H. Packard was the first person in the town that engaged in the manufacture of musical instruments. He commenced the business of making melodeons in 1839, and was the first to introduce piano-keys to those instruments, which was a great improvement.

A few years since Calvin Hatch, Nelson J. Foss, and Isaac T. Packard were associated together, under the firm-name of Packard, Foss & Co., for the purpose of manufacturing seraphines, melodeons, and reed organs. This firm was in business for several years over the

store formerly occupied by B. Swain, and previously occupied by Sidney Packard in Campello, now the provision store of Lucas W. Alden.

Mr. A. B. Marston commenced making musical instruments in July, 1855, in the shop that had formerly been occupied by Caleb H. Packard. Mr. Marston purchased the stock and interest of Mr. Packard, and conducted business at the old stand till the building and contents were destroyed by fire, Sept. 2, 1858. Mr. Marston then erected a new and commodious building on Depot Street, Campello, in January, 1859, where he continued to manufacture the best quality of instruments for several years. He is now manufacturing cabinet organs on Montello, near South Street. Messrs. Isaac T. Packard and Edmund Packard were engaged in the same kind of business for several years, in the rooms over L. D. Hervey's house-furnishing store, in the Centre, opposite Centre Street. Edmund Packard afterwards continued the business alone till May 1, 1862, when he sold to Philip Reynolds, of Stoughton, who was engaged in that line of business for several years.

Dentists.—The first person who did anything in the way of dental operations (except tooth-pulling, which was usually done by the physicians) was Dr. J. L. Lyman, who usually came to town once a year, and did all there was to be done in that line. It soon increased to such an extent as to make it a permanent local business. Dr. Julius Thompson next occupied an office over D. F. Studley's jewelry store. He was succeeded by Dr. George R. Whitney, who came from Provincetown May 1, 1854. The next person in the business was Dr. Loring W. Puffer, who came from Stoughton, and occupied an office in Drayton's building on Main Street. He now has his office on Green near Main Street. The next person engaged in that calling was Dr. Josiah E. Packard, who commenced in August, 1856; he had an office over Benner & Co.'s dry-goods store on Main Street. He is now located in his own block, corner Main and East Elm Streets.

Those engaged in that business at the present time are Dr. Puffer, Packard Brothers, E. J. Thompson, J. J. Vincent, Edward S. Powers, Henry H. Filoor, George D. Burnet, W. J. Currier, Fred. S. Faxon, and J. F. Allen at Campello. Many of the offices in this department are elegant, and the work done in Brockton is first class.

Drugs and Medicines.—J. A. Rainsford was the first person engaged in this business in the town. His room was at the residence of the late Franklin Ames, on Main Street, north of the Porter Church. David F. Studley also kept a good stock of drugs and

medicines in connection with his watch and jewelry business till 1845, when he sold his stock of medicines to Tyler Cobb, who continued in that trade till 1884, when he sold his building and business to S. B. & G. E. Curtis. The next person that did anything in that kind of goods was the late Edward Southworth, Jr., in what is now the *Gazette* Building.

In October, 1852, C. C. Bixby opened an apothecary store, in connection with books, stationery, and fancy goods, at the corner of Main and School Streets. In 1864, Mr. Goldthwait became associated with him as partner in the business, under the firm-name of C. C. Bixby & Co. Besides the above, many of the variety stores in the town keep an assortment of the various patent medicines in use.

This business has grown to an extensive trade, there being now thirteen apothecaries, viz., H. S. Bagnall & Co., Bowen & Packard, Fred. A. Brigham, Brockton Drug Store, Tyler Cobb, M. B. Crowell & Co., William B. Foster, L. S. M. Glidden, William Jones, N. D. Toppan, John J. Whipple & Co., George II. Leach, and Frans L. Braconier, at Campello.

Furniture Manufacturers.—Among the first of those engaged in this branch of business were Oliver Dike, Samuel Dike, Asaph Howard, Moses Cary, Jonathan Cary. Thomas Wales had a furniture store in the north part of the town, and was the principal manufacturer for many years. Samuel Carter was in the business at the West Shares (now Brockton Heights) for a short time. Jonathan Beal kept furniture store in the house afterwards occupied by Lemuel French, near where Ruel Richmond's house formerly stood, at the Centre, now the site of the "Home Bank Building." Josiah W. Kingman, Esq., commenced the manufacture of bureaus, tables, etc., for the wholesale trade about 1825, in the south part of the town, now Campello, which business he continued with success till May 23, 1853, when his entire establishment was destroyed by fire.

Samuel Howard came from Randolph to this town in 1827 and opened a furniture wareroom. In 1829, Mr. Lyman Clark became a partner, under the firm-name of Howard & Clark, and who continued to do a large and profitable business. In 1859, Mr. Howard died. The firm now in the business at the old stand consists of the following persons: Lyman Clark, Eben Rhodes, Rufus C. Kimball, under the name and style of Howard, Clark & Co., who keep a large and varied assortment of all kinds of furniture at retail, and manufacture largely for the wholesale trade. Soranus Dunham came from Fall River in 1846, was employed for a few years at Josiah W. Kingman's

manufactury in Campello; he afterwards opened a jobbing-shop in the north part of the village, making and repairing all kinds of furniture. A few years since Frederic Hanson opened a furniture wareroom in the building owned by George W. Bryant, corner of Main and Crescent Streets, which continued but a short time, Mr. Hanson engaging in the marble business near the railroad station. The leading furniture dealers in the city now are Howard, Clark & Co., William H. Tobey, and McCann Brothers.

Carpenters.—Prominent among those of this branch of mechanics are Col. Simeon Cary, Col. Josiah Hayden, Deacon Jonathan Cary, Barnabas Pratt, Thomas Pratt, Job Bryant, Gamaliel Bryant, Samuel Hayden, Phineas Paine, Jeremiah Beals, Isaac Packard, Jonathan Edson, Bela Keith, Marcus Packard, Cary Howard, Oakes S. Soule, George B. Dunbar, Charles S. Johnson, Barnabas Snow, William Gray, John T. Peterson, Otis Cobb, Jason Perkins, Barnabas H. Gray, Vinal Lyon, John F. Beals, Franklin Ward, Samuel McLaughlin, Jabez Field, Joseph Hayward, Charles Cole, George Sawyer, James Sherman, Augustus Jones, Rosseter Jones, Martin L. Reynolds, Thaddeus Gifford, Thaddeus E. Gifford, Alpheus Alden, Daniel H. Cary, Samuel Harris, and Cephas Soule.

Painters.—Until within a few years nearly all of the houses were shingled, and the painting of them required but little skill. It usually consisted of Venetian red or yellow ochre, mixed with linseed oil, put on in the coarsest manner by any person. After the custom of clapboarding and finishing in modern style was introduced, painting became a separate branch of industry. It is now a trade in which people have shown the greatest skill and proficiency, both in house and fancy painting. Among those who have been engaged in that branch of business are William Tileston, William Voso, William Lewis, Jabez Lamson, Philo W. Richmond, Lucius Richmond, James O. Clapp, Samuel A. Sargent, William G. Marston, A. K. Harmon, John M. Sharpe, C. E. Lawrence, John Wales, Jonathan Beal.

Masons.—William French, Joseph Brett, Samuel Battles, David Battles, Nahum Battles, F. B. Washburn, Lewis Washburn, Sidney Washburn, Freeman Washburn, and David Mason are among those who have worked at this branch of business.

Tin-Plate and Sheet-Iron Workers.—Lorenzo D. Hervey removed from West Bridgewater to Campello in April, 1839, and established a tin-ware manufactory in company with David Hervey, in the building north of the residence of Bela Keith, Esq. The firm was dissolved in about one year, and David

Hervey sold his interest to Robert Smith, of New Bedford, who continued one year, when Mr. Smith removed to New Bedford. Mr. Hervey removed to the Centre Village, and occupied the building that had previously been used as a shoe manufactory by Bradford Dunbar & Co., opposite William Ryders residence, north of the Catholic Church. At this time Mr. Smith again became associated with him under the firm-name of Smith & Hervey. This firm continued to do business for fourteen years, since which time Mr. Hervey has continued alone in business, on Main Street, nearly opposite Centre Street. The business has consisted mostly in making tin-ware for the various peddlers who have driven from there to all parts of the country, and dealing in all kinds of kitchen-furnishing goods, stoves, etc.

Soon after the above dissolution of the copartnership of Smith & Hervey, Mr. Smith opened a hardware and furnishing store in Bixby's block, and was succeeded by Liberty D. Packard in the same business.

James D. Baldwin came from Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1862, and opened a store for the manufacture of stoves, tin-ware, and kitchen-furnishing goods, in the building formerly occupied by Ellis J. Morton as a hat manufactory. Mr. Baldwin was succeeded by E. Z. Stevens & Co.

Lorenzo Tuck came to town many years since, and opened a store of the above kind in the building formerly occupied by Messrs. William F. Brett & Co. as a tailor's shop, on the north side of School Street.

Blacking and Stain Manufacture.—Charles L. Hauthaway commenced in the smallest way to manufacture boot- and shoe-blacking, ink, etc., in 1845, which business has increased to such an extent that it has become the leading article in the American market, and also extensively used in other countries. His business had increased to such an extent as to require a partner. Accordingly he formed a partnership with his sons, who now are among the largest manufacturers in the market, and their goods are widely known. The firm is known as C. L. Hauthaway & Sons. They have an office at 233 Congress Street, Boston, with factories at Lynn and South Boston.

George H. Wood & Co. are proprietors of Lincoln Blacking Company, manufacturers of all kinds of leather-dressing, ink, stains, "ladies' blacking," etc., under the management of Charles B. Lincoln. Their factory is in Brockton, with an office at 49 High Street, Boston.

David Whittemore, Elisha Washburn, Thomas W. Pope, and Billings & Bassett have been more or less engaged in this kind of manufacturing.

O. O. Patten & Co. commenced the manufacture

of dressing, blacking, and burnishing inks, cements, wax, etc., in 1867. Mr. Patten was formerly a shoe manufacturer and a pioneer in the fine shoe business. The present firm consists of O. O. Patten, W. H. Wade, and E. E. Averill.

T. W. Pope commenced the manufacture of burnishing ink, stains, etc., in 1852, and has continued to the present time. He has a large sale throughout the United States.

Miscellaneous Manufactures.—Brockton Stay Company was organized in 1878, the firm being Gayner & Campbell, with a capital of \$1000. In 1881 the firm became Gayner & Walker. Value of annual product, about \$50,000. Employ 10 hands.

F. M. Shaw & Son commenced business in 1878 for the manufacture of heels, and extracting oils from scrap leather. Began in a small way, and when started employed about 12 hands; now employ over 100. In addition to this business they run a naphtha establishment for the purpose of extracting oil and bleaching calf-skirting. Make specialty of renovating carpets and clothing by the naphtha process.

Maloon & Peirce established business about the year 1872 for the purpose of crimping, stamping, scotching, perforating, and pinking. Commenced the manufacture of shoes in June, 1883. When started employed 7 or 8 hands, and now employ 60. Their business is increasing, turning out 20 cases per day. Firm, E. J. Maloon, C. J. Peirce.

Baxendale & Co., box-toe manufacturers. This business was established about 1872, and now manufactures more box-toes for men's boots and shoes than any other firm exclusively engaged in the business in the country. In the months of January and February of this year this firm made 1,100,000 pairs, or 2,200,000 box-toes. Each box was handled in the process of sorting, skiving, pressing, sand-papering, finishing, counting, etc., nine times,—that is, during these two months there were performed in this little factory, outside of the general work of preparing dies, shipping goods, etc., 198,000,000 of distinct manipulations. Employ 20 hands. The building occupied by this firm was formerly the Adelphian Academy, an old landmark of Brockton, corner Centre and Montello Streets.

Charles Howard & Co., needle manufacturers. This establishment was founded in 1857 by Mr. Howard, who continued it as sole proprietor until 1869, when his sons, Charles and H. H. Howard, became associated with him, under the firm-name of Charles Howard & Co. Mr. Howard retired in 1872, and the business has since been conducted by Charles and H. H., retaining, however, the firm-name of Charles

Howard & Co. During the first year the production did not exceed 75,000 needles. They now manufacture nearly 10,000,000 per year, employing 125 hands, value of annual product amounting to \$100,000.

Reed Brothers, tack manufacturers. This business was established by D. L. & F. S. Reed in 1877, in the old Packard mill. In 1881 the firm built a rolling-mill at Matfield, and in 1884 erected a large factory, one hundred and seventy-five by forty feet, two stories, which is supplied with a one hundred and seventy-five horse-power engine. In 1885 the Matfield rolling-mill, erected in 1881, will be removed to Brockton and enlarged, and the business will be greatly increased. Every branch of the manufacture will be conducted on a large scale, including tacks, spikes, cut nails, and steel shanks for boots and shoes.

W. W. Cross & Co., tack manufacturers. The old factory now occupied by Mr. Cross for the manufacture of tacks and nails, as far as can be learned, has been occupied by various concerns for the past one hundred years. Mr. Cross, when starting in 1869, employed about 10 hands, and now employs 20.

Among other manufacturers are Field & Kendrick and D. S. Packard & Co. (see biography of D. S. Packard), manufacturers of counters and stiffenings; O. A. Miller, maker of the Miller treeing-machines; D. Reinilliard, dies; M. Linfield & Co., lasts; Tuck Manufacturing Company, shoe-tools; Brockton Machine Company; Charles E. Stone, patent pipings; Robert Clifford & Co., machine awls; J. A. Nelson, paper boxes; Brockton Mallet Company; Herbert & Rapp Company, rubber cloth.

LIST OF PATENTS GRANTED TO BROCKTON PEOPLE, WITH THE DATES OF THE SAME.

Names.	Date.	Description of Patent.
Jesse Reed	June 9, 1801	Making nails from heated rods.
" "	July 15, 1802	Rolling iron for nails.
" "	Feb. 22, 1807	Cutting and heading nails.
" "	June 3, 1808	Machine for rasping dye-woods.
" "	April 15, 1809	Wheel for feeding iron plates.
" "	Sept. 16, 1810	Nail cutting and heading.
" "	Nov. 14, 1811	"
" "	Oct. 22, 1814	"
" "	Dec. 16, 1814	Manufacturing nails.
" "	Aug. 1, 1816	Making tacks.
" "	April 21, 1826	Hitting-iron and feeding apparatus.
" "	Feb. 3, 1828	Cleaning Sea Island cotton.
" "	Jan. 5, 1831	Furnace to generate steam for culinary purposes.
" "	Aug. 6, 1831	Improved pump.
" "	Sept. 1, 1831	Corn-sheller.
James Hall	July 27, 1832	Machine for pointing pegs.
Jesse Reed	Nov. 19, 1833	Cast iron pump.
" "	July 22, 1833	Plug and tunnel-gear for ship's use.
John Hall	May 6, 1836	Machine for making shoes.
Jesse Reed	July 24, 1838	Improved pump.
Azot H. Buzzell	Aug. 25, 1840	Improved method of tanning sole-leather.
Jesse Reed	April 10, 1841	Improved pump.
Joseph J. Ouch	March 27, 1840	Machine for drilling rocks.
Julius Thompson	Sept. 7, 1852	Blow-pipe for dentists.
Isaac T. Packard	Sept. 28, 1862	Improved bellows for reed instruments.
Henry Eddy	Sept. 10, 1864	Improved beehive.
Soranus Dunham	Dec. 26, 1865	Improved method of hanging saws.

Name.	Date.	Description of Patent.
Isaac A. Dunham.....	June 24, 1855	Shoemakers' edge-planes.
Martin Snow.....	April 8, 1856	Spoke-shaves.
Henry Eddy.....	Jan. 6, 1857	Improved mode of constructing horsegallows.
Manley Packard.....	April 27, 1857	Improved method of adjusting and holding knives on spoke-shaves.
Isaac A. Dunham.....	Sept. 22, 1857	Edge-planes for trimming boot and shoe soles.
E. Sumner Snell.....	March 9, 1858	Machine for pricking and cutting heels.
Varanus Snell.....	July 20, 1858	Heel-shaves for boots and shoes.
Daniel G. Greene, assignor to self and William Nash.	Aug. 30, 1859	Improved wagon wrench.
William H. Rounds.....	Feb. 7, 1860	Machine for skiving, trimming, and chamfering leather.
H. Sumner Snell.....	April 10, 1860	Edge-planes for boots and shoes.
Axel Reynolds.....	April 17, 1860	Stagling supporter for mechanics.
Caleb H. Packard.....	Feb. 22, 1862	Improved clothes-wringer.
John W. Kingman.....	—, 1862	Composition for roofing.
E. W. Bates, assignor to John Killis.	March —, 1863	Improved wood-saw frames.
L. F. Thayer, assignor to William Yaxon.	Feb. 9, 1864	Improved lasting tack.
T. K. Reed.....	Aug. —, 1864	Eyeletting machine.
Reed & Packard.....	Aug. 23, 1864	Catch button.
Aberdeen Keith.....	Sept. —, 1864	Machine for cutting leather into counters.
E. D. & O. B. Reynolds.....	Jan. 24, 1865	Combined cultivator and harrow.
T. K. Reed.....	March —, 1865	Improved mouth for bags.
Walker & Tribou.....	April —, 1865	Clasp for fastening wheel-rims.

We take great pleasure in recording the above list to show to what extent the people of the town have been an inventive people. By these we can see that there has been a considerable of patience and persevering industry in the town since the year 1800.

JESSE REED.—Among the prominent ones, and deserving special notice, is that of Jesse Reed, who was born in North Bridgewater, Aug. 29, 1778. At the age of nine years he went to Easton to reside with Mr. Dean, with whom he resided three years, during which time his mechanical taste was displayed in the construction of a *trip-hammer*, put in operation by a wheel and cam-shaft, propelled by water. At the age of twelve he returned to his father, and soon after constructed the main part of a wooden clock. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to a joiner in Randolph, Mass., where he served a regular apprenticeship at that business.

During this period he tried his skill on *perpetual motion*, and the result of his labors is thus given in his own words: "I worked two days and three nights without sleep. The last night, a little before daylight, I got it ready to put into operation; and, to avoid notice, I went into a little pine grove with a friend to put it together and set it in motion. I found that, as soon as it was put together, it would go as well one way as the other, and that it would not go either way without help. I was then fully convinced that it was out of the power of man to put machinery together so as to produce perpetual motion, and that nothing short of the power to create could do it. To this belief I have ever since ad-

hered." His first invention was a *rotary pump*, which was soon laid aside. His mind was next drawn to improvements in the manufacture of cut nails from heated rods; his next plan was to roll the iron to a thickness, and slit it into pieces of the right size for the body of the nail, and flatten the point; but this plan failed. The next plan was to cut and head nails at one operation. Soon after this he established a machine-shop in a small house, near a waterfall, the upper part of which he used as a residence, the lower portion as a shop. Here he built two or three nail-machines, which caused him pecuniary embarrassment, and he lost all,—his labor and money. From thence he removed to Boston and worked at his trade of *joiner*, and was employed in constructing the first lock on the canal through Melway. He then removed to Providence, R. I.; from thence he removed to West Bridgewater, and commenced making a machine for making fourpenny nails, to be propelled by foot, making sixty-two nails per minute. He next made machines for fourpenny and sixpenny nails, and set up in Plymouth, Mass.; from thence he removed to Kingston, in 1808. About this time he invented a machine for pulverizing dye-woods, for Messrs. Barrett & Shattuck, silk dyers, of Malden. Since that time he has invented several machines for different purposes, as machines for steering vessels, different kinds of pumps, cotton-gins, treenail-machines, etc.

Mr. Reed was a man of indefatigable industry, and of indomitable perseverance. He made and lost several fortunes in his day. Free and generous in his manners, he was not one who hoarded his gains to increase his own stores, but considered himself as a public servant, and expended on new inventions the fruits of previous toils. In his old age, not a millionaire resting from his labors, he was ever at work, with a mind as active and vigorous as when young, at Marshfield, Mass., where he closed his eventful life.

Among the inventions of Mr. Reed we notice several of the patents are for use in the making of shoes and boots, which have been of great service to the public.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Public Roads—Streets, Avenues, and Places in Brockton—The Old Turnpike.

Public Roads.—The laying out of public roads has some interest to the stranger, serving to locate some of the early residents of the town. The prominent

thoroughfare through this town was what was termed the "Old Bay Path," reaching far out towards the shore towns. This was also called, in the records of early date, the "Country Road," and which extended the entire length of the town, and at first was very crooked. Many of the earliest roads were but the foot-paths of Indians, and it was common to build roads in the tracks that were used by them in their travels.

The following are published, hoping they may be of some interest to the people of the town in which they are located :

1673. Thomas Snell was to make and maintain two horse bridges, one at the hither end of Salisbury Plain over the brook, and another over the river.

1741. A road from Amos' land, by Downey's house, and so on, between Abiel Packard's and Daniel Richards' land, to the Country road.

1742, September. Layed out a way from Bay Path or Country road to William Packard's house, past David Packard, Jr.'s, house.

1744, March 30. Road from Daniel Ames', running between Daniel Richards' and Downey's house.

1781, March 10. Road from Abram Packard's, by land of Benjamin Kingman and Lieut. Henry Kingman, to Simeon Packard's.

1785, March 14. From Widow Mary Howard's, at the head of the way, easterly of Mrs. Howard's, continuing the same point to the southwest corner of Abington.

1786, March 28. A road one hundred rods long on westerly side of Bay road, northerly side of Rev. John Porter's land, and adjoining Benjamin Packard's land, to Thomas Macomber's house.

1789, March 24. Road beginning at road leading from Joseph Snell's and Joseph, Jr.'s, at Nathan Keith's line, to the southeast corner of Akerman Pottingill's land, by Ephraim Jackson's and Anna and Keziah Keith's land, to the road leading to Jacob Dunbar's.

1790, March 19. Road beginning at southwest corner of Jacob Rickard's land, and then running west in the two-mile grant to Enston.

1790, March 19. Another road a little south from Mark Ford's, running east to Jonas Packard's house.

1791, March 14. From north boundary of Asa Keith's land, then to the bridge north of Salisbury Plain, called Drift road.

1793, March 11. Road beginning where the road through the West Shares (so called) in the North Precinct strikes the four-mile line, running easterly on said line to road leading by Dr. Philip Bryant's.

1799, May 13. Road beginning at colony line, between Edward Faxon's and John Hunt's, then running south, then east to Abington line.

1801, April 6. Road from ridge near John Bisbee's, on Beaver Brook, to Deacon David Edson's, to where a gate lately stood.

1801, October 12. Road beginning at the intersecting of two roads at westerly end of mill-dam at Howard's saw-mill, so called, east and north over said dam, and called the Mill-Dam road.

1803, April 25. Road beginning at middle of road opposite southwest corner of Nathaniel Snell's wood-land, lying on road leading from Shepard Snell's to Samuel V. Turner's.

1803, April 25. Also a road beginning east side of road lead-

ing from Lieut. Samuel Brett's to Deacon Josiah Barnes' house, at southeast corner of land of Josiah Packard's heirs, east to Abington line.

1818, October 29. Drift road laid out at Campello, from the burying-ground to Sprague's factory.

1821, October 29. Road from John Smith's, near school-house, to bridge west of Abel Kingman's.

1822, November 4. Road from Galen Packard's to — Street, leading by Ephraim Cole's.

1823, May 12. Road from near Samuel Ford's to Jonas Reynolds'.

1823, September 22. Road leading from near Jacob Packard's to where it intersects the road west of Jacob Fuller's, now known as "Town Farm."

1831, December 19. Road leading from nearly front of William Cary's dwelling-house, running northerly till it intersects the old road leading from William Cary's to Mike's Brook.

1831, November 1. Road from Capt. Ann Jones' to Joseph Brett's, built by John Packard.

1836, July 11. Road leading from Capt. Ziba Keith's to West Bridgewater line and East Bridgewater.

1837, April 4. Road from Caleb Copeland's to Jesse Packard's widened and straightened.

1841. Road from Sidney Howard's to Willard Snell's.

1841, July 21. Road from north corner of Tyler Cobb's to A. K. Borden's.

1842, March 14. Road from Capt. David Ames' to Benjamin Ames'.

1844, April 22. Road from John Ido's house to Warren Goddard's.

1846, March 4. Road south portion of Pond Street and Elm Street.

1846, June 15. Montello Street, from Lincoln to Centre Streets.

1847, March 20. Road from Main Street, in Campello, to Campello depot.

1850, April 19. Eliot Street, from Asa B. Jones' to Montello Street, and across railroad, east.

1851, October 6. Pond Street, from Warren Goddard's to Spring Street.

1852, March 22. Road from corner Rockland Street, near Austin Snow's dwelling-house, running west to Turnpike Street.

1852, February 27. Road from Sidney Packard's house east to Curtis' land.

1853, February 28. Road from hotel to Crescent Street.

1853, March 28. Road from Spring Street north to Apolos Packard's.

1854, February 14. Road from the late Caleb Howard's farm to the turnpike.

1854, February 14. North side of Elm Street widened.

1854, December 7. Road from westerly side of Montello Street, near William Snell's house, to Main Street, in Campello.

1856, June 15. Road from northeast corner of Lyman Clark's land, past railroad depot, to Azel Packard's.¹

1860, February 15. Grove Street, from Main Street to railroad.

¹ When the commissioners—John B. Turner, of Scituate, Thomas Savery, of Wareham, and Joshua Smith, of Hanson—were called to lay out Centre Street, that leads from Robinson's store to railroad depot, and so on to Abington road, passing the cemetery, they thought it could not be called a public thoroughfare. The road was finally built through the generosity of public-spirited individuals, among whom were Col. Edward Southworth, Franklin Ames, Esq., Charles Packard, and others interested.

1861. Green Street, across Parish Green, from Col. E. Southworth's store, to Pond Street.	Battles Street, from Main, near Thomas Wales', to Oak Street.
Streets, Avenues, and Places in Brockton. —The following list comprises the different streets in the city as named and on record:	Katon Street, from Prospect to Battles Street, near Nahum Battles'.
Main Street, from Old Colony line, East Stoughton, to West Bridgewater line. Albion Street, from John May's corner to Howard Street.	Cross Street, from Prospect to Battles Street, near Zibeon Brett's.
Howard Street, from Main, near William C. Leonard's, to East Randolph line.	Turnpike Street, from Stoughton line to West Bridgewater line.
Winter Street, from Howard Street, near Willard Snell's, to the corner near Widow Martin Cary's.	Sumner Street, from Pleasant, near Meritt French's, to Stoughton line.
Quincy Street, from Randolph line, at Sassafras Stake, to the corner near Samuel Packard's.	West Street, from Pleasant, near Eliphalet Thayer's, to Belmont Street.
Chestnut Street, from Randolph line, near Daniel Faxon's, to Quincy Street, near Simeon Warren's.	Rockland Street, from Belmont, near Fiske Ames', crossing Turnpike Street, to Easton line.
Ashland Street, from Main, near the burying-ground, to Abington line.	Church Street, from Rockland, near Silas Snow's, to Turnpike Street.
Cary Street, from Crescent, near F. Sylvester's, crossing Ashland, by Edward B. Packard's, to Quincy Street.	Liberty Street, from Turnpike, at Tilden's Corner, to West Bridgewater line.
Ames Avenue, from Main, near David Ames', to Cary Street.	Stone Hill Street, from Turnpike, near M. L. Reynolds', to Easton line.
Montello Street, from Ames Avenue, near the burying-ground, to Plain Street.	Chapel Street, from Main to Montello, near David Howard's.
Court Street, from Main, near David Cobb's store, crossing Montello, Cary, and Quincy Streets, to Abington line.	Abbott Place, from Prospect, southerly.
Centre Street, from Main, near Lyman Clark's, crossing Montello, Cary, and Quincy Streets, to Abington line.	Allon, from Montello to Main, near the bridge.
Short Street, from Centre, near Alvah Noyes', to Court Street, near widow Reliance Ames'.	Almshouse Lane, from Hammond to the almshouse.
Crescent Street, from Main, near Micah Faxon's, to Centre Street.	Alton, from 399 Main to High.
School Street, from Main to Crescent.	Ames, from Main, between Battles and Oak, to Cary.
Pine Street, from Crescent, near Sprague's Factory, to South Abington line.	Ames road, from Belmont, near West, to North Easton line.
Plain Street, from Main, near Ziba Keith's, to West Bridgewater line, near Josiah Dunbar's.	Appleton, from Wyman to Prospect.
Summer Street, from Pine to Plain Street.	Arch (private way), from Main to Montello.
East Street, from Summer, near Jesse Packard's (2d), to West Bridgewater line, by Enos Thayer's.	Arlington, from Belmont, opposite Newton, to West Elm.
Hammond Street, from Pine to East Street.	Atherton Court, from 320 Main Street.
South Street, from Main, near Josiah W. Kingman's, to Liberty Street, at Galen and Salmon Manly's.	Auburn, from Main, near Winthrop west, to Pond.
Belmont Street, from Main, near Rufus P. Kingman's, to Easton line.	Auburn, from Perkins Avenue, to Otto (Campello).
Manly Street, from Belmont, near Martin Dunbar's, to Liberty, near Galen Manly's.	Bartlett, from 533 Main, near the bridge, to Pond.
Mill Street, from Manly to Belmont Street.	Bay, from Crescent, near Snell & Atherton's factory, to Centre.
Linwood Street, from Belmont, near Fiske Ames' to West Bridgewater line.	Beacon, from opposite 14 Spring to Pleasant.
Ash Street, from Belmont, by Perez Crocker's, to South Street.	Belair, from Prospect to Pleasant.
Grove Street, from Main to Sprague's Factory.	Belmont Avenue, from Belmont to West Elm, Winchester Park.
Pond Street, from Belmont, near Josiah Packard's, to the corner near Freeman Dexter's.	Birch, from Centre to Hill.
Elm Street, from Main, near W. F. Brett's, to Pond Street.	Bolton Avenue, from Montello to Allen.
High Street, from Main to Pond Street, near Rev. Warren Goddard's, on "Goddard Heights."	Boyden, from Court, near the Catholic Cemetery, north.
Pleasant Street, from Main, near First Congregational Church, to Easton line.	Bradford Place, from Centre, near railroad, north.
Spring Street, from Main, near John Battles', to Pleasant Street.	Brett, from Belmont to West Elm.
Prospect Street, from Main, near Asa D. Jones', to Pleasant Street, near Cross Tack Factory.	Broad, from Main to Montello, between Ames and Howard.
Oak Street, from Main, near William C. Leonard's, to Turnpike Street.	Brook, from Belmont to beyond West Bartlett.

- Crescent Place, from Crescent, east of railroad, south.
 Curtis, from Crescent, opposite to Lyman, to Pine.
 Curve, from Grove north.
 Denton, from Tribou south to Calmar (Campello).
 Depot (Campello), from Main, opposite Orthodox Church, to railroad depot.
 Dover, from Main to Pond.
 Dyer, from Winter to William (Huntington Heights).
 East Bridgewater road or Plain Street, from Main (Campello) to East Bridgewater line.
 Elm Elm, from Main, opposite Elm, to Montello.
 East Union, from Grove to Old Colony Railroad.
 Edson, from Sumner, near Copeland school to East.
 Elliot, from Main, near Ford's shoe-factory, to Emmet.
 Elm Avenue, from Belmont to West Elm (Winchester Park).
 Emerson Avenue, from Main, near Howard, to Extension (Montello).
 Emmet, from Elliot to Ashland, near Old Colony Railroad.
 Enterprise, from Broad north, between Main and Montello.
 Essex, from Tremont north.
 Everett, from Centre, near the bridge, to Court.
 Field's Avenue, from Prospect to Pleasant.
 Field Lane, from 299 Main, westerly.
 First, from Myrtle to Menlo (Menlo Park).
 Florence, from Main, opposite Packard, to beyond Pond.
 Ford, from Main, near Ashland, to Pond.
 Forest, from Coral to Auburn (Campello).
 Forest Avenue, from Main beyond Pond, projected to Fair Ground.
 Foster, from Pond, near Hervey, westerly.
 Franklin, from Main, opposite First Congregational Church, to Montello.
 Fremont, from Main, near Huntington, to Montello.
 French Court, from 315 Main, westerly.
 Fuller, from Belmont to West Bartlett.
 Fulton, from Chestnut north, between Main and Pond.
 Garfield, from Main to Montello (Campello).
 Glenwood, from Pleasant to Highland.
 Glenwood Avenue, from Glenwood, westerly.
 Glenwood Square, from Pleasant to Glenwood.
 Grand, from Main to Montello (Campello).
 Grant, from Cary to Forest Avenue.
 Green, from 371 Main to Pond.
 Green Place, from Clinton Avenue, near Pond, southerly (Campello).
 Hancock, from Main to Montello, north of Grove.
 Hardy Avenue, from South, beyond Pond, southerly (Campello).
 Harvard, from Main, next Winthrop, to beyond Pond.
 Haverhill, from 319 Main to Walnut.
 Hayes Avenue, off Court, east of Old Colony Railroad.
 Hayward, from Railroad Avenue to Bay.
 Henry, from Curtis to Stephenson Avenue.
 Herrod's Avenue, from Main, near A. M. Herrod's shop.
 Hervey, from Main, next Dover, to Pond.
 Highland, from 66 Pond, near High, westerly, toward West Hill, from Massasoit Avenue.
 Howard Place, from West Bartlett, between Newton and Brook.
 Hunt, from Court to Centre.
 Huntington, from Main, beyond Prospect, westerly, to Pond.
 Huntington Heights, on Old Colony Railroad, near Cary Hill.
 Jackson, from Perkins Avenue to Riverview.
 Joslyn Court, from Main to Centre.
 Keith Avenue, from Main, at C. P. Keith's residence, to Pond (Campello).
 Kimball Lane, from Pond to Alton.
 Kingman, from Curtis, north, to Centre.
 Kingman Avenue, from Curtis to Pine, beyond Sylvan.
 L, from High, near Main, to Pond.
 Lake, from Howard to Monument (Huntington Heights).
 Laureston, from Calmar, to below Sheppard (Campello).
 Lawrence, from Main, passing the brick factory, to Grove.
 Lench's Avenue, from Copeland (Campello).
 Levitt, from Brook, westerly.
 Leyden, from Summer to Riverview (Campello).
 Leyden Park, off East Bridgewater road (Campello).
 Lincoln, from School, near Main, to Bay.
 Linden, from Main, near Spring, to Montello.
 Lyman, from Crescent, junction Curtis, to Pine.
 Lyon Avenue (Campello), from Main, westerly, below Market.
 Main, from East Stoughton Line to West Bridgewater line.
 Maple Avenue, from Main, opposite the Catholic Church, to Crescent.
 Market, from Montello, across Main, to Pond, and to beyond Copeland Extension (Campello).
 Marshall's Corner, junction Belmont, Mill, Turnpike, and Stonehouse Hill road.
 Mason, from Centre, near Crescent, to Court.
 Massasoit Avenue, from Curtis to Centre.
 Menlo, from Pond west (Menlo Park).
 Menlo Park, west of Pond and south of Forest Avenue.
 Merritt's Court, from Pond, near Spring, to Nahant.
 Monument, from Winter to Lake (Huntington Heights).
 Morse, from Rumford Avenue north.
 Mulberry, from Elliot, near Old Colony Railroad, to Ashland.
 Myrtle, from Pond west (Menlo Park).
 Nevin's Avenue, from Main, east between Hancock and Packard.
 Newton, from Belmont, opposite Arlington, south to West Bartlett.
 Nilsson, from Montello, by Swedish Church, to Pond (Campello).
 North Montello, from Ashland, opposite Montello, to Main.
 Oak, from Main, opposite Howard, to turnpike, also to East Stoughton line.
 Otis, from Lawrence, near Grove, to Crescent.
 Otto, from Summer to Plain (Campello).
 Owens Avenue, from Packard to Hancock.
 Packard, from Main, next south of Union, to Montello.
 Park, from Main, below the bridge, westerly, to Pond.
 Payton Place, from Albion, near Howard (Huntington Heights).
 Peckham Avenue, from Court, northerly.
 Perkins, from Lawrence, near the railroad, north to Crescent.
 Perkins Avenue, from Montello (Campello) to Summer.
 Perkin's Place, from Court, east of Old Colony Railroad.
 Pine Avenue, from Clinton, near Old Colony Railroad (Campello), to Salisbury Plain River.
 Pinkham, from Main, nearly opposite Tremont, to Montello (Campello).
 Plain, from Main (Campello) to East Bridgewater line.
 Pleasant Place, from Pleasant, southerly, between Main and Pond.
 Pleasantville, a district lying south of Court, near the Catholic Cemetery, west of Cary, and north of Centre, opposite Union Cemetery.
 Pond, from Clinton, crossing Belmont, to Oak, near Main.
 Prospect Avenue, changed to Warren Avenue.
 Race Course, west of Main, near Campello.
 Railroad, from School to Centre, beyond the railroad.
 Richmond, from Battles, westerly.

Ridgway Lane, from Montello next south of Allen.
 River, from Ashland to Emmet.
 Riverview, from Perkins Avenue to Leyden (Campello).
 Roseter, from Main to Montello.
 Rumford Avenue, from Kingman to Massasoit Avenue.
 Salisbury Square, junction Crescent and Grove.
 Sansom, from Jackson to Leyden.
 Second, from Myrtle to Menlo Park.
 Shaw's Corner, Quincy, junction Centre.
 Sheppard, from Main (Campello) to South Pond.
 Skinner, from Lawrence, near Grove, to Otis.
 South Centre, from Montello, between Allen and Lawrence, extended.
 Southworth Court, from 475 Main.
 Standish, from Tyler to Cary.
 Standish Avenue, from Kingman to Massasoit Avenue.
 Stoddard Avenue, from 318 Main.
 Hill Road, from Marshall's Corner to Torrey.
 Stephenson Avenue, from Massasoit Avenue to Henry.
 Sylvan, from Lake to Monument (Huntington Heights).
 Sylvester, from Bryant, westerly (Pleasantville).
 Sylvester's Corner, junction Centre, Crescent, and Cary.
 Taber, from Court, beyond the railroad.
 Temple, from Main to Montello (Campello).
 Thatcher, from Pine to Hammond.
 Thayer, from Cary, near Ashland, to Ashland.
 Tipperary, a district lying south of Ashland, east of Old Colony Railroad, and north of Elliot.
 Torrey, from Belmont at fair-grounds.
 Track, from Foster to Florence.
 Tremont, from Main, near Orthodox Church, to Pond (Campello).
 Tribou, from Main, near Swedish Church, to beyond Pond (Campello).
 Turner, from Wyman, northerly.
 Tyler, from Central to Court, beyond the bridge.
 Umeo, from Calmar, south to Laureston (Campello).
 Union, from Main, next south of Lawrence, to Montello.
 Union Avenue, from Huntington to Battles.
 Wales Avenue (private way), from Main to Belmont, rear Catholic Church.
 Wall, from Belmont, beyond Arlington, to West Elm.
 Walnut, from Prospect to beyond Wyman, projected to Spring.
 Walnut Avenue, from Walnut to Pond.
 Ward, from Main, opposite Green, to Montello.
 Warren Avenue, from Pond, opposite Walnut, to Prospect.
 Wayland, from Prospect to Huntington.
 West Ashland, from Main, opposite Ashland, to Pond.
 West Bartlett, from Chester Avenue to Brook.
 West Shares, Turnpike, between Pleasant and Rockland.
 Whitman Place, from Montello, near Crescent, west.
 Whitney, from Rumford Avenue north.
 William, from Centre to Bay.
 William's Place, from Main, near Hervey.
 Winchester Park district, west of Pond, between West Elm and Belmont.
 Winthrop, from Main to beyond Pond.
 Wood Park, near Pine and Sumner.
 Wyman, from 299 Main to Pond.

The Old Turnpike.—The road known as the old "Taunton Turnpike" extended from South Boston to Taunton, passing through the towns of Raynham, Easton, West Bridgewater, Brockton, Stoughton,

Randolph, and Milton. Its location was like most other roads of that day,—it was laid out in as near a straight line as could conveniently be done, without regard to hills or valleys, believing the shortest way to be the most expeditious.

This road was chartered as a turnpike corporation to Messrs. John Gilmore, Joshua Gilmore, Samuel Bass, and William P. Whiting, and constituted the "Taunton and South Boston Turnpike Corporation" in June, 1806, and was built during 1806 and 1807.

This road ran through the westerly portion of the town, or what is well known as the "West Shares" or Northwest Bridgewater, now "Brockton Heights." At one time there was a large amount of travel upon this route, both by stages and heavy baggage teams.

It is, however, of very little account as a toll-road at present, the counties through which it passes having taken it into their own hands to repair and use for the public good.

"The old Turnpike is a pike no more,
 Wide open stands the gate;
 We have made us a road for our horse to stride,
 Which we ride at a flying rate.

 "We have filled the valleys and leveled the hills,
 And tunneled the mountain side;
 And 'round the rough crag's dizzy verge
 Fearlessly now we ride."

CHAPTER XIX.

EARLY HABITS AND CUSTOMS.

Social Life—Parties—Spinning Matches—Raising Flax—Process of Manufacture—Dress of Men and Women—Amusements—Raisings—Style of Architecture—Use of Cranes—Tinder-Boxes—Food of the Early Inhabitants—Drinks—Well-Sweep—Rising and Retiring Early—Attendance on Church Worship.

THE people of Brockton, in its early settlement, were on a footing of remarkable equality. Their social manners and customs were very simple, friendly, and unceremonious. Visiting was common and frequent among neighbors, and without the formalities of invitation. When a company of neighbors were invited, the women went early, taking their knitting and babies with them, and spent the afternoon, and the men went in season to take supper and return in the evening. Many of the social gatherings partook of the useful as well as the agreeable. They joined together to help their neighbors husk their corn or to raise a building, and occasionally some neighboring housewife had a quilting party, in which all the good housewives gave an afternoon to make a

covering for a bed. In the social gatherings of the young people, dancing was a favorite amusement, and generally using a fiddle. If that could not be had, they used to dance by whistling and singing the tune. Spinning matches, at one time, were quite common, and the people made their own cloth and yarn, and hence were obliged to raise their flax. Nearly every farmer in town owned and cultivated a patch of ground devoted to that purpose. We here give an account of the method of preparing it for use. The quantity of seed required for an acre varied from one-half to three bushels. The stalk or stem, when grown, was of a pea-green, and from two to three feet in height, bearing a blue blossom, which ripened into a ball that contained the flax-seed. When the flax was ripe, it was pulled carefully by the roots, tied into small handfuls, left to dry on the ground a day or two, then set up in small stocks, and, after becoming well dried, was stacked in a field a fortnight or more. Then the seed were thrashed out, and sometimes dipped in water for a week or more, and evenly and thickly spread out on the grass to be rotted. This being sufficiently done, it was packed away for the winter, and, as soon as the fair days appeared in spring, there was a general turn-out of men for dressing flax, which consisted of separating the fibrous thread from the stalk. This had to be done by several implements, called the brake, the hatchel, the swingling-board and knife. A smart man dresses nearly forty pounds a day. After the process of dressing and twisting it into bunches, it was handed over to the good woman and her daughters to spin, weave, whiten, and convert into thread, cloth, and neat, beautiful garments. We shall describe the process of manufacture, as follows: first, the hatchel was brought and fastened into a chair with a string or stick, and the mother, with her checked apron, and a handkerchief pinned about her neck, and another handkerchief tied about her head to keep off the dust, sat in another chair. Winding one end of the flax tightly around the fingers of the right hand, and holding it, she drew the flax through the hatchel till it was thoroughly combed; then, changing, she combed in a similar manner the other end. Next, it was snarled or wound on the distaff, and spun into *thread* or *yarn* upon the *foot*- or *linen-wheel*. That drawn out by *hatcheling* was called *tow*, which was carded by hand, with hand-cards, and spun upon the large wheel. That was called *tow-yarn*. From the wheel it went to the *reel*, and from the reel to the *loom*, which nearly every family had, and every woman knew how to use, although some families let out their flax to be made into cloth and yarn.

Thus we see our ancestors were independent of foreign looms and spindles for their ordinary dress, and for mere decorations, such as are common at the present day, they had but little regard; and, indeed, a showy costume would have excited contempt rather than emulation. Their attire on the Sabbath, as well as on working-days, was plain. The father's common dress consisted of a woolen coat, a striped woolen frock, tow frock, and woolen, velvet, tow, or leather breeches. These, with long stockings, were fastened at the knee by a buckle; in winter they wore woolen or leather buskins, and thick cowhide shoes, fastened with buckles on the instep. Their best hats were what are now called "cocked-up hats," turned up with three corners, and the more noted men wore wigs.

The ordinary outer dress of the women in summer was tow and linen *gowns*, *checked* "tyers," or "aprons," and in winter woolen *gowns* and aprons, thick woolen stockings, and cowhide shoes. The clothing was all of their own manufacture, and every house might properly be called a "home factory." They not only spun their own flax and wool, but wove their cloth in a hand-loom. They also made garments for fathers, sons, and brothers with their own hands. They despised no kind of domestic labor; they needed no help. Contentment and happiness reigned in their abodes, and amid all their laborious toil, personal wants were few, and, even with their limited means of supply, few remained unsatisfied. Boys and girls (for such they were till married) were early taught to work, and, as soon as they acquired muscular power, were taught to make the most of life, and apply it to some useful purpose, and none were allowed to waste it in idleness and dissipation. There was no distinction between the laborer and employer, no difference between the kitchen and the parlor; for that was almost unknown, and generally shut up, except on public days, as Thanksgiving days, fasts and the like, most of the year. Balls, concerts, and places of amusement, scenic exhibitions, and the long list of modern devices for killing time were unknown. A *sing*, a *bce*, a *raising*, a *husking* party, or a domestic circle, a sleigh-ride in the winter, or a cherry-ride in the summer, were sufficient for all the purposes of recreation and social intercourse, and for those that wished for enjoyment of a more questionable character, the means and associates were to be found in other localities. The amusements and recreation of young men were mostly of the athletic kind, as "playing ball," which was always practised, and is now kept up in spring and fall. Wrestling was very common, espe-

cially at raisings and social and public gatherings. When at the raising of buildings the labor was over, and the men stimulated by the treat all had received, they usually commenced *raising* or *lowering* one another. This sport commenced by two young persons getting inside of a ring formed by spectators, then older persons joined in the same exercise. Wagers would be laid, and a little more stimulant taken to give elasticity and strength to the parties. In course of time parties would get in earnest, angry words and defiant gestures would be made, and it generally ended in a fight. These wrestling-matches, we are happy to say, are nearly gone by. It may be said here that, at the raising of buildings, it was customary to call the men of the town together, and the owner was expected to furnish the drinks and lunch, and, as soon as the ridgepole was fairly in place, for the master workman to dedicate the whole by dashing a bottle of *rum* upon the frame, followed by three hearty cheers from the company present.

We will now give the reader some idea of the early customs in regard to living, the dwellings, and other ancient matters. First in order are the

Dwelling-Houses.—The first were built of logs, and called log cabins, erected on land which was usually laid out in lots and ranges. Next, after the introduction of saw-mills, came the frame house of one story in height, and about sixteen by twenty-four or twenty-five feet on the ground, and containing from one to three rooms. The next in order of architecture was a two-story house, with gambrel roof; and some were two-story in front, with a roof slanting back to one story at the back part. The third order of houses was the hip-roof, and was introduced soon after the Revolutionary war, and consisted of a two-story house, with two front-rooms, a door in the middle, with a hall running through the centre, and generally a one-story L, on the backside, for a kitchen,—such as the house of Benjamin Kingman, the late Eliab Whitman, David Cobb, in the village, and Josiah W. Kingman, Esq., at Campello, that was burned in 1853. The windows in the earliest dwellings were either of mica or diamond-shaped glass, set in tin or lead. The chimneys were first built of stone, with mammoth fireplaces, and an oven on one side running back, which, with the chimney, occupied nearly as much room as a modern bedroom. In the chimney, running from end to end, was a lug-pole, usually made of oak, from two to four inches in diameter, on which were hung hooks and trammels of wrought iron, so constructed as to be raised and lowered at pleasure to suit the various sized kettles, which were hung over the fire for culinary uses. In

the course of time these lug-poles gave way to the old iron crane, on account of their liability to burn, which was made to swing into the room or to hang over the fire. Cranes were first used in this town about 1750. The fire was made of large logs,—one large one, called a back-log, being placed on the back-side of the fireplace, usually from two to four feet in length; two stones were used for andirons, and a large forestick resting on the stones to keep up the fire, besides a backstick or the back-log; then a sufficiency of smaller fire-wood was piled up, a pitch-pine knot being placed under the forestick and lighted, made a rousing fire. At each end of the fireplaces were small benches or stools, on which the children usually sat, warming one side and then the other, till they were thoroughly warmed through, while the old folks were seated in front upon a "settle" enjoying the full blaze. With this they needed no modern gas-light, no oil, nor candles, for in the evening pitch-pine knots were used, which gave a strong and brilliant light. Splinters were used to carry about the house, or into the cellar for cider and apples, instead of lamps and candles. Previous to the introduction of friction matches, which are of a recent date, every family was supposed to have a tinder-box, which consisted of a round tin box about six inches in diameter, two inches deep, with a flat cover of tin, on the outside of which could be inserted a candle. The box contained tinder, made of burnt linen cloth or pieces of punk. By the use of a piece of flint upon the corners of a file or steel a spark would catch in the punk, and then a stick, with brimstone on the end, coming in contact with the spark set the stick on fire, from whence the kindling in the fireplace was lighted. Another method in general practice was to cover "live" coals in the fireplace with ashes, so as to keep the fire alive on the hearth till morning. When this failed the tinder-box was resorted to.

Food.—The morning and evening meal usually consisted of bean or pea porridge, dipped out with a wooden spoon into a wooden bowl, with bread and butter. Coffee and chocolate were added upon extra occasions. Tea was seldom used, especially by the children. The bread consisted of rye and Indian meal; occasionally wheat bread. The dinner consisted of salt beef or pork, with vegetables boiled. Fresh meat was a rarity. Potatoes are an article of comparatively recent culture. For pudding, they had baked or boiled Indian meal. The dishes used in early days were mostly of wood. The plates were called trenchers. These wooden utensils were the first used; they gradually gave way to pewter, and still later to crockery and earthen ware.

Drinks.—Malt beer was a very common drink in the early settlement of the country, which was made from barley, and was raised by nearly every farmer. Next came *cider*, which soon supplanted beer. This was a universal drink, morning, noon, and night, each family laying in from ten to thirty barrels for a year's stock. So common was the use of cider that it was considered a mark of disrespect not to pass it round when a neighbor or traveler called. Another very common drink was *flip*, which was made of beer sweetened with sugar, with a "loggerhead," or red-hot iron, thrust into it; a little new rum was then poured in, and nutmeg sprinkled into it. *Toddy* was another favorite beverage, made of rum and water, well sweetened. A stick, flattened on the end, for crushing the sugar and stirring it up, was called the "toddy-stick." The ring of the tumblers, as it hit the sides in mixing, had its peculiar music, with which nearly every one was familiar.

Skillful men made graceful flourishes in making another excellent drink called "egg-nog," otherwise known as "Tom and Jerry," which was composed of sugar, milk, and spirits, mixed with a beaten egg, stirred in rapidly till the whole was made into froth, and drank hot. There are many now who have not forgotten how it tastes, and relish it quite well.

Having mentioned many of the drinks that were stimulating, we will now describe another kind,—*cold water*. This is obtained from the earth, and is a natural production. Various means have been in use for obtaining this liquid. The most ancient is the "well-sweep." A well was usually dug at a distance of from ten to fifty or more feet from the house; and but a few feet from the same a post was erected, having a crotch on the top end, in which a long pole was so nearly balanced and swung upon an iron or wooden pin, that when a bucket suspended upon the end of another smaller pole that descended into the water was filled, it could easily be drawn out. There are but few of this kind of apparatus for drawing water now to be found, only here and there a solitary one. Another means of obtaining water is by a windlass erected directly over a well, turned by a crank, the bucket being fastened to the end of a rope that passes over the windlass, and even this has given place to the *pump* and pipe. Here and there is a natural spring, from which water is conducted by pipes to houses, supplying pure, unadulterated liquid.

The custom of *retiring* and *rising* early was universal. The time of retiring was eight to nine o'clock; that of rising, at dawn of day.

The *attendance on church worship* was also a custom which nearly all practiced. Elderly people

that owned horses rode *double*. The wife was seated behind her husband upon the pillion, with her arm around him. In summer the young men went barefoot, or with shoes in hand; the young women wore coarse shoes, carrying a better pair in hand, with stockings, to change before entering the meeting-house. Going to meeting on foot was not confined to young people; many women walked three to five miles to attend church. In winter it was customary for the women to carry small foot-stoves, which were usually made of perforated tin, fastened in a wooden frame, about eight or nine inches square, in which were placed hot coals. These stoves were all the warming allowed in church. The usual time for church service was one and a half hours,—from half-past ten to twelve o'clock, or one glass and a half long, as hour-glasses were their time-pieces in the absence of clocke. The intermissions were short, being one hour in winter and one hour and a half in summer. The interval was generally spent in the nearest neighbors' houses, who always had a good blazing fire in winter, and plenty of coals with which to replenish their foot-stoves. This intermission was a grand opportunity for the people of the remote portions of the parish to meet every week and become acquainted, as it promoted social union and good feeling throughout the society. Every new and interesting event was discussed; and while partaking of their lunch they had brought with them, the father would request the boys to bring in and pass round the cider. The afternoon services being over, people might have been seen gathering around the horse-block that stood a short distance south of the church, on the green, which was a large flat-topped stone for the use of women in mounting and alighting from their horses. The means of locomotion in the days of our fathers consisted of an ox-cart, or the back of a horse. A chaise or wagon was a curiosity. A journey of forty or fifty miles was a great undertaking, requiring much preparation; while now many travel by steam hundreds of miles in a day, and think it nothing compared to that in early days.

A journey from Brockton to Boston was the labor of two days with oxen and cart. The same journey is now performed in one day, and nothing thought of its being hard. It is one hour's ride in a steam train, and the trains run in such a manner that a person can leave home after dinner, go to the city, and return in the evening train, and have several hours for business.

CHAPTER XX.

SLAVERY.

IT is difficult to fix the number of slaves that have been owned in the North Parish; but, however disagreeable it may seem to many, we have to record the fact that the "peculiar institution" did exist in the town previous to the Revolutionary war. It was not thought improper for the clergy, deacons, or physicians to hold slaves. Col. Simeon Cary had a slave named King Ring, of whom it is said "he whipped the apple-trees to make them grow." He had children,—Patience, Jenny, Mary, and Fanny. Many persons are now living who can remember Patience Ring, who always lived in the family of Col. Cary and his descendants.

Another colored man lived nearly opposite the residence of the late Oliver Dike, who is said to have been a slave by the name of Toby Tarbet.

We find in the records of the parish the names of several colored persons, who undoubtedly were servants in families, if not "slaves," as it was quite common for slaves to be known by one name only, like those we find in the list of marriages, as Plato, Pompey, Nero, Tobias, Violet, and the like, and for a surname they usually took the name of their owner.

In 1780 the adoption of the State Constitution forbade traffic or ownership of colored people, and from that time all have been alike free. Those who were slaves generally remained with their former masters as a matter of choice, and many of them had large families.

Among the colored people in the town, we find the names of several persons whose descendants are not in the town, many of them having removed to other localities, as Calvin and Luther Jotham, who removed to Maine, Thomas Mitchell, Amos Cordner, Moses Sash, Cuff Robin, Bennett O. Batton, Henry Traveller, Elias Sewell, Boston Foye, Caesar Easton, Cussee Wright, Susannah Huggins, and Oxford, who were married while servants in the family of Daniel Howard, Esq., Segmo Scott, and Primus Freeman.

The number of colored persons in the town at different periods were as follows: in 1820, 23; in 1830, 40; in 1840, 22; in 1850, 30; in 1860, 32.

There is one family of these people who have become quite numerous,—the descendants of James Easton, who came from Middleboro' previous to the incorporation of the town. He had seven children, three of whom settled in this vicinity. Caleb married, and had six children, some of whom are now residents of the town.

The anti-slavery movement in this town did not meet with that favor which it received in many other places. It began by the circulation of tracts upon that subject, and with lectures by various persons, among whom were W. L. Garrison, Parker Pillsbury, S. S. Foster, C. C. Burleigh, and, later, Wendell Phillips and Frederick Douglass. These persons were the champions of the cause, and their efforts have, no doubt, produced some good results.

Political parties have changed from time to time, till, in the election of Governor Andrew and Abraham Lincoln, the town has shown, by their votes, that they were in earnest in the cause of freedom.

Temperance.—Previous to 1800, it was a common custom to use liquors as a beverage; and even till about 1830 it was the practice to have it at public gatherings, weddings, ministerial associations, auctions, raisings, military parades, and such occasions were not complete without their punch.

It was also indispensable that those who acted the part of bearers at funerals should have something to stimulate or keep up their spirits. All the grocery stores in the country kept liquor for sale as much as they did molasses. Upon an examination of some of the old account-books of those that kept groceries, we found about one half the charges were for rum, gin, brandy, etc., which were included in the list of necessities of life.

The first item we find recorded in regard to restricting the open sale of intoxicating liquors, was "to post the names of those who were reputed as 'drunkards,' or 'common tipplers,' in the houses of those that held licenses for retailing liquor," which duty devolved upon the selectmen, as well as to forbid their selling to such persons.

Previous to 1820, licenses were granted by the Court of Sessions in each county to a certain number in each town to sell liquor, subject to the approval of the "Fathers of the Town." After that date, they were granted by the county commissioners.

The first effort we find recorded of an effort to stop the peddling of "ardent spirit" was Oct. 8, 1800, when the parish, at a meeting held on that day, "voted that there be no sellers of liquor and carts on the green, and that the parish committee see that the above order is complied with." This vote was passed for a special occasion,—that of the ordination of Rev. Asa Meech, Oct. 15, 1800.

Again, Sept. 23, 1812, the parish "voted that the parish committee keep the green clear of carts and sellers of lickers," etc.

Feb. 5, 1813, a society was formed in Boston under the name of "Massachusetts Society for the

Suppression of Intemperance," the object of which was to discontinue and suppress the too free use of ardent spirits, and its kindred vices, profaneness and gaming, and to promote temperance and general morality. This society labored hard against the tide of public opinion till 1825, when the subject began to be discussed so freely that a still more efficient method was proposed, and new means were taken to spread the fearful effects of intoxication before the people.

A meeting was held by a few individuals during the year, which resulted in the foundation of the American Temperance Society, whose grand principle was abstinence from strong drink, and its object, by light and love, to change the habits of the nation with regard to the use of intoxicating liquors. On the 13th of February, 1826, the society was regularly organized, officers chosen, and a constitution prepared.

This society employed agents to travel through the country, preaching, and delivering temperance lectures, arousing the people to the evil effects of liquor. Among those engaged in that calling were Rev. Nathaniel Hewett, Rev. Joshua Leavitt, and Daniel C. Axtell. These men came to this town and gave lectures to arouse the people of the town to a sense of their responsibility, and which had its effect.

In 1829 we find the following on the records of the town, in answer to a call for a town-meeting, "to see what measures the town will take to prevent the too frequent use of ardent spirit."

March 9, 1829, "voted to raise a committee of twenty persons, to prevent the improper use of ardent spirits." The following persons were chosen as that committee: Joseph Sylvester, Esq., Darius Howard, Isaac Keith, Eliphalet Kingman, Deacon Jacob Fuller, Lieut. Isaac Packard, Deacon Jonathan Perkins, Lieut. Ephraim Cole, Micah Shaw, Nathaniel Ames, Ensign Mark Perkins, Capt. Abel Kingman, Perez Crocker, Jesse Perkins, Esq., Benjamin Ames, Edward Southworth, David Cobb, Caleb How ard, Esq., Silas Packard, Esq., and Joseph Packard.

Again, Monday, April 6, 1829, "voted to direct the selectmen to post up the names of such persons as, in their judgment, drink too much ardent spirit."

Also, made choice of the following persons, to constitute a committee, to give the selectmen information of such persons namely: Edward Southworth, Thomas Wales, Martin Cary, Micah Shaw, Isaac Curtis, Capt. Thomas Thompson, Capt. Ziba Keith, Turner Torrey, Mark Perkins, Lieut. Isaac Packard, and Lieut. Ephraim Cole.

Again, Feb. 26, 1830, an attempt was made to re-

duce the number of persons licensed to sell liquor. The town "voted to leave the subject of licenses to the selectmen."

In 1840, the "Washingtonian Movement" commenced, which was started in Baltimore by a few individuals. At this time there was a complete overhauling of the temperance question. Speeches were made, picnics were frequent, and every effort made to induce people to join in the enterprise. Societies were formed among the children, "cold water armies" were organized, who held meetings for mutual benefit and social intercourse.

Next came the "Maine Law," that originated in Portland, Me., by Neal Dow. This caused a new movement among the temperance people. Votes were passed at nearly every town-meeting to prosecute and bring to the law those who violated the same, by using or selling liquor.

March 15, 1847, the town "voted that the selectmen be instructed to take effectual measures to suppress the sale of ardent spirits within the town."

March 10, 1848, "voted to choose seven persons to prosecute to conviction, if practicable, those that deal in intoxicating drinks."

April 10, 1848, in town-meeting, Messrs. George W. Bryant, Esq., George B. Dunbar, and Alpheus Holmes were chosen a committee to draft a set of by-laws for the action of that meeting, and who submitted the following report, namely:

"WHEREAS, It appears to the inhabitants, in town-meeting assembled, that, in order to preserve the peace, good order, and internal police of the town, it has become necessary to avail ourselves of the advantage of making Town By-Laws for the suppression of intemperance agreeably to authority vested by the Legislature of Massachusetts;

"Therefore be it enacted by the town of North Bridgewater, in legal meeting assembled:

"Sec. 1. That no person within said town shall presume to be a retailer or seller of Cider, Strong Beer, Ale, Porter, or any other fermented liquors, in less quantities than twenty-eight gallons, and that delivered and carried away all at one time, under pain of forfeiting the sum of Twenty-Five Dollars for each offence.

"Sec. 2. All forfeitures incurred under the foregoing shall be put to such use as the town shall from time to time direct."

March 19, 1849, a committee of seven were chosen to prosecute all violations of the liquor law with unlimited authority.

March 11, 1850, at a meeting held this day it was "voted that any person guilty of the violation of any law regulating the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors shall receive from the treasurer of the town the sum of twenty-five dollars for the expense attending said prosecutions, the same to be paid on application, after having been approved by the selectmen."

During the month of May, 1851, Rev. Henry Morgan came into town, and created no little enthusiasm throughout the town on the subject of temperance. His cause was the theme of conversation in the parlor, workshop, and by the way. Parents, cousins, and friends joined in the work with children and youth. The clergymen, also, rendered valuable aid; so that, when Mr. Morgan left town, it was with a cheerful heart, and a list of seventeen hundred signers to the pledge, which was more names, in proportion to the population, than he had obtained in any other town.

Among those who were especially entitled to credit for being active in the labor of procuring signers to the pledge, were Gardner J. Kingman, Joseph Vincent, Ellis V. Lyon, Frederic Packard, Lucretia A. Drake, Alma F. Leach, Bradford E. Jones, Ellen A. Howard, Martha A. Packard, and Bethia Hayward.

The citizens of the town held a public meeting at Satucket Hall, Sept. 10, 1851. The meeting was called to order by George B. Dunbar, and Dr. Henry Eddy chosen president, and the following resolution was passed:

"Resolved, That the friends of temperance in this town are in favor of enforcing the law for the suppression of the sale and use of intoxicating drinks, now and always, by every means in their power, both legal and moral, and that, too, against the whims and moans of a conscienceless class of persons who are willing for a few dollars to scatter destruction amongst their fellow-citizens."

Jan. 21, 1852, a mammoth petition, containing one hundred and twenty thousand names in favor of the "Maine Law," was presented to the Legislature of Massachusetts. Many friends (one hundred and twenty-six) of the temperance movement repaired to Boston, to join in a procession that was formed at Tremont Temple, to accompany the roll to the State-House.

March 1, 1852, "voted to instruct our town representative to vote for the bill to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks, as originally reported to the Senate by the committee, and that he also be instructed to oppose the sending of the bill to the people for their ratification."

A public temperance meeting was held at the vestry of the Methodist Church, Aug. 9, 1852, Dr. Henry Eddy, president, at which a committee of forty-two were chosen to inform of, and furnish evidence of, violations of the new and stringent law for the suppression of the sale of intoxicating liquors.

March 20, 1854, "voted to exclude alcoholic drinks from the fire department." Also, "voted that any member of the same that shall become intoxicated

while on duty at a fire shall be excluded from the department."

SINCLAIR BAND OF HOPE (established in 1858).—This association was under the direction of the superintendent of the Porter Church Sabbath-school, the object of which was to encourage the young to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors, tobacco, and proflanity.

NORTH STAR DIVISION, NO. 88, SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—This division was instituted Feb. 23, 1859, and was known by the above name. "The design of this association is to shield all classes from the evils of intemperance, afford mutual assistance in case of sickness, and elevate their characters as men." The charter of this association was surrendered Dec. 4, 1863.

FRATERNAL LODGE, NO. 24, INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.—This organization was instituted Sept. 28, 1860, under the above name, the object of which was similar to the North Star Division.

There was another division of the Sons of Temperance in the town, called the Crystal Fount Division, in 1847, which is not in existence at the present time.

Another organization, known as the Eagle Wing Division, No. 109, was instituted at Campello, Jan. 1, 1861, which lived only a short time.

Aug. 14, 1863, the State of Massachusetts was divided into thirty districts, and in each was formed a District Temperance Union. Such an one was formed, including North Bridgewater East, and West Bridgewater, Lakeville and Carver, and was known as the Old Colony District Temperance Union. George B. Dunbar was vice-president, and Rev. William A. Start secretary and treasurer.

We have thus far seen that the movements of the temperance cause in Brockton are not unlike those in most country towns. There have, at different times, been various temperance organizations, both among the adult population and the children, but the particulars of which are not at hand. It is to be hoped that the efforts to restrain the free use of intoxicating liquors may still continue as in times past, that the baneful effects of intoxication may not increase, but grow beautifully less.

CHAPTER XXI.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Philip Bryant—Dr. Peter Bryant—Dr. Luther Cary—Dr. Issachar Snell—Dr. Elisha Tilson—Dr. Ziba Bass—Dr. Nathan Perry—Dr. Jonathan P. Crafts—Dr. Henry F. Borden—Dr. Adolphus K. Borden—Dr. Abel W. Kingman—Dr. James F. Richards—Dr. Edgar E. Dean—Dr. Horatio Bryant—Dr. Thomas Stockbridge—Dr. James Easton—Dr. Nahum Smith—Dr. E. R. Wade—Dr. Henry Eddy—Dr. James L. Hunt—Dr. Silas L. Loomis—Dr. Lafayette Charles Loomis—Present Physicians.

DR. PHILIP BRYANT was born in Middleboro', Mass., in December, 1732. He lived some time with his father in Titicut ('Teightaquid), a parish formed of part of Middleboro' and part of South Bridgewater. With his father, he removed to North Bridgewater (now Brockton), concerning which he was wont to say that he remembered the time when a greater part of it was thought quite unfit for the purposes of settlement. He studied medicine with Dr. Abiel Howard, of West Bridgewater, whose daughter he married. He was a man of great bodily activity, a calm and even temper, healthful habits, and kindly manners. He continued to practice medicine with much success to a very old age, which was terminated by his death, which took place February, 1817, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. He was buried in the small graveyard near the westerly portion of the Agricultural Society's grounds.

Dr. Peter Bryant, son of Dr. Philip Bryant, was born in North Bridgewater (now Brockton), Aug. 12, 1767. This man early distinguished himself by his love of study. *In his frequent visits to the house of his grandfather, Dr. Abiel Howard, of West Bridgewater, he found, in a library well stocked for that time, the means of gratifying his thirst for knowledge. He studied medicine and surgery, completing his course with Dr. Lewis Leprilete, a French physician of eminent skill and a celebrated surgeon of Norton, Mass. He then removed to Cummington, in the western part of Massachusetts, which was just beginning to fill up rapidly with settlers from the eastern counties of the State. Here he established himself as a physician, and married a daughter of Ebenezer Snell, Esq., also a North Bridgewater family.

For several years he represented the town of Cummington in the Legislature of the State, and in the latter part of his life held a seat in the Senate. While in the Legislature he took a prominent part in bringing forward and passing laws still in force to raise the standard of medical education in the State. In politics he belonged to the Federal party, whose doctrines

and measures he supported with zeal. He wrote for the county paper—*Hampshire Gazette*—certain humorous poems of a satirical cast, the design of which was political. With these he took great pains, pruning and retouching them, and polishing and invigorating the lines. His scholarship, though not extensive, was remarkably exact. He had, subsequently to his settlement in Cummington, made a voyage to the Indian Ocean, and passed six months in the Isle of France, where he acquired the French language, and preserved his familiarity with it for the rest of his life. He was a surgeon of great dexterity, firmness of hand, and precision in his operations; in private life amiable and much beloved. His life was closed in consumption the 19th of March, 1820. William Cullen Bryant, Esq., the well-known American poet, was his son.

Luther Cary was son of Zachariah and Susannah (Bass) Cary, and was born in North Bridgewater (now Brockton), May 30, 1761; married Nabby, daughter of Benjamin King, of Raynham, Mass.; studied medicine with Dr. James Freeland, of Sutton, Worcester Co., Mass., 1782; appointed justice of the peace June 8, 1800, justice of peace and of quorum Aug. 23, 1804, and justice of the Court of Common Pleas for Oxford County March 30, 1805. He first resided at Sterling, Mass.; removed from there to Williamsburgh, Mass., from which place he removed to Turner, Oxford Co., Me., April 2, 1798. He was an excellent physician, had a very extensive practice, and was very successful; raised up a large and respectable family, the most of whom are now living, one, a clergyman, residing in Iowa.

Issachar Snell was son of Issachar, Esq., and Mary (Keith) Snell; was born in North Bridgewater (now Brockton), Mass., June, 1775; graduated at Harvard College in 1797; studied medicine and became an eminent physician. He had given especial attention to surgery, and had practiced as a physician previous to his removal to Winthrop, Me. He had performed the operation of lithotomy with great success, and soon gained a large practice in town, especially among those that emigrated from Bridgewater, Mass., of whom there were not a few. His success as a surgeon gave him such celebrity that he was often called to the neighboring towns, many miles away from his home, to perform operations. To the great regret of the people of Winthrop he removed to Augusta, Me., in 1828, where he continued to practice till his death, which took place very suddenly, in 1847, aged seventy-two years and five months. He was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

Dr. Elisha Tillson resided in Brockton a short time

only; married Molly, daughter of Capt. Zebedee Snell, Sept. 2, 1792, and had one son, Elisha Snell, born in 1794; married Betsy Chandler, of Easton, 1819.

Ziba Bass, M.D., was son of Edward Bass. He was born in Braintree, May 28, 1774; studied medicine with Dr. Ebenezer Alden, of Randolph, Mass., and commenced practice in North Bridgewater (now Brockton) about 1800 under the most favorable auspices, with the fairest prospects of usefulness to his fellow-men. He was a man of very pleasing address, of an affectionate and amiable disposition, and gave unrearied attention to the welfare of his patients. His assiduity in search of knowledge, and his constant and undeviating fidelity in all the duties of his profession, won the affection and established the confidence of a numerous class of the community in the circle of his acquaintance; but he was suddenly called, soon after commencing in life, from his earthly labors, leaving a weeping multitude to deplore his loss. The following is on his tombstone:

"Erected to the memory of Dr. Ziba Bass, who died September 28, A.D. 1804, in the thirty-first year of his age, giving full proof that usefulness was his grand object in life. He was a pattern of modesty, temperance, fidelity, prudence, economy, and uprightness, and died in hope of eternal rest and glory. Hence the following appropriation: 'Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord from henceforth: Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them.'

Dr. Nathan Perry. This good man was born in Norton, May 27, 1776; was educated in the common schools of his native town, never having received a college education; pursued the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. Isaac Fowler, of Rehoboth, Mass., and Dr. Ebenezer Alden, Sr., of Randolph, both of whom were physicians of eminence in their day, and accustomed to the instruction of young men. Having completed his pupilage, Dr. Perry commenced practice in Reading, Mass., 1802 or 1803, where he acquired a good reputation and a competent share of employment. On the death of Dr. Ziba Bass, which took place Sept. 3, 1804, at North Bridgewater (now Brockton), on the recommendation of his instructor, and by the solicitations of many respectable citizens of that town, he was induced to change his residence, and take the place of his deceased friend. He was immediately introduced into a wide circle of practice, and during a period of nearly thirty years was the principal physician in the town. At length, in connection with reverses in his worldly circumstances and the loss of most of the members of his family by death, his spirits became depressed and his mind impaired. Subsequently he suffered from paralysis,

and never fully recovered the perfect exercise of either his bodily or mental powers; consequently, during the last twenty-five years of his life, he relinquished to a great extent the active duties of his profession. In 1823 he became a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society by election, and a retired member in 1830. He was a good physician, a man of sound judgment and sterling integrity, always pursuing the course he judged to be right, whatever might be the consequences to himself. In early life he made a public profession of his faith in Christ, and his character was in perfect harmony with his profession. He died peacefully in a ripe old age, more from the debility incident to decay of his vital powers than from any manifest disease. Such was Dr. Perry, a good man and a worthy citizen. He closed his earthly career Sabbath morning, Aug. 16, 1857, at the advanced age of eighty-one years, leaving behind a memory cherished with affectionate regard by those who have shared his friendships and benefited by his counsels.

The following incident in relation to Dr. Perry is found in Clark's "History of Norton":

"About the year 1792, Nathan Perry, afterward Dr. Perry, of North Bridgewater, then a youth of some sixteen years of age, was one day passing by Judge Leonard's deer-park, in Norton; he playfully reached his hands through the fence and took hold of one of the old buck's horns, and for some time annoyed him in that way. At length the deer got out of patience, broke away from his hold, and quite unexpectedly leaped over the fence, seven or eight feet high, and made a furious attack upon young Perry, throwing him upon the ground; but, very fortunately, the horns of the enraged deer, instead of striking his body, passed down on each side of it. While in this position Nathan grasped the horns of the buck, and succeeded in preventing him from doing any injury till his brothers, Gariliner and Alvin, with one of Judge Leonard's men, came and rescued him from his perilous situation."

Dr. Jonathan Porter Crafts was son of John and Olive (Porter) Crafts; born in North Bridgewater (now Brockton), Sept. 9, 1792; graduated at Brown University, Providence, R. I., in 1817; studied medicine, but never practiced his profession; he died in 1822, aged thirty years.

Adolphus Kinsman Borden, M.D., was born in the town of Horton, Nova Scotia, Jan. 26, 1802. He was the oldest son of David and Elizabeth Borden, the former being a direct descendant from the Borden family who came to England from Normandy at the time of the conquest. He received his early education under private tuition, and came to the United States at about the age of nineteen years, where he took up his abode with his uncle, Samuel Borden, of Fairhaven, Mass. He soon afterwards went to East Bridgewater, Mass., where he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Hector Orr. Later

he studied in the office of the late Dr. Jacob Bigelow, of Boston, and after attending two courses of lectures at the Harvard Medical School, received his degree of M.D. from that university August, 1824. He went to the town of Wareham, Mass., where he practiced his profession about one year, and then returned to East Bridgewater, where, on the twenty-second day of December, 1825, he was joined in marriage to Lucy Ann Lazell, daughter of Bartholomew and Betsey Brown, by the Rev. Richard M. Hodges. As a result of this union the following children were born to him: Elizabeth Kinsman (died in infancy), George Kinsman, Edward Adolphus, Mary Mitchell, and Henry Francis, the latter being a practicing physician in the city of Brockton at the present time.

He removed to North Bridgewater (now Brockton), and commenced his career as a physician in that place by settling in that part of the town known as the West Shares (now Brockton Heights). About one year later he removed to the central part of the township. His practice was extensive and successful, and he continued it without rest until within a few months of his death, which took place on Jan. 29, 1875, after severe suffering from a sub-acute abscess of the brain and meningitis. As a physician he was an acute and careful observer, a thorough believer in the methods of study as laid down by Lord Bacon, viz.: "observation and induction." Always cool and cheerful in the sick-room, he was able to study his cases without any preconceived notion as to their nature, but ready to state them as he found their nature and extent to be. As a man, he was one of the kindest of husbands and fathers, sensitive in his nature, strong in his likes and dislikes, and quick to resent anything that tended to place him in the light of any character that was otherwise than honorable.

Abel W. Kingman, M.D., is son of Abel and Lucy (Washburn) Kingman, born in North Bridgewater, April 22, 1806; graduated at Amherst College in 1830; commenced the practice of physician and surgeon at North Bridgewater, where he resided till his death, which took place May 4, 1883. He was appointed postmaster of Brockton during Buchanan's administration.

James F. Richards, M.D., is son of Col. Jason and Sophia (Forsaith) Richards, of Plainfield, Mass.; was born July 16, 1832; taught school in Virginia; studied medicine with Dr. Forsaith, M.D., of South Abington, Mass.; graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York in 1859, and was a resident of Campello, enjoying a lucrative practice. He is now a resident of Andover, Mass.

Edgar Everett Dean, M.D., is a son of Charles

Dean, of Easton, Mass.; born Dec. 17, 1837; came to Brockton in June, 1861, and succeeded Dr. Alexander Hitchborn in the practice of medicine. He received his early education in the district schools of his native town till he was fourteen years of age; student at Bristol Academy from 1853 to 1856; studied medicine with Dr. Luther Clark, of Pinckney Street, Boston; graduated at Medical School, Harvard, March 6, 1861; practiced in Boston for a short time, and from thence to this city, where he enjoys a lucrative and successful practice.

Horatio Bryant, M.D., is son of Micah and Druilla (Harlow) Bryant; born in Plympton, Mass.; fitted for college with Rev. Elijah Dexter, and at Amherst Academy; entered Amherst College; taught school at Castleton, Vt.; graduated at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.; taught academy at Plainfield, N. J.; studied medicine at Yale College, where he graduated in 1839; he commenced practice as a physician and surgeon at Blandford, Mass., where he remained several years. He married Lucretia, daughter of Ebenezer Clark, of Conway, Mass., and has one daughter. He removed from Blandford to Campello, Mass., about 1848. He now resides at Independence, Iowa.

Dr. Thomas Stockbridge was born in Scituate, Mass.; came to Brockton about 1837, and practiced as a physician several years, until he removed to New York; he continued his practice in that city till about 1855, when he returned to Brockton, and continued to practice as before till his death, which took place Jan. 14, 1863.

Dr. James Easton was in practice for some time.

Dr. Nahum Smith was a botanic physician in the town for many years, till he removed to Haverhill, Mass.

Dr. E. R. Wade came to Brockton about thirty-five years since, and was a botanic physician.

Henry Eddy, M.D., came to Brockton as a physician from Guilford, Conn. He was formerly an Orthodox clergyman; settled in East Stoughton, Mass.; he died several years since.

Dr. James Lewis Hunt was born in Jay, Essex Co., N. Y., Nov. 27, 1817; educated at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., and graduated at Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., in 1842; attended medical lectures at Cleveland and Cincinnati, Ohio; graduated at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, in 1851; married Miss Maria Baldwin, of Medina, Ohio, Sept. 11, 1850; practiced medicine at Bellevue, Ohio, Plymouth, Mass., and Brockton; removed from the last-named place but a few years since, and now resides at Painesville, Ohio.

Dr. George B. Cogswell had an office in Wheeler's Block in 1859, where he remained but a short time.

Dr. Alexander Hichborn had an office in the village, and practiced as a physician till 1861, when he enlisted as a captain in Company F, Twelfth Regiment, Col. Fletcher Webster; afterwards became surgeon in the army.

Silas L. Loomis, A.M., M.D., was born in North Coventry, Conn., May 22, 1832; son of Silas and Esther (Case) Loomis; educated at the public schools of his native town till fourteen years of age; studied six months at Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Mass., three years at Holliston, Mass.; graduated at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., at the age of sixteen; taught school; elected teacher of Mathematics and Natural Sciences at Holliston Academy in 1839; held that position during preparatory and part of his collegiate studies; in connection with his brother, established the Adelphian Academy in North Bridgewater (now Brockton) in 1844, of which he was associate principal for ten years; was elected member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1853, at the Cleveland meeting; principal of Western Academy, Washington, D. C., 1856; graduated Doctor of Medicine, Georgetown College, 1856; accepted the appointment of chief astronomer of the United States Lake Survey Expedition in 1856; published the "Normal Arithmetic" and "Analytical Arithmetic" in 1859; elected professor of Chemistry, Physiology, and Hygiene of Georgetown College in 1861, and the same year was elected president of the Washington Scientific Association; in 1862 was appointed assistant surgeon U. S. A., and accompanied the Union army of Gen. McClellan from Fortress Monroe to Harrison's Landing, and afterwards stationed at the United States general hospitals; in 1863, elected to the chair of Chemistry and Toxicology, Medical Department, Georgetown College, and has written various articles upon medical and scientific subjects, many of which are highly recommended by the press and distinguished men of all classes.

Lafayette Charles Loomis, A.M., M.D., born in North Coventry, Conn., July 7, 1824; son of Silas and Esther (Case) Loomis; he was educated at the public school till the age of thirteen; studied at Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Mass., and at Holliston, Mass.; graduated at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., in 1844; he commenced teaching in the public schools at the age of fifteen, which he continued to do winters through his academic and collegiate studies; in connection with his brother, established the Adelphian Academy in North Bridge-

water (now Brockton) in 1844, of which he was associate principal till 1851; afterwards principal of Irving Institute, Tarrytown, N. Y., in 1852-53; elected professor of Rhetoric and Natural Science in Wesleyan Female College, Wilmington, Del., in 1853; professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy in 1854, which chair he held till his election as president of the college, in 1857. Several articles appeared in the *National Magazine* during that time. He was elected a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1856. In 1857 elected president of the Delaware State Teachers' Association. In 1858 he published "Mizpah, Prayer and Friendship," a devotional work of great merit; removed to Washington, D. C., and established the Lafayette Institute, a seminary for young ladies; edited "Mrs. Thomas' Travels in Europe, Egypt, and Palestine" in 1860 and in 1861; wrote upon various subjects; graduated Doctor of Medicine and Surgery, Medical Department, Georgetown College, in 1863.

Present Physicians.—Among the present practitioners of medicine of Brockton are the following: Henry F. Borden, George E. Freeman, E. A. Dakin, James C. Swan, A. Elliott Paine, E. A. Chase, S. J. Gruber, J. E. Bacon, Bradford Allen, Benedict Donovan, Chauncey M. Marston, W. P. Chisholm, Daniel A. Dimock, Fred. A. Ripley, E. E. Dean, Henry G. Ford, T. F. Roche, E. H. Sprague, Bartholomew W. Taber, Miss Ellen R. Blackwood, Mrs. J. D. Wheeler (eclectic), Mrs. M. R. Stebbins, Fred. Crockett (magnetic).

Roland Hammond and Jesse H. Averill are located in Campello.

Dr. Henry F. Borden is the son of Dr. A. K. Borden, one of the oldest physicians of the past generation, and was born and educated in his native town, and is a successful member of the profession.

Dr. James C. Swan is the son of Dr. Caleb Swan, of Easton, born of a family eminent for their skill as physicians, and it would be strange indeed if the son should not inherit some of the skill and success for which his father was noted. Although born in Easton and settled in West Bridgewater, yet he has a large and lucrative practice in Brockton, and has become one of the leading physicians in the county.

CHAPTER XXII.

Burying-Grounds—Melrose Cemetery—Hearse—Town Pound
—Lock-Up—Poor—Town House—Telegraph—Telephone—
Stages—Post-Office, Public Blocks, Halls, etc.

Burying-Grounds.—The custom of burying the dead in public places prevailed among the most ancient nations. The Romans observed this custom in the earliest days, and in the more flourishing periods of the republic they burnt their dead, and only buried their ashes in urns. The ancient Germans deposited their dead in groves consecrated by their priests, and with the introduction of the Christian religion consecrated places of burial have been appropriated for that purpose all over the world. Christians of all denominations are beginning to regard the burial-places of their friends with that reverence due to the departed.

Few evidences of a more refined sentiment can be found more marked than the selection of beautiful and choice grounds for the final resting-place of their friends. The once cheerless and gloomy aspect of our old burying-grounds has become attractive by the removal of all noxious weeds, thistles, and briars, and the yards neatly laid out with walks "round about."

In the early settlement of the country burying-lots were selected more with regard to convenience than for looks. Now beautiful spots of ground are selected in retired localities, in some shaded grove, or in some rural locality. Costly monuments are erected without regard to expense. Formerly, after the bodies were buried, the care of the grave ceased. Now neat headstones are erected, and beautiful flowers are kept in bloom over the remains of loved ones.

Probably the first burial-place in Brockton was that situated on the westerly side of the main street, leading from the Centre to Campello, and but a short distance from the residence of the late William Tribou. These grounds are of small size, and contain one tomb, and that of ancient date. In this yard many of the headstones are broken, or rough and irregularly placed, and some covered with moss, rendering the names quite illegible. This yard shows how little regard so many in the community pay to the final resting-place of their friends. It would seem as though the friends and posterity of those buried there would try to improve a spot so exposed as that, on one of the public streets of the town. A few trees set out would change the appearance very much, and a trifling expense in rearranging might make it quite attractive. We hope ere long to see some improvements in that direction.

Another yard was situated nearly opposite the Salisbury House, Campello, which was a very small family yard belonging to a few individuals. The first person buried there was Jonas Keith, the former owner of the land, who died of the smallpox. The occupants or proprietors of this lot have removed the remains of their friends to the new Union Cemetery. There was a family tomb in the yard belonging to the heirs of the late Simeon Keith. This lot was small, and situated quite near many houses, and was in so exposed a condition that it was given up as a burial-place several years since.

There is still another quite large burying-ground at the north end of the Centre, forming the corner of Main and Ashland Streets. This is an old yard, and is well filled with graves. How long this has been used for the purposes of burial we have no means of knowing. It is, however, one of the oldest in the town, and, like the first mentioned, needs care and some expense to make it attractive. There is one tomb in this yard erected by Col. Caleb Howard.

There is also another burial-ground near the residence of the late Ezekiel Merritt. This is probably quite an old spot, and is not much used of late, very few families being interested in the lot. The grandfather of William Cullen Bryant and others of the Bryant family lie buried here.

Following Belmont Street to the west till we come near the mill at Tilden's Corner, on Liberty Street, we find a neat little yard, fenced with a substantial stone wall, with but a few graves in it, and those that are there seem to exhibit some care.

We find another small burying-ground on Pleasant Street, near the residence of Charles T. Reynolds, in which are but a few graves.

There is also a burying-ground in the easterly part of the town, on Pine Street, near the residence of the late Samuel Packard, in very good order.

On Summer Street, near the residence of the late John Thompson, is another small yard, inclosed with a substantial stone fence, in which are several graves of comparatively recent date.

Melrose Cemetery.—Traveling on the road from Brockton to Stoughton, on the Taunton turnpike, we find a moderate-size spot of ground set apart for burial purposes, under the above name. In these grounds is one tomb belonging to the heirs of the late Capt. Leuel Packard. This yard has the appearance of neatness, and is a very desirable location for a cemetery.

In 1848, Messrs. Chandler Sprague, Esq., and William F. Brett purchased a lot of land containing about fifteen acres, of Azel Packard, extending from

Centre Street on the north to Crescent Street on the south, and bordering upon Sprague's Pond on the west, for the purpose of a cemetery. The land was divided into lots, walks, and avenues, and sold to various individuals for burial purposes.

The following persons were organized into a corporation under the name of Union Cemetery, Oak Grove, of North Bridgewater, April 27, 1849, namely: Benjamin Kingman, George B. Dunbar, Abel Kingman, George W. Bryant, David Howard, Chandler Sprague, Francis M. French, Robert Smith, Lorenzo D. Hervey, William P. Howard, Edward Southworth, Jr., Charles S. Johnson, and William F. Brett.

The cemetery was consecrated by appropriate exercises May 21, 1849, at which Rev. Daniel Huntington, of Campello, delivered an able address appropriate to the occasion.

There is also another cemetery on the north side of Court Street, near Perez Southworth's, containing about three acres, which is occupied by the friends of the Catholic persuasion, under care of Rev. T. B. McNulty, called St. Patrick's Cemetery.

Hearse.—In the early history of towns we find it was customary to carry the remains of departed friends to the grave upon a bier made for that purpose. It was usually carried upon the shoulders of men selected for that service, who were called bearers. Upon the introduction of carriages an effort was made to procure a hearse to take the place of the bier.

In a warrant calling a meeting of the North Parish in April, 1818, we find an article "to see if the parish would build, or cause to be built, a hearse or decent carriage to carry the dead to a place of interment, and a building to keep the same in." "Voted not to act upon the article."

Judging by a vote passed in November, 1828, we should suppose that a hearse and house were built by private enterprise. The vote is as follows: "Voted to accept of the hearse and house as presented by the proprietors to the town of North Bridgewater, and that said town will pay the balance due to Captain David Ames for building said house, amounting to fifty-two dollars."

The house stood on the old church green until Aug. 10, 1835, when the parish voted to have it removed on account of building the parsonage house.

Nov. 4, 1850, a committee was chosen to-day to repair the old or build a new hearse. Franklin Ames, Eliphalet Kingman, and Ruel Richmond were the committee. A new hearse was procured during the year, and is the one now owned by the town.

March 18, 1788, at a meeting held this day in the North Parish "to see if the parish will vote to purchase a burying cloath, and choose a man or men to purchase the same," it was "voted that the precinct committee purchase a burying cloath, and they use their Discretion in that affair."

Town Pound.—In the early settlement of the towns throughout the province swine were allowed to run at large, upon their being properly yoked, between April 1st and October 15th, and "ringed in the nose all the rest of the year," under a penalty of sixpence each. Also all sheep running at large, and not under a shepherd, between May 1st and October 31st to a fine of threepence each. The several towns could, by vote of a majority, allow them to run at large, but when they voted not to have them run there was need of a place to put those who should violate the law and break into corn-fields or private inclosures. In 1698 a law was passed requiring towns to make and keep a pound, as follows:

"That there shall be a sufficient pound or pounds made and maintained, from time to time, in every town and precinct within this province, in such part or places thereof as the selectmen shall direct and appoint, at a cost and charge of such town and precinct, for the impounding or restraining of any swine, neat cattle, horses, or sheep as shall be found damage-frauent in any corn-field or other enclosures; or swine, unyoked or unringed, neat cattle, horses, or sheep going upon the common, not allowed to feed there by the major part of the Proprietary," etc.

In accordance with the above requirement the town of Bridgewater maintained a town pound from its first settlement, and when it was divided into precincts each precinct was required to erect one within their limits. The North Parish (now Brockton) being a law-loving and law-abiding people, erected one upon or near the meeting-house green, which remained till 1828, when, by a vote of the town of North Bridgewater (now Brockton), it was removed. April 7, 1828, the following record appears on the town books: "Voted to accept the offer of Benjamin Kingman, which is to furnish the town with a pound for forty years, and remove the stone of the pound for his own use as a compensation."

Mr. Kingman furnished the same according to agreement.

When the lands of our fathers were wild and unfenced, the "cattell," "hoggs," "sheap," and "hosses" were allowed to run at large in the fields and roads, and then the cattle were usually marked in some way, generally by a slit in one or both of the ears, and the marks were recorded upon the records of the town, and a bell was also attached to their necks. The hogs were either "yeaked" or had "wrings" in their noses to prevent their doing damage, and the

sheep wore yokes also; the horses were fettered with a chain passing from one ankle to another, that they might be taken at pleasure.

As the country became settled, people began to fence their lots and farms, and swine were placed in small pens, the sheep placed in folds, and the cattle inclosed in lots used as pasture.

Lock-up.—The next thing in order should be the lock-up. Provision having been made for penning cattle and other animals, there was also a need of some place in which persons committing crimes, and who could not take care of themselves, could be placed for safe-keeping, or be kept until they could have a trial.

The number of such persons was very few previous to about 1852, when the town voted to provide a place for the safe-keeping of criminals. The first place provided was the building that had previously been used as a hearse-house, which was fitted for that purpose, and used till 1857, when the town voted to dispose of the lock-up, and provide a suitable place for the safe-keeping of criminals upon the town farm.

Again, Nov. 30, 1857, the town "voted to choose a committee of three to build a lock-up for the detention of criminals, and that said committee be and are hereby authorized to purchase or lease a lot of land within the limits of the Watch District." George B. Dunbar, Elijah H. Joslyn, and Lyman Clark were the committee, who proceeded to erect the same upon a lot of land purchased of W. Holliston Whitman, a short distance south of Crescent Street. The building is built of brick, with cells fitted with iron bedsteads, bars, and bolts, in a durable form. The building was inclosed by a board fence several feet high. There is now a regularly organized police established in the city, and a lock-up was made connected with the police-station.

Poor.—Until within a few years it was the custom of the different towns of Massachusetts to "veneue the poor;" that is, to sell the support of the poor to the one who would do it the cheapest. The last vote we find on record in relation to selling the poor in the town of Brockton was April 1, 1822, as follows: "Voted that all paupers who cannot by themselves or friends procure a home, to be put out at public auction or private sale, for one year from the 15th inst., the remainder to be provided for by the selectmen."

In 1830 the propriety of building a house for the use of the town, and to provide a place for the poor, was brought to the attention of the citizens in town-meeting, and a committee appointed to examine and report concerning the expediency of purchasing a poor-house. Mark Perkins, Caleb Howard, Esq., Eliphalet Kingman, Jonathan Cary,

and Bela Keith, Esq., were the committee, who reported that the subject of purchasing a town farm was worthy the attention of the town. Accordingly, April 4, 1831, Benjamin Kingman, Mical Packard, and Abel Kingman were appointed a committee with full power to purchase a house and land for the use of the town's poor. April 25, 1831, a farm was purchased of Benjamin King, Esq., in the easterly part of the town, consisting of ninety-four and three-quarters acres of land and buildings thereon, formerly known as the Deacon Jacob Fuller farm, for the sum of two thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars. A superintendent was appointed yearly to manage the farm and take proper care of the poor. Deacon Jacob Fuller was the first person placed in charge. Theron Ames, Josiah Dunbar, Weston Simmons, Colwell Jones, and the present superintendent, Howard, have had the management since the first. A board of faithful and trusty overseers of the poor are annually elected by the town, who have the general oversight of the poor and provide for their wants, and we are satisfied that the poor of the town are well cared for.

This farm, with additions made by purchase at different times, is the present City Farm, consisting now of one hundred and twenty-five acres. The old buildings having been out of repair and unfit for almshouse purposes for some time, the matter of better accommodation has been a subject of discussion for some years.

By vote of the City Council, in 1883, the joint standing Committee on Public Property and the Overseers of the Poor, acting jointly, were authorized to contract for a house and barn, and cause the same to be erected on such a location on the City Farm as they may select. Acting under this vote, a location was selected on the west side of Thatcher Street, and June 9th the committee advertised for bids for the erection of the buildings. Nine proposals were received. They were opened June 23d. John F. Beals being the lowest bidder, the contract was awarded to him July 6th, he contracting to build and complete (excepting heating) the buildings for eleven thousand three hundred dollars. The contract for heating was later awarded to R. G. Shepard, for the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars.

The building contract called for a house consisting of a main or central portion three stories high, thirty feet long, thirty-nine feet wide, with two wings, each thirty-six feet long and thirty-one feet wide, two and a half stories high; also a barn, seventy feet long and forty feet wide. The buildings have been completed to our satisfaction. The inmates were transferred from the old house Dec. 31, 1883. The house is

admirably adapted for the business, being heated throughout by steam, ample hospital accommodations in the upper story of the main house (a necessity which has long existed), pleasant, well-ventilated sleeping-rooms, complete arrangements for cooking, hot and cold water in wash-room,—in fact, every arrangement for the proper care and comfort of forty inmates.

The barn is well fitted, having accommodations for eighteen cattle and several horses, and ample conveniences for their care. The city is to be congratulated upon the completion of these buildings, and that the poor can be well provided for.

Warning out of Town.—The people in ancient days resorted to various means to prevent immigrants coming into town from becoming chargeable upon the public. A custom much in use in the town of Bridgewater was to notify or warn the parties moving into the town "to depart hence." We insert a copy of one handed to us as a specimen of early notions:

"*Plymouth ad.*

"To JOHN TILDEN, JOINER:

"By virtue of a warrant from the selectmen of the town of Bridgewater, you are requested to depart the limits of said town within fifteen days, you not having obtained leave of inhabiting the same.

"JONATHAN KEITH, Constable.

"November 25, 1789."

Town-House.—The first town-meeting in the town of North Bridgewater (now Brockton) was held in the meeting-house of the First Congregational Church, in 1821. Since that time the meeting has been held in the various public halls in the village. Several attempts have been made to see if the town would build a house suitable for holding town-meetings. The first move in that direction was in 1843, as appears by vote of the town Dec. 16, 1843. At a meeting held on that day to see if the town would purchase the Second Congregational meeting-house, it was "voted to choose a committee of three to consider of the matter, and report at a future meeting." Benjamin Kingman, Jesse Perkins, and Eliphalet Kingman were the committee. In 1847 the subject was brought before the town at a meeting held in May, at which it was "voted to postpone building a town-house at present." Again, "March 11, 1850, Bala Keith, Esq., Jesse Perkins, Esq., Col. Edward Southworth, Caleb Copeland, Marcus Packard, Isaac Hartwell, and Capt. Henry French were chosen a committee to procure a plan of a building, and the probable cost of the same, also the subject of purchasing a lot of land, and report at a future meeting." A report was made, and, Sept. 6, 1850, the

committee were instructed to purchase a lot of land of William P. Howard, which was done. The lot situated opposite H. W. Robinson's store, corner of Main and Centre Streets, the lot on which Bryant's Block stands, and Brockton's elegant post-office, was purchased of Mr. Howard for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars. April 30, 1855, the town voted to authorize the selectmen to sell the town-house lot at public auction within thirty days. The lot was sold to Mr. David F. Stndley and others for three thousand and fifty dollars.

The above is the last we have heard in reference to erecting a town-house.

Telegraph.—The first electric current that passed through the town of North Bridgewater (now Brockton) on wires was in 1856. The line was run from Boston to Myrick's Station, on the line of the Fall River Railroad. The proprietors were Messrs. Brewer and Baldwin. At first the nearest office to this town was at Bridgewater. A short time had elapsed after the completion of the wires when an effort was made to have an office established nearer to this town, and through the efforts of Franklin Ames, Esq., one was opened to the public May 6, 1856. The following is the first message to the citizens of the town, and was from the editor of the *Barnstable Patriot*, to the editor of the *North Bridgewater Gazette*:

"To GEORGE PHINNEY:

"We congratulate you, and others of North Bridgewater, on the opening of a telegraph-office at your place. I am happy to shake hands with you this p.m. God bless and prosper you.

"S. B. PHINNEY."

Reply.

"To MAJOR PHINNEY:

"We receive your congratulations upon the occasion of opening a telegraph-office here with heartfelt pleasure. May the connection this day effected between North Bridgewater and Cape Cod never be severed. With the hope that the Union may be preserved,

"I remain yours truly,

"GEORGE PHINNEY."

Telephone.—The Brockton Telephone Company's business was started in April, 1878, by building a line from Brockton to Campello, one and one-half miles distant.

In 1880 a company was organized for the purpose of establishing a line to Boston and local extensions, with a capital of ten thousand dollars, which was afterwards increased to seventeen thousand dollars. Col. John J. Whipple was president; George E. Bryant, Henry E. Lincoln, Augustus T. Jones, and D. T. Burrell, of Brockton, with C. D. Nash, of South Abington, and C. A. Stearns, of Boston, directors; Charles W. Sumner, clerk and treasurer.

The first communication from Brockton to Boston was by A. E. Sproul, Esq., the correspondent of the

Boston Herald, May 27, 1881, the evening on which the line was completed. Thus the city of Brockton is in communication with the outer world by telephone to any point within speaking distance.

Stages.—Who is there that does not recollect how the old mail-coach sounded as it rattled over the stone roads from Brockton to Boston, first tri-weekly, then daily, carrying the mails? How the people gathered around the driver to catch the latest news on the route, for a stage-driver was the greatest man of the age. Hear the crack of his whip as he reins the horses up to every person's door, and piles on the trunks and bandboxes. Now the iron horse takes the place of horse-flesh, and steam the place of oats and hay.

The first public stage that ran through or from Brockton was about 1820; it was a joint-stock company, of whom Silas Packard, Esq., of Brockton, Seth Allen, of Halifax, Capt. Nathaniel H. Cross, of East Bridgewater, and Capt. Asa Pratt, of South Bridgewater, were part owners. It consisted of a two-horse carriage that was formerly used by Governor Phillips as a private carriage. Col. Nathan Jones, of Brockton, was a driver for one year. It started from Bridgewater three times a week. After running about two years, the company sold their interest to Messrs. A. M. Withington and Burr, who afterwards sold to Nathaniel Blake and Wheeler. Soon after Mr. Wheeler sold his interest to Jacob Churchill, and he to Newton Hedges, who continued to conduct the line with Mr. Blake. At the time Mr. Withington bought of the company, Col. Jones left the line and started a two-horse coach from Brockton, running from that place on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, in and out from Boston the same day. While Col. Jones was running his coach, Mr. John Madden, of Randolph, put on a coach to run from that place to Boston. Mr. Madden and Col. Jones soon put their teams together and ran from Brockton for two years. At the end of that time they ran their coach to Bridgewater. Messrs. Hodge and Blake continued to own and run the line, carrying the mails from Bridgewater through Brockton, they running one day, and Messrs. Jones and Madden running opposite days. Mr. Blake then sold his interest to Col. Jones, and he to John Long, who continued till the opening of the railroad.

An opposition coach was started in 1837 or 1838 by Jabez Gould, and ran to Boston daily from Brockton Village till the "Stoughton Branch Railroad" was built, when he ran in connection with the cars; he ceased to run when the "Fall River Railroad" began to run their cars, in 1846. Another line of coaches passed through the "West Shares" in the

west part of the town, on the old turnpike from Taunton to Boston. The line was owned for many years by Jesse Smith, of Taunton.

S. D. Butler commenced running a line of coaches in connection with the Stoughton cars, from the Salisbury House, Campello, Oct. 2, 1854, but continued for a short time only. May 13, 1857, A. S. Porter commenced a line to Boston three times a week, and in the middle of next month commenced to run a daily line. I. Tisdale, of Stoughton, and John O. Hudson, of East Bridgewater, ran a coach from Stoughton to Plymouth for a year or more about twelve years since. There was also a line of stages connecting at Bridgewater with a coach for New Bedford, owned by Peletiah Gould, that passed through the town to Boston tri-weekly about the same time.

Post-Offices.—The first post-office established in Brockton was in 1816. The following are the names of the postmasters from 1816 to the present time:

Charles Packard.....	Nov. 2, 1816.
Nathaniel Cross.....	July 1, 1829.
Edward Southworth, Jr.	Sept. 10, 1836.
Aaron B. Drake.....	July 20, 1853.
Abel W. Kingman.....	Dec. 11, 1855.
Henry French.....	1861.
Augustus T. Jones.....	
George H. Fullerton.....	

Joseph M. Hollywood is the present postmaster. A post-office was established in the west part of the town in 1828, called Northwest Bridgewater, now "Brockton Heights," with the following appointments:

Heman Packard.....	Nov. 13, 1828.
Nathaniel H. Cross.....	July 1, 1829.
George Clark.....	Feb. 11, 1831.
Levi French.....	Sept. 5, 1840.

Previous to the establishment of a post-office in the North Parish and the running of a mail-coach, the letters and what few newspapers people had in those days were brought to town by post-riders,¹ market-wagons, and other private conveyances from Boston. At the time of the incorporation of the town of North Bridgewater (now Brockton), in 1821, a regular established line of mail communication having been provided by the government, there was one mail per day from the city, and since the mail has been carried by railroad there are six mails each way daily.

Previous to 1850 the people of Campello had for some time hired the mail for that village brought down to them by a special messenger, for distribution at the store; but finding the business increasing to such an extensive amount daily, a few public-spirited individuals of that place petitioned for the establishment of a separate post-office. This was granted to

¹ Maj. Hartwell, of West Bridgewater, Mass., was post-rider.

them Feb. 12, 1850, at which time Mr. Nelson J. Foss was appointed postmaster.

Albert Keith has held that office for several years, and is the present incumbent. The post-office at Brookton is one of the best-arranged offices in the country, having the most approved boxes, and in a fine brick block owned by George E. Bryant, Esq.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, BLOCKS, HALLS, ETC.

Academy of Music, Main, corner Main and Crescent Streets.
Almshouse, Almshouse Lane, west side of Thatcher Street.
Atherton block, Main, opposite Haverhill Street.
Avon block, Linden Street.
Bixby building, corner Main and School Streets.
Bryant building, corner Main and Centre Streets.
Central block, corner Main and Centre Streets.
City block, corner Main and Ward Streets.
Clark's block, corner Main and Centre Streets.
Concert Hall, corner Main and High Streets.
Court-house, corner Main and East Elm Streets.
Cunningham Hall, on East Elm Street.
Forester's Hall, on East Elm Street.
Gazette building, opposite First Church.
Gardner's block, corner Montello and Centre Streets.
Goodall's block, Main Street (Campello).
Grand Army Republic Hall, Ryder's block, Main, opposite Belmont Street.
Hibernian Hall, East Elm, near Main Street.
Home Bank building, corner Main and Church Streets.
Howard block, Main, opposite Church Street.
Howard, Clark & Co., nearly opposite Church Street.
Joslyn block, Centre Street, near Main Street.
Keith's block, Main, corner Depot Street (Campello).
Kingman's block, Main, near School Streets.
Linden block, corner Main and Linden Streets.
Lyman block, Main, near High Street.
Masonic Hall, in city block, corner Main and High Street.
Mechanic's Hall in Packard block, Main, corner Main and East Elm Streets.
Mercantile building, corner Main and East Elm Streets.
Music Hall, in Mercantile building.
New Church Hall, basement New Jerusalem Church, Main Street, near corner Crescent Street.
Odd-Fellows' Hall, Howard block, Main, near High Street.
Opera House block, Mercantile building, Main, corner East Elm Street.
Packard Block, corner Main and East Elm Streets.
Perkins block, corner Main and Green Streets.
Perkins Hall, in Perkins block, corner Main and Green Streets.
Perry's block, Centre, beyond railroad crossing.
Public Library, in Satucket block, corner Elm and Main Streets.
Richmond building, Church Street.
Ryder building, Main, opposite Hotel Belmont.
Satucket block, corner Main and Elm Streets.
Spanning building, next south of Kingman's block.
Star building, Main, near High Street.
St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society's Hall, Kingman's block, Main Street.
Studley block, 415 Main.
Theatre building, East Elm, near Main Street.
Tyler Cobb's (now Curtis Bros.') building, corner Main and High Streets.

Washburn's block, corner Main and School Streets.
Webster Hall, East Elm, near Main Street.
White's block, Main, opposite Hotel Belmont.

CHAPTER XXIII.

SOCIETIES—MISCELLANEOUS.

Masonic.—PAUL REVERE LODGE OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.—This lodge was instituted Feb. 5, 1856, and is in a flourishing condition, with a prospect of extended usefulness under its excellent officers. The original petitioners were Lucien B. Keith, George Clark, Lorenzo D. Hervey, Robert Smith, Alexander Hichborn, Jonas R. Perkins, Esq., Augustus Mitchell, David Cobb, Thonins May, Samuel Howard, and Hiram Packard.

The following were the officers at the formation of society: Lucien B. Keith, W. M.; George Clark, S. W.; Lorenzo D. Hervey, J. W.; Augustus Mitchell, S. D.; Alexander Hichborn, J. D.; Robert Smith, Treas.; Jonas R. Perkins, Sec.; Hiram Packard, S. S.; Thomas Mayhew, Tyler.

Present officers: Edward Parker, Jr., W. M.; David W. Battles, S. W.; Robert L. Williams, J. W.; Bradford E. Jones, Treas.; Frederick R. French, Sec.; Loyed E. Chamberlain, S. D.; Henry Hartwell, J. D.; Albert Manley, S. S.; James C. Tannatt, J. S.; Henry C. Gurney, Organist; George E. Bryant (2) Tyler; Rev. A. Everett Goodenough, Chap.

SATUCKET ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER.—The following persons petitioned for a chapter of Royal Arch Masons, which was granted Dec. 7, 1869: Charles C. Bixby, Baalis Sanford, Jr., Francis M. French, Enos H. Reynolds, Loring W. Puffer, Francis B. Washburn, Davis S. Packard, Francis A. Thayer, Samuel B. Hinckley, L. Bradford Howard, Alfred Laws, Rufus E. Brett, Allen Crocker, Jonas R. Perkins, Peter F. Hollywood, Francis M. Sylvester, E. I. Packard, W. S. Gurney, James H. Cooper, Henry A. Brett, Edgar E. Dean, E. Wilson Morse, William W. Cross, Benjamin R. Clapp, J. D. Mitchell.

The following is a list of the first officers: Baalis Sanford, Jr., H. P.; Charles C. Bixby, K.; Francis M. French, S.; Alfred Laws, C. of H.; Enos H. Reynolds, P. S.; E. Austin Packard, R. A. C.; James H. Cooper, M. 3d V.; Davis S. Packard, M. 2d V.; Charles A. P. Mason, M. 1st V.; Francis A. Thayer, Treas.; Jonas R. Perkins, Sec.; George G. Withington, Chap.; John Underhay, S. S.; Veranus Filoon, J. S.; Hiram D. Kendrick, Tyler.

Present officers, 1884: Veranus Filoon, M. E.

H. P.; David W. Battles, K.; John Westgate, S.; Albion H. Howe, C. of H.; David W. Blankinship, P. S.; Davis S. Packard, Treas.; Fred. R. French, Sec.; Rev. Samuel Hodgkiss, Chap.; Joseph Hersey, M. 3d V.; F. A. Kingman, M. 2d V.; Albert Manley, M. 1st V.; John A. Jackson, R. A. C.; George E. Bryant (2d), Tyler.

BAY STATE COMMANDERY OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.—A special assembly of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island was called to meet at Brockton, Mass., June 24, 1874, for the purpose of constituting the "Bay State Commandery." The day was all that could be desired, a gala day for Brockton; bright uniforms and beautiful banners made a grand display, which, together with fine music, the scene was not soon forgotten. The assembly met in Music Hall, where were the ceremonies. A banquet was served in Murray Hall, which was in the style for which the citizens of Brockton are famous. This was the first public introduction of Knights Templar Masonry into the town.

List of original members: Baalis Sanford, Jr., Davis Snow Packard, Everett Austin Packard, Henry Copeland, John O. Emerson, Joseph W. Freeman, Henry W. Gammon, John Smith Fuller, Leonard Church Stetson, George F. Coughlin, Henry B. Wood, Hiram C. Alden, William H. Alden, Jason G. Howard, Enos Hawes Reynolds, Lewis Porter, George Richardson Thompson, Albion Harrison Howe, James H. Cooper, Edward Ornan Noyes, Charles A. P. Mason, Thomas Reed, Allen Crocker, Elbridge Wilson Morse, Rufus E. Brett, Charles Chaney Bixby, Frank Morton, J. Winsor Pratt, George B. Cogswell, Henry Herbert Howard, Jonas Reynolds Perkins, Lysander Bradford Howard, Francis Mortimer French, George Edward Freeman, David Brayton, Edgar Everett Dean, Samuel Bond Hinckley, Oscar Calkins, Theodoro Meyers House, A. J. Gove, George Brett, Charles Francis Porter, Fred. L. Brett, Edward Parker, Jr.

List of first officers: Edward Parker, E. C.; Baalis Sanford, Jr., Gen.; Henry H. Packard, Capt. Gen.; Theodore M. House, Prel.; Hiram C. Alden, S. W.; Enos H. Reynolds, J. W.; John O. Emerson, Treas.; H. Herbert Howard, Rec.; George R. Thompson, Sw. B.; Henry W. Gammons, St. B.; James H. Cooper, W.; Joseph W. Freeman, E. Austin Packard, John S. Fuller, C's of the G.; Albion H. Howe, Sent.

Present organization of officers: Elmer W. Walker, E. C.; A. Cranston Thompson, Gen.; Veranus Filoon, Capt. Gen.; Mirandus R. Dustin, Prel.; Benjamin O. Caldwell, S. W.; Albion H. Howe, J. W.;

Davis S. Packard, Treas.; Baalis Sanford, Rec.; John A. Jackson, St. B.; Walter Bradford, Sw. B.; David W. Blankinship, W.; Edward S. Powers, C. of G.; F. A. Kingman, 2d G.; William H. Wade, 3d G.; George E. Bryant (2d), Tyler.

BROCKTON COUNCIL, ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS.—Chartered April, 1884.

Veranus Filoon, T. I. M.; A. Cranston Thompson, Dep.; Edward S. Powers, P. C. W.; Davis S. Packard, Treas.; Baalis Sanford, Rec.; Charles C. Bixby, C. of G.; Edward Parker, Jr., Con.; Rev. Samuel Hodgkiss, Chap.; Enos H. Reynolds, M.; James Edgar, St.; Stephen W. Leighton, Sent. Meet on the third Friday of each month, in "Masonic Hall," City Block, Main Street.

ST. GEORGE LODGE OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS, CAMPBELL.—Chartered Feb. 20, 1878; meet in Goodall's Block, Main Street.

Charter members: Fred. W. Park, Damon Kingman, Thomas W. Child, Elmer L. Keith, Peter Dalton, J. E. Merchant, George A. Haven, Howard P. Keith, Charles H. Dalton, Horace B. Rogers, George M. Skinner, H. A. Monk, William Richards, H. N. P. Hubbard, George Stevens, Lyman E. Keith, William S. Green, J. M. Hyde, Flavel B. Keith, Gardner J. Kingman.

Number of members in 1884, sixty-two.

Massasoit Lodge of I. O. of O. F., No. 69.—This lodge was instituted in June, 1846. Among the members of the society were the following persons, who held some office at its beginning: Robert Smith, Waldo Bradford, James F. Packard, Cephas W. Drake, Ellis Packard, Samuel Webster, Lorenzo D. Hervey, Lorenzo Dillingham, T. S. Mitchell, and Aaron B. Drake.

In 1876, Ellis Packard, Noah Chesman, Lorenzo D. Hervey, Horatio E. Paine, Rufus E. Brett, Oakes S. Soule, and George R. Whitney petitioned for a new charter, which was granted, and they were reinstated by Rev. A. St. John Chambre, deputy, Feb. 16, 1871. The following were the first officers of the lodge: Noah Chesman, N. G.; Lorenzo D. Hervey, V. G.; Rufus E. Brett, Sec.; Oakes S. Soule, Treas.

Officers for the year 1884: Nathan T. Soule, N. G.; Daniel P. Kenney, V. G.; Daniel H. Leach, Rec. Sec.; William H. Savage, Treas.; Elmer B. Hayward, P. S.; Albert R. Wade, W.; Joshua M. Jenney, Con.; William H. Mackey, O. G.; Bradford R. Parks, I. G.

Membership, two hundred and twenty-five. Meetings every Thursday, in Odd-Fellows' Hall, Howard Block, Main Street.

Nemasket Encampment, I. O. of O. F., No. 44.—

—Chartered Aug. 2, 1871. Instituted Oct. 9, 1871.

Petitioning members: J. W. Freeman, H. F. Borden, Walter Scott, Rufus E. Brett, Sewall P. Howard, H. Herbert Howard, E. E. Packard, W. F. Stratton, George E. Minzey.

Officers at the organization, 1871: Henry F. Borden, C. P.; Walter Scott, S. W.; Rufus E. Brett, Scribe; Sewall P. Howard, Treas.; H. Herbert Howard, J. W.; E. E. Packard, Guide; W. F. Stratton, I. S.; George E. Minzey, O. S.; A. St. John Chambre, H. P.

Officers for the year 1884: Arthur P. Starrett, C. P.; Kenelm W. Shaw, H. P.; Otis Churchill, S. W.; Adelbert Belcher, J. W.; George Garland, Scribe; Henry B. Caldwell, Treas.

Membership, one hundred and twenty-five. Meetings second and fourth Mondays, monthly, in Odd-Fellows' Hall, Howard Block, Main Street.

Beatrice Lodge, No. 28, Daughters of Rebekah.—This lodge was instituted on Tuesday, Feb. 15, 1876. Officers of the Grand Lodge officiating.

The following is a list of the officers elected at the first meeting: N. G., Col. John J. Whipple; V. G., Mrs. Emeline F. Allen; R. S., Mrs. Emeline H. Gould; F. S., E. M. Shaw; Treas., Mrs. H. B. Caldwell; R. S. N. G., Mrs. Augustus B. Loring; L. S. N. G., Mrs. William H. Savage; W., H. H. Howard; C., Mrs. H. M. Bartlett; R. S. V. G., John O. Emerson; L. S. V. G., J. S. Paine; I. S., Augustus B. Loring; O. S., O. B. Hervey.

There were fifty ladies who have become members of this institution.

Knights of Honor.—BROCKTON LODGE, No. 218, instituted Jan. 27, 1876. Charter members: George R. Fullerton, Henry H. Filoon, James R. Drew, W. W. Kidder, H. N. P. Hubbard, George W. Reed, Eli A. Chase, James H. Cooper, Charles O. Wilbur, Myron H. Packard, Frederic E. French, S. B. Hinckley, Leonard C. Stetson, Augustus B. Loring, Edward O. Noyes, George C. Holmes, John S. Fuller, Charles Roundy.

Officers: George M. Copeland, D.; William E. Bird, V. D.; Ethan Allen, A. D.; Frank E. Shaw, P. D.; George R. Lyons, Chap.; Charles Hartwell, G.; David W. Blankinship, Rep.; Charles Perkins, Fin. Rep.; John McCarty, Treas.; Frederic Schroeder, G.; John Kohler, S.; Edward O. Noyes, James H. Cooper, Rufus E. Packard, trustees.

Royal Arcanum.—BROCKTON COUNCIL, No. 848, instituted August, 1884. L. Morton Packard, R.; Daniel J. Terhune, P. R.; Joseph W. Terhune, V. R.; Charles N. Swift, O.; T. G. Nye, Jr., Sec.;

David W. Blankinship, Col.; Charles Perkins, Treas.; Charles O. Bates, G.; George M. Copeland, Chap.; Allston Holbrook, W.; Alfred G. Churchill, O. S. Charter members: Charles Perkins, Daniel J. Terhune, L. Morton Packard, Allston Holbrook, Samuel J. Gruber, George M. Copeland, Joseph W. Terhune, Frank H. Wales, Charles H. Shannon, E. H. Shannon, Charles O. Bates, Charles N. Swift, T. G. Nye, Jr., Alfred G. Churchill, Fred. M. Atwood, John Burbour, Frank Plummer, J. Porter Scudder, Henry E. Adams, W. L. Draper, Luther C. Howe, Willis E. Webster, David W. Blankinship, George F. Garland, J. C. Henry, C. C. Fisher, George S. Adams, E. P. Butler, W. H. Bailey.

Ancient Order of United Workmen.—CAMPELLO LODGE, No. 30, organized July 8, 1881. Charter members: J. N. Reed, P. M. W.; Jesse H. Averill, M. W.; William H. Carpenter, F.; L. D. Doten, O.; H. F. Packard, R.; Eugene B. Estes, F.; Augustus Davenport, R.; M. L. Keene, G.; Frank W. Osborne, I. W.; J. H. Miles, O. W.; Albert P. Hardy, Frans L. Bracquier.

"Eternal Truth, Justice, Honesty, and Mutual Aid."

This organization is established "for the encouragement and support of brothers in sickness, out of employment, or on travel, to the amount of two thousand dollars. For the practice of charity, the inspiration of hope, and the protection of all good." Constituted by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, Caleb H. Sprague, G. M. W.; Hugh Doherty, G. R.; July 8, 1881.

Junior Order United American Mechanics.—SATUCKET COUNCIL, No. 6. This council was instituted at James' Hall, by officers of the State Council, Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1881. There were about thirty members present, and others proposed to join. The following is the list of officers:

C., Morton F. Perkins; V. C., E. Bradford Southworth; R. S., Zephaniah T. Sherman; Asst. R. S., W. Herbert Morton; F. S., A. N. Ward; Treas., Edgar S. Willis; C., A. E. Davis; W., F. W. Osborne; I. S., J. A. Fisher; O. S., F. F. Horton.

United Order of the Golden Cross.—GARFIELD COMMANDERY, No. 158. This commandery was instituted by J. H. Morgan, Deputy Grand Commander of Massachusetts, on Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1881. The objects of this order are to unite fraternally all acceptable persons for social pleasure and improvement; to give moral and material aid, by encouragement in business and aid when in distress, and provide a fund for the family of a deceased member. The following were the officers for 1881: N. C., N. S.

Reed; V. C., Joseph M. Poole; P., R. H. Marlow; K. of R., L. F. Bird; Treas., Henry M. Littlefield; F. K. of R., W. A. Broderick; H., Allison Howes; W. of I. G., Mrs. L. F. Bird; W. of O. G., J. H. Jameson; P. N. C., G. A. Joy; M. E., J. E. Bacon.

Odd-Fellows' Relief Association.—The object of this society is mutual benefit and assistance in case of sickness.

The officers of this association are as follows: Joshua M. Jenney, President; Rufus E. Packard, Vice-President; George C. Holmes, Secretary; Elmer B. Hayward, Treasurer; Joshua M. Jenney, Charles M. Holbrook, George C. Holmes, Rufus E. Packard, Richard H. Aldoes, Elmer B. Hayward, William E. C. Thomas, Directors.

Knights of the Maccabees.—This order was first introduced into Canada, where it was instituted and organized Aug. 7, 1878, the object of which is "Brotherhood, and to make provision for deceased members." A "Tent" in Brockton was organized May 26, 1879, with the following officers:

F. M. Tiukham, Excellent Sir Knight Gen. Com.; Rev. S. M. Beal, S. K. Gen. Com.; A. M. Turner, S. K. Lieut. Com.; W. A. Broderick, S. K. Prelate; E. S. Willis, S. K. Record Keeper; N. J. Spinney, S. K. Finance Keeper; L. S. Hamilton, S. K. Sergt.; C. H. Saunders, S. K. M. at A.; Alva N. Ward, S. K. M. of G.; T. J. Lee, S. K. 2d M. of G.; James Foley, S. K. Sentinel; Thomas G. Palmer, S. K. Picket.

Members: George G. Whitten, E. E. Willis, H. J. Willis, C. H. Chase, C. H. Holt, L. W. Hamm, A. C. Gardiner, F. E. Osborne, I. S. Foster, E. Bradford Southworth, L. F. Champion, E. C. Holmes, W. B. Packard, Denton Crane, W. H. Rounds, G. D. Jones, Chester Peckham. This society had a short existence.

United Fellowship.—**STAR COUNCIL**, No. 16, organized Sept. 18, 1882. William F. Jones, P. D.; Dr. E. Arthur Dakin, D.; Dr. William P. Chisholm, V. D.; Charles W. Kingman, C.; Charles D. Fullerton, Sec.; William S. Noyes, Treas.; Mary Smith, I.; E. Bradford Jones, G.; Eunice Blanchard, W.; O. S. Sweetser, Minerva Chisholm, Mary C. Pusser, Trustees; C. S. Simpson, Hattie S. Faxon, Emma Blanchard, Jessie Crooker, Fannie D. Leonard, Mary L. Packard, W. F. Jones, Social Committee; E. E. Kent, O. S. Sweetser, N. Hayward, Committee on Hall; Dr. E. Arthur Dakin, and Dr. William P. Chisholm, Medical Examiners. The object of this society was social and mutual aid, and had but a short existence.

American Legion of Honor.—**EXCELSIOR COUNCIL**, No. 16, was instituted April 24, 1879. Officers:

Baalas Sanford, C.; Dr. William Richards, V. C.; Lucius F. Alden, O.; Col. John J. Whipple, P. C.; Rev. Z. T. Sullivan, C.; George T. Prince, Sec.; William Keith, Col.; Edward O. Noyes, Treas.; S. F. Cole, G.; William F. Field, W.; George R. Thompson, S.

Members: Eli A. Chase, William Keith, George C. Holmes, C. D. Fullerton, John J. Whipple, Daniel S. Tolman, Hamilton L. Gibbs, S. Frank Cole, A. Eliot Paine, Edward O. Noyes, W. J. Jenks, John B. Tobey, John O. Emerson, Baalis Sanford, Jr., Lucius M. Leach, Otis Cobb, Henry Thompson, George M. Skinner, Daniel T. Burrell, Rufus L Thatcher, W. B. Foster, George E. Bryant, Josiah R. Drew, George T. Prince, Elmer W. Walker, Nathaniel T. Ryder, William F. Field, John Kendall, Solomon Leighton, Walter Bradford, Dr. William Richards, Horace B. Rogers, John N. Reed, Thomas W. Childs, George W. Stevens, Meletiah Tobey, Charles E. Ripley, Milliard H. Poole, Z. T. Sullivan, William H. Tobey, Lucius F. Alden, George M. Copeland, George H. Jameson, George R. Thompson, Frank L. Boyden, Rufus E. Packard, James Porter, Elijah Hamilton, Abbott W. Packard, Albert F. Small, John A. Jackson, C. Frank Copeland, Elmer Fullerton, David Brayton, Charles Tolman, Harrison C. Thomas, Metcalf B. Sumner.

Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Massachusetts.—**FLETCHER WEBSTER POST**, No. 13. This post was named in honor of the colonel of the Twelfth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, in which there were a large number from Brockton in the army.

It was organized July 1, 1867, with the following charter members: Uriah Macoy, James A. Packard, Amasa S. Glover, Ephraim Tinkham, E. Z. Stevens, Howard Keith, Charles L. Sproul, Asa F. Crosby, George W. Andrews, Thomas Doyle, Herbert Phillips, Clarence E. Hartwell, L. B. Andrews, William F. Robinson, J. T. Lurvey.

A. S. CUSHMAN. [L.S.]

Officers for 1884: George A. Grant, C.; Frank W. Luce, S. V. C.; John A. Hall, J. V. C.; William R. Bunker, Adj't.; Fred. Hanson, Q. M.; A. Eliot Paine, Surg.; F. M. Shaw, Chap.; Frank L. Boyden, O. D.; Elijah Thompson, O. G.

Following are the names of the executive officers of the post since its formation:

Term of Office.	Commander.	Adjutant.
1867.....	Uriah Macoy.	C. E. Hartwell.
1867.....	A. B. Holmes.	E. T. Cowell.
1868.....	A. B. Holmes.	J. P. Chipman.
1869.....	George W. Leach.	Charles W. Mitchell.
1870.....	George W. Leach.	Charles E. Osgood.
1870.....	Ezekiel Packard.	Charles E. Osgood.

Term of Office.	Commander.	Adjutant.
1871.....	George W. Leach.	Thomas Clarkson.
1872.....	George M. Skinner.	Charles E. Osgood.
1873.....	George M. Skinner.	Charles E. Osgood.
1873.....	Henry A. Willis.	Charles D. Packard.
1874.....	William H. Wade.	Charles D. Packard.
1874.....	Geo. H. Fullerton.	W. W. Kidder.
1875.....	George M. Skinner.	W. W. Kidder.
1876.....	W. W. Kidder.	Henry R. Brosing.
1877.....	W. W. Kidder.	Henry R. Brosing.
1878.....	W. W. Kidder.	Henry R. Brosing.
1879.....	Alfred C. Monroe.	Edward A. Trask.
1880.....	Alfred C. Monroe.	W. R. Bunker.
1881.....	Alfred C. Monroe.	W. R. Bunker.
1882.....	Alfred C. Monroe.	W. R. Bunker.
1883.....	George A. Grant.	W. R. Bunker.

All but four of this list are still living.

The post have assisted at the following ceremonies and celebrations: Dedication of soldiers' monument at Boston, Sept. 17, 1877; dedication of soldiers' monument at West Bridgewater, July 4, 1879; dedication of soldiers' monument at Easton, May 30, 1882; Webster centennial at Marshfield, Oct. 12, 1882.

MEMORIAL TO THE PATRIOTIC DEAD, WITH THEIR RESTING-PLACES.

UNION CEMETERY.

Charles E. Atherton.	L. F. Kingman.
George E. Allen.	Thaddeus Keith.
W. A. Allen.	M. M. Keith.
James F. Andrews.	George W. Leach.
Lyman Allen.	J. Leavitt.
John Burns.	Fred Moan.
Thomas B. Broadhurst.	R. E. Matthews.
H. A. Barnes.	H. Henry McClue.
J. N. Brett.	Charles E. Nelson.
George F. Bunker.	Henry F. Nash.
Willard Bryant.	Charles E. Osgood.
Hornace Clark.	S. T. Packard.
J. W. Crosby.	Richard Packard.
— Grapo.	Morrill Perkins.
Frank Dunbar.	W. F. Packard.
Frank Drake.	George F. Packard.
Leander Durant.	— Randall.
Henry Edson.	Dixon Rochester.
Josiah Edson.	Gardner Reynolds.
Walter T. Fuller.	W. F. Robinson.
Charles Faunce.	John S. Stoddard.
Asbury Foss.	Charles Strummell.
D. F. Fullerton.	John Sanford.
B. N. Gardner.	Frank Sanford.
Albert D. Hunt.	S. A. Smith.
Harry Hunt.	A. A. Spaulding.
George E. Holmes.	William Stevens.
L. M. Hamilton.	George H. Story.
Alex. Hitchborn.	J. S. Tannatt.
L. P. Howard.	Albert Thompson.
A. S. Hamilton.	George Thompson.
John E. Hollis.	Franklin Ward.
Orrin O. Holmes.	Willie Whipple.
Walter Holmes.	Henry L. Winter.
Ellis Howard.	Richard Wilbur.
J. Johnson.	John W. Filoon.
H. M. Jackson.	

ST. PATRICK'S CEMETERY.

Christopher Brannigan.	David McGuire.
Philip Burns.	David Murphy.
Patrick Collins.	Patrick McIntee.
Timothy Connolly.	John McIntee.
James Donahue.	Michael McDonald.
Philip Donahue.	Edwin McGrane.
E. Duvire.	Thomas Monahan.
Michael Earley.	William O'Brien.
William Flannigan.	D. O'Brien.
William Griffin.	Timothy Regan.
James Grady.	Philip Russell.
J. Hannigan.	P. Riley.
T. J. Kneeland.	John Sullivan.
Thomas Malony.	

OLD BURIAL-GROUND.

Caleb Badger.	Daniel W. Ross.
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CEMETERY ACROSS THE RAILROAD.

Austin Packard.	George A. Perkins.
Charles T. Packard.	

THOMPSON'S CEMETERY.

William Shepson.	Fred. Robinson.
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MELROSE CEMETERY, BROCKTON HEIGHTS.

A. G. Drake.	Augustus Hall.
A. J. Frost.	C. H. Phillips.
Frank Goodwin.	Hiram Thayer.

E. L. THAYER'S CEMETERY.

Joseph C. Estes.	Thomas Dean.
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CEMETERY AT MARSHALL'S CORNER.

Clarence Calkins.	Nathan Packard.
David W. Graves.	Daniel W. Willis.
Arthur Humphries.	George H. Willis.
John R. Mills.	Galen Manley.
George W. Pope.	Stillman Dunbar.
J. H. Packard.	

Sons of Veterans.—JAMES A. GARFIELD CAMP,
No. 17. Original members: Frederic C. Parker, Charles A. Dustin, George L. Tilton, E. H. Tilton, Edward E. Tilton, Fred. W. Doane, Martin T. Packard, William C. Andrews, Fred. S. Alden, Linus H. Shaw, Norman B. Shaw, Rufus E. Tilton, Frank E. Shaw, Charles McElroy, C. A. Sturtevant, Samuel Shaw, Arthur P. Holmes, Harry H. Willis, George Loring.

The above-named persons, together with thirty-one others, were mustered into the order of Sons of Veterans Feb. 19, 1883. Voted to surrender charter and apply for admission to the "Sons of Veterans of the United States of America," May 16, 1884. Constituted a camp of the "Sons of Veterans," to be known as Gen. James A. Garfield Camp, No. 17, located at Brockton.

Officers for 1884: S. Oscar Martland, Capt.; L. Warren Howard, First Lieut.; Charles E. Sturtevant, Second Lieut.; George Tilton, Chap.; Charles F. Cole, Surg.; George Parker, Q. M.

Rooms in Grand Army of the Republic Hall, Ryder's Block, Main Street.

Woman's State Relief Corps, Department of Massachusetts, auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic: S. Agnes Parker, A. H. Dickerman, M. Ada Pratt, Ellen F. Holmes, Margaret Hanson, Susie Trask, Bessie F. Hunt, M. Estes, Ellen Parks, Elizabeth Tribou, Augusta Hunt, Hattie A. Porter, Flora B. Palmer, Sarah E. Osborne, Minnie F. Estes, Susan E. Hall, Amy E. Hall, Mary F. Southwick, Eliza M. Holloway, Eva T. Porcheron, H. A. Grant, Hattie A. French, Phebe M. Gibbs, Sarah B. Kidder, Olive M. Henderson, Mary E. Davenport, M. T. Hollis.

MELVINA A. BRATE, *Department Secretary.*
FLETCHER WEBSTER RELIEF CORPS, NO. 7, OF
THE CITY OF BROCKTON.
BY SARAH E. FULLER, *Department President.*

CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 28, 1870.

Present officers, 1884: Mrs. Sarah W. Murdock, Pres.; Mrs. L. Annie Grant, S. V. P.; Mrs. Eva C. Porcheron, J. V. P.; Mrs. Helen R. Bird, Sec.; Mrs. Hattie A. French, Treas.; Mrs. Harriet B. Shaw, Chap.; Mrs. Bessie I. Hunt, Con.; Mrs. Emily Mayer, G.

Brockton Soldiers' Aid Society.—Agreeably to a notice previously given, the ladies of Brockton, feeling a deep interest in the welfare of those who had gone forth to fight the battles of our country, met at the chapel of the First Congregational Church, and organized themselves into a society under the name of Soldiers' Aid Society, and made choice of the following officers: Mrs. George Wilbour, president; Mrs. H. W. Robinson, vice-president; Mrs. Clara C. Wheldon, secretary and treasurer; Mrs. Henry Howard, Mrs. A. Harris, Mrs. — Snow, Mrs. Elijah Tolman, Mrs. Darius Howard, Mrs. M. J. Clark, Mrs. Russell Alden, directors.

The society held its meetings every Tuesday, in the Engine Hall, on Elm Street, for the transaction of business. The object of the society was the collection of clothing and packages, such as are needed by the soldiers, and forwarding them to their proper places. Much good was accomplished by them. During the first year of this society's existence, the amount contributed in cash by the different societies was \$278.43, the amount of clothing and other goods sent to the Sanitary Commission at Boston amounted to \$800, making a total of \$1078.43. During the year ending October, 1863, the amount of goods, clothing, supplies, etc., sent to the Sanitary Commission at Boston was \$827.45, the amount of cash contributed was \$176.05, making a total of \$1003.50. During the year ending October, 1864, the amount sent to the Sanitary Commission at Bos-

ton was \$1327.11. The amount of cash contributed in various ways, including the proceeds of the Sanitary Fair for Soldiers of \$800, was \$1034, making a total of \$2361.11; the handsome sum of \$4443.04 being contributed for the benefit and relief of the soldiers up to October, 1864.

Freedmen's Relief Association of Brockton.—July 8, 1864, an association was formed under the above name as an auxiliary to the National Freedmen's Relief Association of New York City, having for its object the improvement of the freedmen of the colored race, by raising money, clothing, and necessary material for their relief, and teaching them civilization and Christianity, to imbue their minds with correct ideas of order, industry, economy, self-reliance, and to elevate them in the scale of humanity by inspiring them with self-respect. The following was a list of the officers: Augustus T. Jones, president; A. B. Keith, vice-president; Mrs. E. L. Clark, secretary; Frances French, treasurer; J. R. Perkins, George Copeland, Capt. Henry French, Thaddeus E. Gifford, A. T. Jones, and A. B. Keith, executive committee.

Franklin Debating Association.—A society was organized during the winter of 1836, with the above name, for the promotion of useful knowledge and debating. The last question for discussion was, "Are dancing-schools, balls, cotillion parties, etc., worthy the support and encouragement of the community?" The decision has not as yet come to the writer's notice.

Pi Beta Society.—This society was established Sept. 17, 1844, and was in active operation about eight years. Its object was the mental improvement of its members, for the accomplishment of which, beside the literary exercises of its regular meetings, it had a reading-room, and a cabinet of natural history of nearly two thousand specimens, and a library of two hundred volumes, most of which were presented the first six months of its existence. The society held weekly meetings, and had addresses from distinguished speakers from time to time. During the active term this society was in existence it had gathered one thousand volumes and ten thousand specimens of cabinet curiosities of various kinds.

The Messrs. Loomis, of the academy, had the care of the society, it being connected with the Adelphian Academy.

The officers of the institution, in 1851, were Charles R. Ford, president; Jacob Emerson, Jr., of Methuen, recording secretary; John H. Bourne, of Marshfield, corresponding secretary; Caleb Howard, treasurer; Silas L. Loomis, librarian; L. F. C. Loomis, superintendent of cabinet; Jacob Emerson, Charles R.

Weeden, Lavoice N. Guild, prudential committee, besides many honorary members.

Philomathian Association.—The above is the name of an association connected with Mr. S. D. Hunt's academy, the object of which was mutual improvement. It was formed in 1855, soon after he opened his school, and was in existence till the close. Weekly meetings were held by the members, at which exercises, consisting of debates, declamations, lectures, essays, critiques, and the reading of a paper published monthly by the association, was read.

Alpha Epsilon Literary Society.—Organized April 14, 1874. This society is composed of graduates of the high school of Brockton, associated for literary exercises and as a debating club. The first five members at its organization were Frank E. Packard, Frederic R. French, Benjamin W. Cobb, Arthur E. Kendrick, and Loyed E. Chamberlain. The meetings of this society are held in the high-school room, on Tuesday evenings, and are well attended. Here follows a list of the earlier members: Frank E. Packard (1874), B. W. Cobb (1875, deceased), Fred. R. French (1874), A. E. Kendrick (1875), L. E. Chamberlain (1875), James Poyntz (1875), W. C. Keith (1875), Edgar B. Stevens (1875), H. Kingman, Jr., H. C. Severance (1876), J. E. C. Lagergreen (1876), S. E. Foss (1875), John Gilmore, Jr. (1876), George Woodward, E. L. Emerson (1877), Charles F. Jenney (1878), J. Robert McCarty (1877), C. H. Kingman (1877), W. S. Bennett (1878), Edward T. Ford (1878), Horace Richmond, H. N. Packard, E. H. Foss, H. I. Mitchell, A. C. Gill, Willie E. Porter, George H. Bryant, W. J. Keith (1878), Fred. K. Tribou, R. E. Brayton, W. F. Brooks.

In 1880 the number had reached thirty-five members. Social entertainments are held yearly.

Brockton Athenaeum (organized 1884).—This society meets twice every month for literary improvement and progress of the arts, sciences, and promotion of thinking, and the consideration of current questions of the day.

Officers: Loyed E. Chamberlain, Esq., president; Charles E. Robinson, vice-president; Warren A. Reed, secretary and treasurer.

Members: E. Bradford Jones, Dr. Henry H. Filoon, Albert F. Poole, Herbert H. Chase, Henry C. Gurney, Henry T. Anglim, Waldo V. Howard, Frank G. Jaeger, William E. Beals, William F. Jones, B. Frank Simmons, B. Ellis Eaton, William J. Loheed, George C. Howard, Russell S. Beale, Frank A. Dunham, C. E. Small, Eliot L. Packard, Emil A. Lagergreen.

St. Patrick's Literary and Benevolent Society

was organized in 1871 for the purpose of rendering assistance to such of its members as might be needy, and also furnish reading matter for such as desired it.

Libraries.—The first public or social library in Brockton was raised by subscription about 1781, and was kept for most of the time in private houses. The last librarian was Col. Edward Southworth, and the library was given up.

In 1842 the Legislature appropriated fifteen dollars for the use of every school district in the commonwealth that should raise an equal amount for the purchase of a school district library. With this encouragement many of the districts raised the requisite amount and purchased libraries. They are now, however, nearly laid by.

At a regular town-meeting, held March 30, 1857, the town "voted to purchase a town library, the amount not to exceed \$1400, or one dollar on every poll paid in the town." For this purpose the following committee were chosen, namely, Edward Southworth, Jr., C. C. Bixby, Dr. Alexander Hitchborn, David L. Cowell, Ellis Packard, Jonas R. Perkins, Lucius Gurney (2d), Jonathan White, and M. L. Keith, who proceeded in the selection and purchase of such books as were thought suitable to the wants of the community. The library was well selected, and consisted of many of the best works extant. Many persons, not wishing that the town should have any library, raised an opposition to the plan, and as the result the town "voted, May 1, 1857, that all books, effects, and appurtenances of the Town Library be placed in the hands of the selectmen, to be disposed of in the best manner for the interest of the town." And in accordance with these instructions the selectmen sold the library of books, that cost eleven hundred and eighty-three dollars, to an association called the North Bridgewater Library Association. The price for the entire lot was six hundred dollars.

North Bridgewater Library Association.—This association was formed by a few individuals for the purpose of holding a library. It was organized under a statute made for such purposes July 11, 1858. Each member paying five dollars becomes a stockholder, and an additional one dollar annually entitles him to all the rights and privileges of a member of the association. It has over two thousand volumes, and is in a flourishing condition. The officers at the organization of the association were David L. Cowell, president; Rufus L. Thatcher, vice-president; Augustus Hayward, secretary; David F. Studley, treasurer; Henry A. Ford, John L. Hunt, Alpheus Holmes, Charles B. Crocker, Darius Howard, Edward

Southworth, Jr., Lorenzo D. Hervey, Charles Curtis, Jr., Washburn Packard, directors.

Library Association.—Prior to the year 1847 the town of North Bridgewater had not enjoyed the privilege of many literary or scientific lectures or social gatherings. During the winter of that year the principals of the Adelphian Academy, feeling an interest in the matter, and the want of some elevated and improving intercourse for the multitude of young people in the town, proposed and finally arranged a series of social levees or gatherings, composed mostly of members of the school. The exercises consisted of brief essays and addresses, interspersed with music and a season of social conversation.

This association was reorganized in October, 1851, or a new one formed under the above name; and a series of useful lectures was given by able lecturers, together with excellent musical entertainments.

North Bridgewater Agricultural Library Association.—An association under the above name was formed April 3, 1859, the object of which was to obtain a library of agricultural books, papers, etc., such as would tend to the improvement of agricultural pursuits. The following persons were its officers: Chandler Sprague, Esq., president; Isaac Kingman, vice-president; Alpheus Holmes, treasurer and librarian; H. W. Robinson, secretary.

Brockton Public Library.—The city has a good public library in Satucket Block, corner of Main and Elm Streets, containing upwards of eight thousand volumes. The committee of the library are Warren L. Copeland, David L. Cowell, Loring W. Puffer, DeWitt Clinton Packard, Preston B. Keith, Jonathan White, Edward Parker, Jr., Alfred Laws, W. W. Wilkins. Myra F. Southworth, librarian; Lizzie H. Williams, assistant librarian.

Sabbath-Schools.—The first Sabbath-school in Brockton commenced in May, 1818, through the efforts of Mrs. Huntington, the wife of the pastor. The school consisted of one hundred and seven girls and seventy-eight boys. These were divided into classes of from four to eight persons, according to their ages, the males under the care of teachers of their own sex, and the females under the care of teachers of their sex, the whole number under the direction of the superintendent. The time allotted for the school was during the intermission between the morning and afternoon services on the Sabbath, and was usually one hour long.

The books in use during the early part of its existence were the New Testament, Emerson's "Evangelical Primer," and "Hymns for Infant Minds." Most of the scholars, during the first term, were well versed

in the primer, and in addition to that, for the first sixteen Sabbaths, they had committed thirty-two thousand six hundred and seventy-four verses of Scripture, and twenty-seven thousand three hundred verses of hymns, which were recited.

The first term of the Sabbath-school closed with public religious exercises on the day of the annual meeting of the Bridgewater Evangelical Society. The sacred music on the occasion was performed principally by the scholars.

There are at the present time schools connected with all the churches in the town, together with extensive libraries of well-selected books.

Music.—According to a universal custom in early times there was nothing but congregational singing. Tunes were few, and for want of books the exercises were read a line at a time and then all would join in singing; then the good deacon would read another line, and thus the service was "deaconed" through the whole of the verses.

The first music-book in the country was brought by the Pilgrims, and entitled "Ainsworth Version of the Psalms." This gave way to the "Bay Psalm Book," the first book printed in America, which went through seventy editions, and in 1758 was revised and republished by Rev. Thomas Prince, of Boston.¹

Previous to 1765 or 1770 there were no choirs in the churches, and as these were formed the custom of lining or "deaconing" the hymns grew into disuse, but not till after a great deal of determined opposition. The custom had been introduced by the Westminster Assembly of Divines, and hence could not easily be surrendered.

The first choir in now Brockton was established about 1801 under the leadership of Maj. Daniel Cary, a noted singer of that day. Previous to that time there were no seats specially provided for singers. Those persons who had thought of forming a choir in 1801 asked that seats might be provided for them.

Jan. 12, 1801, we find an article in the parish records for meetings as follows:

"To see if the parish will erect, or suffer to be erected, seats for the singers, in the front of pews in the front gallery." Jan. 19, 1801, "Voted to erect seats in the front gallery for the singers, in front of the front pews." Also, "Voted that the above seats for the singers be erected in a 'surkerler forme.'"

¹ In 1690 there were but six tunes known in the province, namely, "Oxford," "Litchfield," "York," "Windsor," "St. David's," and "Martyrs," and no new tunes could be introduced without a vote of the church. The first tune-book especially devoted to music was published by Rev. William Waiter in 1721, and was the first music with bars printed in America.

Maj. Daniel Cary, Moses Cary, and Col. Caleb Howard were "chosen a committee to git the above seats built." The above seats were specially set apart for the use of those who had become "*larned*" in the rules of "*musick*."

Oliver Bryant, Josiah Breit, Isaac Packard, John Field, John Cobb, and Luke Lincoln were "choristers" in the parish until the town was incorporated. Since that time, Thomas J. Gurney, then living in Abington, was invited to lead the choir and teach them to sing, in 1829, who was the first person that received any compensation for services in singing. Commencing in 1829, Mr. Gurney continued to lead the choir and teach singing-schools until 1840, when he removed to Abington. From that time the choir of the First Church has been led by Mr. Seth Sumner, who became celebrated for his success in teaching singing-schools in the immediate vicinity, and Messrs. Isaac T. Packard, of this town, Whiting, Brown, and Appleton, of Boston, and Edmund Packard.

When the Porter Church was formed in the town, in 1850, Mr. Gurney was invited to take charge of their choir, which he continued to do till April 1, 1864, when he resigned. Mr. T. Emerson Gurney was organist at the Porter Church from 1850 to 1855; Mr. Joshua V. Gurney from 1855 to 1858.

The First Congregational Church had the first organ, in their old church, which was exchanged for a new one in 1854, for their new house. At one time there were four organs in the churches: namely, in the First Congregational Church, Porter Evangelical Church, Second Methodist, and the Catholic Church.

There was a musical society formed in the county of Plymouth, called the Old Colony Musical Society, which was for the benefit of singers throughout the county. Bartholomew Brown, Esq., was leader; Rev. Daniel Huntington was president. This society fell through for want of support. Mr. Huntington was a man of fine musical talent, and did much to elevate the standard of church music in the first part of his ministry, when so little attention had been paid to rulable music.

The next musical club formed for the purpose of improving the singing was the Calcott Singing Society, which was about 1827 or 1828, and included the four Bridgewateres. Rev. Daniel Huntington was their first president; Nathan Lazell, of Bridgewater, was leader.

Next in order was the Union Harmonic Society; that was in existence about 1835. From that time to the present it would be impossible to give a full detail of the various singing-schools, rehearsals, clubs,

etc. But probably no town in the county has given more attention to music, or been more successful in the production of talented singers and highly entertaining performances than Brockton. The church music of this city is of the highest order, and much time is devoted to the improvement of the singing throughout all the societies.

This town has sent forth some excellent teachers of music and performers of instrumental music, among whom are Thomas J. Gurney, T. Emerson Gurney, George T. Atherton, and William Faxon, who have made music a profession.

Band Music.—About the year 1840, a few individuals met together for the purpose of drill and practice in music upon various brass instruments, drums, etc., under the lead of Samuel M. Holmes, under the name of the North Bridgewater Brass Band. They met every week or oftener for practice, and were very successful, so that after a time they were engaged in all the surrounding places to play upon public occasions, and their fame soon spread abroad, and it is at present one of the best bands of the kind in that section. A large delegation of this band joined the Twelfth Massachusetts Regiment in the Rebellion of 1861.

Soon after this band was formed, another was organized at Campello, under the lead of Martin L. Keith. The following persons were among the members of that band, namely: Charles P. Keith, Theodore Lilley, Sylvanus Keith, Albert Keith, Bela B. Hayward, Jarvis W. Reynolds, James C. Snell, Thomas French, Lucius Hayward, and Harrison Bryant. This company continued only about six months, when some of the number joined the Centre Band.

About the same period there was another band at the "West Shores," under the leadership of Ellis Packard, which continued about a year, and was then given up, some of its members joining the Centre Band.

The members of this band that joined the Twelfth Massachusetts Regiment received the highest praise from Gen. Sherman, and it is said that this was his favorite band, and was conducted under the leadership of William J. Martland.

Campello Brass Band.—The Campello Brass Band was organized Aug. 7, 1877, with the following seventeen members: Fred. H. Packard, D. Curey Keith, Myron L. Keith, O. Hayward, H. A. Monk, John Monk, Frank Monk, C. E. Packard, D. C. Berry, J. B. Pratt, Frank Alden, A. J. Guild, H. N. Hunt, Frank Brown, Myron Thomas, Lyman Carlson, T. H. Loring. Mr. S. C. Perkins, of Brockton, was engaged as leader and teacher, and for about

two months regular meetings were held. The majority of the players were young and inexperienced, several of them knowing nothing of reading music, and meeting with unforeseen difficulties, the interest died out, and from Nov. 8, 1877, to May 17, 1878, no general gathering of members took place. About the latter date, however, Mr. George E. Kinsley was employed to direct them, and a good number of the original company, with others who were unwilling to see the experiment end in failure, commenced a second series of meetings for practice, which has been continued with pleasant results. The membership comprises the following players: William Swanson, 1st E-flat cornet; Otho Hayward, 2d E-flat cornet; Arthur Peckham, 1st B-flat cornet; Lyman Carlson, 2d B-flat cornet; Frank Alden, 1st B-flat clarionet; M. L. Keith, solo alto; John Monk, 1st alto; Wendell White, 2d alto; Daniel Berry, 1st tenor; Aug. Hellburg, 2d tenor; Andrew Guild, baritone; Frank Brown, trombone; Charles Martin, tuba; Corydon Andrews, E-flat bass; Frank Monk, E-flat bass; Melvin Washburn, bass-drum; Norman Cobb, snare-drum; William Joyce, cymbals.

Thespian Society.—In February, 1836, a company of gentlemen and ladies were organized into a society, under the above name, for the purpose of giving dramatic performances. The orchestra consisted of fifteen members, and was under the leadership of Sihon Packard. The songs, duets, and choruses were of a high order, and were performed before crowded assemblies. A slight fee was asked, to pay expenses of scenery, and expenses only.

Union Musical Association.—About the 1st of May, 1864, a new musical association was formed, under the above title, for the purpose of improvement in singing, practicing choruses, oratorios, etc. It was regularly organized, with a constitution and by-laws. The following were the officers: Henry W. Robinson, president; Charles R. Ford, vice-president; F. A. Thayer, secretary; Sumner A. Hayward, treasurer; James Porter, librarian; Charles J. F. Packard, William H. Faxon, Samuel McLauthlin, Thomas Leonhard, S. Franklin Packard, D. B. Lovell, trustees; William H. Faxon, musical director.

Union Musical Society, organized April 6, 1869. Sumner A. Hayward, president; Ziba C. Keith, vice-president; Charles J. F. Packard, treasurer and librarian; Hiram Wilde, of Boston, musical director. Consisted of about two hundred members. Met Friday evenings in the vestry of the First Church.

Brockton Temperance Union.—Rev. Samuel L. Beal, Pres.; Mrs. L. B. Willis, David Seabury, Vice-Pres.; Mrs. W. W. Packard, Sec.; W. A. Broderick,

Treas.; Eleazer Cole, Marshal; George W. Easton, Lewis Ford, Mrs. F. E. Osborne, F. C. Gardner, Mrs. H. L. Collier, Alpheus Holmes, N. J. Spinney, Executive Committee; Mrs. W. W. Packard, Mrs. F. E. Osborne, Mrs. G. V. Scott, Mrs. F. L. Stone, Miss Mary Anna Gardner, G. V. Scott, Frank E. Johnson, N. J. Spinney, Frank Lincoln, Entertainment Committee.

This Union was organized by Rev. C. M. Winchester, Oct. 9, 1875, who was, by its constitution, made its perpetual president, and who, until February, 1877, managed its affairs. On the 17th of that month Rev. S. L. Beal was chosen president; Rev. C. M. Winchester, vice-president; R. F. Eaton, Miss Eva M. Bates, Herbert L. Willis, secretaries; Thomas Keith, organist. Music, readings, speeches, temperance discussions, and kindred exercises formed the basis of the meetings, which attracted a large number of young people, and the signatures to the pledge amounted to three hundred and fourteen, and a membership of two hundred and fifty-five was secured under and during Mr. Winchester's management.

On the 3d of February, 1877, Mr. Winchester, being about to leave town, resigned, and on the 17th of the same month a committee consisting of Lewis Ford, Mrs. W. W. Packard, Mrs. L. B. Willis, and C. F. Woodbury, were elected, Feb. 10, 1877, to revise the constitution. On the 17th a new constitution was adopted, among which are the following articles:

"1st. The object of the Union shall be the reformation of any and all persons who sell or use intoxicating drinks, and to help each other to watch and guard against the encroachments of a common foe. We will diligently labor, using such lawful means and measures as may seem to us most effective in creating a healthful public sentiment which shall rout this monster enemy, Intemperance, from our firesides and social circles, the Church and the State. And while we deem it important to guard against any partisan or sectarian feeling or discussion in our deliberations, we believe it the right and privilege of any one to proclaim against any and everything standing in the way of the onward march of the cause we have espoused. And we invoke the help of Almighty God that we may be enabled to attack the enemy whenever or wherever we may find him, without fear or compromise.

"2d. Any person may become a member of the Union by assenting to the constitution, taking the pledge, and paying the sum of twenty-five cents, each member contributing to the funds of the Union from week to week, as his or her means will allow.

"3d. Pledge: I solemnly promise, with the help of the Lord Jesus Christ, that I will not make, buy, sell, or use any spirituous or malt liquors, wine, or cider as a beverage. And I will use my best endeavors to induce all others to form and keep the same good resolution."

At this meeting the following officers were chosen: Rev. S. L. Beal, president; William E. Houghton,

Mrs. Fannie Winchester, Mrs. Clara Packard, C. F. Woodbury, treasurer; H. L. Higgins, marshal.

For some reason the Union met at Concert Hall, Nov. 30, 1879, when the Union was dissolved, as appears by the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Resolved, That in view of the present condition of the Temperance cause in our midst, and in view of the importance of concentrated effort, we, as a society, disband, hoping by oneness of action in the general movement already inaugurated in Brockton to effect the more speedy triumph of our cause."

A committee, consisting of W. A. Broderick, Lewis Ford, and Mrs. W. W. Packard, were appointed to settle the affairs of the Union.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Brockton.—This association was organized Feb. 28, 1878. The first meeting was held in the Methodist Church. The following were the officers: Mrs. E. Bailey, president; Mrs. A. Gurney, secretary; Mrs. Alden Gushee, Mrs. E. Bailey, Mrs. H. Merritt, Mrs. E. Holmes, vice-presidents.

"The chief object of this union shall be to inaugurate effective measures whereby the traffic in intoxicants shall be banished from among us."

Meetings are held weekly in Joslyn's block.

Chrystal Rock Juvenile Templars.—Corrinne Holmes, C. T.; Herbert Dalton, V. T.; Ruth Lothrop, C.; Charles Fanning, S.; Minnie De Neves, A. S.; Walter N. Foss, F. S.; William Moors, T.; Lina Macoy, W.; Walter Packard, D. M.; Sumner Cobb, R. H. S.; Herman Davenport, L. H. S.; Leonard Stearns, P. C. T.

St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society.—This is the title of a new organization formed in the interests of the temperance cause. The principal and leading spirit in this movement was Rev. Patrick H. Clark, an assistant curate (now in the West) in St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, of which the Rev. Thomas B. McNulty was the pastor, now a resident in the West. His earnest efforts in this direction, and in promoting the welfare of the young people of Brockton, are well remembered by all those with whom he became acquainted. The officers were Rev. Patrick H. Clark, president; Daniel Connelly, vice-president; John J. Morton, recording secretary; Matthew Morris, financial secretary; Patrick Kent, treasurer; Arthur Diamond, Charles L. McCann, Patrick Gilmore, Joseph Murphy, T. J. Smith, directors.

St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Cadets is a collection of two hundred or more boys under fifteen years of age who signed the pledge to abstain from all intoxicating liquors until they arrive to the age of twenty-one years. They were organized on Sunday, May 15, 1881, by Father Doherty.

Independent Order of Good Templars.—TEMPLE LODGE, Campello, instituted Aug. 7, 1871. First officers: William H. Rounds, W. C. T.; Klena Macoy, W. V. T.; George H. Haven, W. C.; S. Nellie Foss, W. S. E. C.; Nathan H. Washburn, W. A. S.; Joseph R. Reach, W. F. S.; Edmund B. Fanning, W. Treas.; William H. Thayer, W. M.; Lydia C. Davenport, W. D. M.; Emily C. Wood, W. I. G.; George C. Sawyer, W. O. G.; Mary G. Washburn, W. R. H. S.; Rebecca M. Davenport, W. L. H. S.; George Churchill, P. W. C. T. George P. Hawkes, G. W. S.; George S. Ball, G. W. C. T.

Good Samaritan Society.—This was an organization established October, 1876, in the interest of general reform work, particularly temperance, lectures, and entertainments, literary and musical; a reading-room was established, and regular club meetings were held in the reading-room on Wednesday evenings. The different religious societies have kindly co-operated in their efforts at reform work of every kind with this society. The society had the names of over six hundred on their pledge, very few of which have ever been violated.

A similar organization was established at Campello, doing the same kind of work, having the same object in view, viz., that of general reform work, in which political or sectarian discussion is prohibited by their constitution.

The Swedish Benevolent Society of Brockton, organized Jan. 3, 1882.—The aim and object of this society is to promote friendship and true patriotic love between all of Scandinavian birth or nationality, to encourage virtue and honesty, to promote honor for ourselves and our native and adopted countries, to advise and assist each other in need and sickness, according to circumstances governed by a code of by-laws adopted by this society Jan. 11, 1882.

The following are the officers of the society, elected March 29, 1882: Frank H. Lawson, president; Sophia Johnson, Andrew Benson, vice-presidents; G. H. Olstrom, secretary; Charles Hellberg, assistant secretary; A. J. Rydqvist, treasurer; Hugo Slettengreen, Gus. A. Hellberg, Sigrid Wenström, reception committee; Martin Löfström, musical director. Meet in Clark's block the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at eight o'clock P.M.

M. C. O. F. (St. THOMAS COURT, No. 29) organized and constituted on Thursday evening, Feb. 17, 1881, in Hibernian Hall, by the Worthy High Chief Ranger Sullivan, of Boston, with the following officers: Patrick Gilmore, C. R.; Daniel Connolly, V. C. R.; James P. Conley, R. Sec.; Philip McDonald, F. Sec.; Patrick McCarthy, Treas.; Thomas

J. Smith, S. C.; Thomas Nolan, J. C.; John Morton, I. S.; David Burke, O. S.; Charles L. McCann, James Dorgan, Patrick Brennan, Trustees; Benedict Donnovan, M.D., Physician.

The Massachusetts Court, Order of Foresters, above named, is similar in its objects to the Knights of Honor, one thousand dollars being secured to the heirs of the deceased member or whoever is designated. There were about thirty members belonging to this organization, who met in Hibernian Hall twice every month. The name of "St. Thomas" was given in honor of Rev. Thomas B. McNulty, who has for a long time been the pastor of St. Patrick's Church.

Sanctuary Society is composed of several hundred female members, and through their personal efforts have collected a large library. Any person belonging to the Catholic Church can have the books on payment of one cent per day for each book taken.

Ancient Order of Hibernians (DIVISION No. 1) organized Jan. 9, 1875. Officers for 1884: Florence McGill, Pres.; Michael O'Neil, Vice-Pres.; John Kenny, Sec.; T. F. Connelly, Fin. Sec.; Michael Casey, Treas.

Spiritualist Society.—A society under this name has been organized in 1884, having the following officers, viz.: Rev. Samuel L. Beal, Pres.; William Osborne, Vice-Pres.; James A. Kent, Sec. and Treas.; Theodore Loring, Charles DeLano, W. Dickerman, and James A. Kent, Exec. Com.; Mrs. M. A. Dickerman, Mrs. Rogers, and Mrs. Arabel Ames, Aud. Com.

Society of Progressive Spiritualists.—A society with the above name was organized on the seventh day of April, 1878, with officers as follows: H. F. Bird, Pres.; Dr. F. Webster, Vice-Pres.; E. G. Sparrow, Sec.; Nelson Huckins, Treas.; Nelson Huckins, Dr. F. Webster, and A. Ames, Trustees; L. W. Hill, Collector. Meetings in Cunningham Hall.

The Woman's Mission Society is connected with the Congregational Churches of the city. President, Mrs. Albert Keith; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. George E. Martin, Mrs. F. A. Warfield, Mrs. John T. Blades; Secretary, Mrs. George C. Cary; Treasurer, Miss Mary K. Keith; Executive Committee, Mrs. C. Bradford, Mrs. O. Crossman, Miss Cornelia Eddy, Mrs. S. Foss; Collectors, Mrs. Jane P. Reed, Mrs. Minot Niles, Mrs. Charles Curtis, Mrs. Almiron Leach, Miss Annie Moors, Miss Mary C. Keith.

Brockton Woman's Suffrage Association.—On Monday, Oct. 2, 1876, the friends of female suffrage met in Lower Music Hall, David L. Cowell, Esq.,

presiding, to listen to an address by Miss Matilda Hindman, after which a form of constitution was presented, which set forth the objects of this organization, whose principles may best be told in the two following articles:

"1st. Believing in the natural equality of the two sexes and their consequent right to equal elective and legal privileges, and in the wrong inflicted upon women by withholding the same, resulting in incalculable loss to society, the undersigned agree to unite in an association to be called 'The Brockton Woman's Suffrage Association.'

"2d. The object of this Association shall be to effect by moral and political effort, changes in public sentiment, resulting in the acknowledged right of suffrage for women, and placing her in all respects on an equal footing with man."

This constitution was adopted, and twenty-five names placed upon the list of members. The officers elected were Mrs. Lydia B. Willis, president; Mrs. Milley Estes, Lewis Ford, Rev. S. L. Beal, Mrs. Jason Packard, vice-presidents; Richard Humphrey, treasurer; Rev. C. M. Winchester, secretary. The president, treasurer, secretary, Edward E. Bennett, and Ellen Slade constitute the executive committee.

Enterprise Association, Campello.—This is an association of persons leagued together for the purpose of beautifying and ornamenting the village with shade and ornamental trees, and otherwise improving the appearance of that portion where they reside, and in which they have a deep interest.

Campello Sportsmen's Club.—Several parties interested in shooting and practice in glass-ball matches met together and formed a club under the above name. President, Henry F. Thayer; Treasurer, Frank P. Keith; Secretary, J. D. Fiske. The secretary, treasurer, president, Howard P. Keith, and J. E. Carr, were executive committee. Members: Henry F. Thayer, Frank P. Keith, J. D. Fiske, J. E. Carr, Howard P. Keith, Manuel P. Nevis, Charles E. Tribou, Charles E. Martin, Paul Hartwig, Henry B. Wood, Alton M. Thayer, Charles J. Turner, Walton E. Keith, Joseph A. Jennings, Harry A. Copeland, Stephen M. Thresher, W. Dexter Pierce, William F. Ryder, Japhet B. Packard, L. Sumner Packard, Warren R. Thayer, Edmund Baker, O. G. Tinkham.

The ground used for practice by the club was a lot east of the river at Campello, on land belonging to Nathan Keith.

City Bicycle Club is the largest organization of the kind in Southeastern Massachusetts. It was formed in 1881. President, William Briggs; Captain, George P. Johnson; Secretary and Treasurer, Fred.

M. Bixby. Their present headquarters is in Theatre Building, East Elm Street, which was opened to their use Jan. 1, 1883. Starting with fourteen original members, it has increased to forty, and growing in numbers.

This city has two other clubs, the "Brockton" and "Union."

Brockton Bicycle Club, organized June 1, 1879, twenty-two members. William H. Bryant, president; Fred. B. Howard, secretary and treasurer; F. H. Johnson, captain.

Brockton Fanciers' Club was formed Nov. 11, 1878. It is an association of persons interested in the improvement of poultry, pigeons, and pets, etc., and in holding exhibitions for the purpose of encouraging the special raising of the best varieties. President, William Rankin; Vice-President, J. W. Freeman; Corresponding Secretary, Abbott W. Packard; Recording Secretary, R. W. Shaw; Treasurer, W. F. Field; Executive Committee, Bradford Wild, G. T. Randall, W. H. Sylvester, L. A. Tower, of Brockton, and Ozias Millett, of South Abington.

Fire Department.—Water is the grand agent that nature has provided for the extinguishment of flames, and the different ways and means for applying it with effect have been sought for in every civilized country. In the absence of more suitable implements, buckets and other portable vessels of capacity at hand have always been seized to throw water upon fire, and when used with celerity and presence of mind in the early commencement of a fire have often been sufficient, but when a conflagration extends beyond their reach the fate of the burning pile too often resembles that of the ships of "*Aeneas*,"—

"Nor buckets poured, nor strength of human hand,
Can the victorious element withstand."

Hence the necessity of some device by which a stream of water may be forced from a distance on flames. Ingenious men of former days were stimulated to an unusual degree to invent machines for that purpose. The first machine used for throwing water upon fire was the common syringe. Fire was the most destructive agent employed in ancient wars, hence every effort that could be made by ingenuity for protection from the assaults of pitch, oil, and fire, that were thrown from the ramparts, was made.

The introduction of fire-engines was an important event in the country, and indicates a certain degree of refinement in civilization and an advanced state of the mechanic arts. If we review the progress of fire-engines in modern times, from the syringe to the splendid engine of to-day, we cannot fail to observe that progress marks the age. At first was used the

single cylinder, then the double cylinder and air-chamber, which was first used in 1825.¹

Fire-Engines.—The first fire-engine in Brockton was purchased by subscription in 1827, and was owned by a private company. The following is a copy of the original subscription paper:

"This proposes a method for obtaining a fire engine, to be kept near the road betwixt the Old Meeting House and Mr. Whitman's office, for the use of the inhabitants of North Bridgewater who are liable to suffer loss by fire. And to accomplish said object, twenty-three shares, valued at twenty dollars each, are offered to those who may feel interested to become proprietors thereof. Each subscriber will annex to his name how many shares he takes, and if less than one, what part. And we, the subscribers, do severally feel under obligations to pay, agreeably to our subscription, to the proprietors, treasurer, or agent duly authorized by a majority of proprietors to receive their money, and to procure their engine.

"North Bridgewater, February 10, 1827."

Subscribers' names.	No. of Shares.	Subscribers' names.	No. of Shares.
Elijah Whitman.....	One.	Eliphalet Kingman..	One-half.
Nathan Perry.....	"	Bela Keith.....	"
Edward Southworth.....	"	Ephraim Howard....	"
Silas Packard.....	"	William Faxon.....	"
Jacob Field.....	"	Nathan Jones.....	"
Benjamin Kingman.....	"	David Packard.....	"
John Wales.....	"	John Packard.....	"
David Ames.....	"	Nathaniel H. Caves...	"
Roswater Jones.....	"	Charles Packard.....	"
Micah Faxon.....	"	Hiram Atherton.....	"
Nathan Hayward.....	"	Azor Packard.....	One-quarter.
Arza Leonard.....	"	Josiah W. Kingman.	"
Azel Wood.....	"	Benjamin Stoddard...	"
Lemuel French.....	"	John Crafts.....	"
Zibeon French	"	Thomas Wales.Three-quarters.	
Perez Crocker.....	"	Nath. B. Harlow..One-quarter.	
John Battles.....	"	Sidney Perkins...	"

This engine was called the "Union, No. 1," and was a bucket-tub to be filled by hand. The machine passed out of the proprietors' hands to the town, on condition that the town would put the engine in perfect order, and keep it in order for use at fires. They also furnished a hook-and-ladder carriage, with fire-hooks, ladders, chains, etc.

The above constituted all the facilities for extinguishing fires previous to 1845. At that date the town, finding the alarms of fire growing more numerous as new buildings were erected, and were so near together, "voted to procure two new and improved suction fire-engines." This vote passed Feb. 9, 1846. The town appropriated one thousand dollars, provided the citizens would subscribe one thousand dollars more. The subscription was promptly raised, and Benjamin Kingman and Amasa Edson appointed a committee to purchase the machines. Previous to this time the management at fires was under the direction of "fire wards" appointed by the town.

The two new engines were manufactured by Messrs.

¹ The first fire-engine in use in this country was imported from Holland for the city of New York, in December, 1731.

T. & E. Thayer, costing seven hundred and fifty dollars each, and were completed and received Feb. 6, 1847. One of them was called "Protector," and was kept in the Centre Village; the other, called "Enterprise," was located at Campello.

The "fire department" of 1865 was organized by an act of incorporation by the Legislature of Massachusetts, March 18, 1846, and at the time of the receipt of the two new engines consisted of the following: one old engine, the "Union," Capt. Henry L. Bryant; "Protector, No. 3," Capt. B. P. Lucas, —motto, "We will endeavor;" "Enterprise, No. 2," Capt. Aaron B. Drake,—motto, "Always ready;" one hook-and-ladder carriage, with the fixtures, and one old and two new engine-houses.

In 1850 the town purchased a large engine of John Agnew, of Philadelphia, Pa., costing seventeen hundred dollars, which was called the "Protector, No. 3." The old engine of that name was changed to "Relief, No. 4,"—motto, "Our aim, the public good." In May, 1853, a new machine was purchased by private subscription, by the name of "Independence, No. 5," —motto, "Still live." About the same time, the "Relief Engine, No. 4," was sold to the town of Randolph, and located at South Randolph. In the fall of 1853 a new engine was purchased of L. Button & Co., of Waterford, N. Y., named "Mayflower, No. 4," which name was changed to "Columbian, No. 5,"—motto, "On the alert."

In the spring of 1861 the town voted to sell "Protector, No. 3," which was done during the year, by exchange with William Jeffers, of Pawtucket, for one of his engines, using the same name and number. In 1864 "Enterprise Engine, No. 2," was transferred to the "West Shares," or Northwest Bridgewater, and the name changed to "Niagara, No. 6." During that year a new engine was purchased of L. Button & Co., of Waterford, N. Y., to take the place of the old engine, adopting the same name, and was located at Campello. In 1865 the "Niagara Engine" was sold to go to South Easton, and a new engine was purchased at Charlestown, named "Hancock, No. 1."

In 1865 the fire department of Brockton consisted of "Hancock Engine, No. 1," Capt. Isaac H. Hartwell, located at the "West Shares,"—motto, "Our aim, the public good;" "Enterprise Engine, No. 2," Capt. William Stevens, located at Campello,—motto, "Always ready;" "Protector Engine, No. 3," Capt. Henry B. Packard, located in the Centre Village,—motto, "We will endeavor;" "Columbian Engine, No. 5," Capt. E. Z. Stevens, also located in the Centre Village,—motto, "On the alert;" and one hook-and-ladder carriage and three engine-houses.

On Saturday, the 21st of October, 1865, the fire companies made a trial of fire-engines for a silver trumpet. "Protector" took the prize, playing horizontally two hundred and twenty feet.

The fire department, as constituted in 1884, consists of three steam fire engines, with fifteen men each, three extinguishers, one hook-and-ladder company, and one hand-engine.

The board of engineers are Davis R. Eldred, assisted by Nehemiah S. Holmes, Charles Eaton, Zenas L. Marston, and Alexander Fanning. Nehemiah S. Holmes, clerk.

The fire department of Brockton has ever had a good reputation for efficiency, and when it is considered how many wooden buildings are compactly located, the city has been remarkably fortunate in not having many conflagrations.

Fire Alarm.—The city has an excellent system of fire-alarmis through its territory, which facilitates the getting to fires at the earliest possible moment.

Brockton Special Fire Police.—This is an organization of persons appointed by the mayor and aldermen, whose duty it shall be, as soon as an alarm of fire is given, to repair to the spot designated by the fire-alarm, and take charge of the personal property in and around the burning buildings, subject to orders from the chief engineer.

This is a very valuable aid to the fire department, and prevents depredation and all sorts of mischief.

The force for 1883 was as follows:

David Eldred, captain; Thomas W. Kennedy, first assistant; Arthur P. Alden, second assistant; Alden W. Skinner, clerk and treasurer; Clarence Gill, David Glover, and Michael O. Neal. Members, William Brett, John Dean, George F. Tinkham, Alexander Fraser, John S. Perry, E. J. Hartford, Oliver L. Joy, Rufus E. Packard, Elmer L. Fellows, Charles N. Hudson, Melvin F. Packard, Jason H. Raymond, J. Emery Merchant.

Railroads.—March 25, 1845, the Legislature of Massachusetts granted a charter to Messrs. Artemas Hale, Nahum Stetson, Aaron Hobart, Solomon Ager, Benjamin B. Howard, Dwelly Fobes, Edward Southworth, Benjamin Kingman, Henry Blanchard, Ebenezer Alden, Royal Turner, and David Blanchard, and their associates and successors, to build a railroad from the Old Colony Railroad at South Braintree, running through Randolph, Stoughton, and Brockton, to Bridgewater, to connect with the Middleboro' and Bridgewater Railroad, under the name of the "Randolph and Bridgewater Railroad Corporation." The road was finished and commenced running cars to Brockton in 1846. Previous to this the "Fall River

"Branch Railroad" had been in existence for some time from Myrick's Station, on the "Taunton Branch Railroad," to Fall River. Another short road was chartered to run from Bridgewater to Myrick's Station, to connect with the "Fall River Branch Railroad," thus making a continuous route from the Old Colony Road at South Braintree to Fall River, and three different corporations. These were united in one, under the name of the "Fall River Railroad Corporation," by which it was known until by an act of the Legislature, March 25, 1854, the "Old Colony Railroad Company" and the "Fall River Railroad Company" were made into one corporation, under the name of the "Old Colony and Fall River Railroad Corporation." The road has since changed its name, upon the completion of the road to Newport, to "Old Colony and Newport Railway Company." The city has now direct communication with Boston, Fall River, Newport, Middleboro', and towns on Cape Cod, and also to Fairhaven. Mr. Joseph O. Bennett was the first station agent at the Centre, who was succeeded by George W. Bryant, Calvin Keith, and J. Norman French, who is now the superintendent.

There is another depot at Campello, one and a half miles south of the Centre. Varanes Wales was the first station agent, and he was succeeded by Isaac T. Packard and Nelson J. Foss.

During the year 1845 a charter was applied for, to build a branch road from Stoughton to North Bridgewater (now Brockton), with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars.

Brockton Gas-Light Company.—During the year 1858 several of the citizens in the thickest settled portions of the town began to discuss the subject of a better means of lighting the stores, factories, and dwelling-houses; or, in other words, the people wanted more light, and as is always the case when people wish for light it can be had. For this purpose a few public-spirited individuals were called together July 22, 1859, to see what measures it was thought best to adopt. Subscription papers were opened, and stock taken to the amount of twelve thousand dollars, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. A company was organized Sept. 5, 1859, with the following officers: William F. Brett, president; David F. Studley, treasurer; Noah Chesman, H. W. Robinson, and Jonas R. Perkins, Esq., directors.

The present officers are Noah Chesman, president; Henry W. Robinson, treasurer; Jonas R. Perkins, clerk; David Brayton, superintendent. Office on Montello, near School Street.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company.—This company organized March 5, 1883, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, for the purpose of conducting business in Brockton. The following is the list of officers: President, Charles G. White, of Boston; Clerk and Treasurer, William L. Garrison; Directors, George P. Denny, James P. Tolman, Frank J. Coburn, Calvin B. Prescott, and F. G. White; Manager, W. J. Jenks.

On Monday evening, Oct. 1, 1883, at quarter-past six o'clock P.M., the above system of lighting was successfully introduced into the city of Brockton, and has now become one of the principal institutions of the city. The reputation of Brockton is second to none in introducing the best and newest of all improvements and in sustaining all well-directed enterprises. That there is a growing feeling in favor of electricity in Brockton is evident by the increased demand for its introduction into private houses and stores, and that it will come into general use we have no doubt.

The central station or headquarters of this company is at the corner of Montello and Lincoln Streets, where the company are provided with a commodious brick building and steam-power of the most approved kind.

Jenny Electric Light and Power Company, of Brockton, organized May 2, 1884, capital fifty thousand dollars, located at the corner of Montello and Crescent Streets. George E. Keith, president; Henry E. Lincoln, clerk and treasurer; George E. Keith, Henry E. Lincoln, Ziba C. Keith, Col. John J. Whipple, directors. Works in a building one hundred by thirty-five feet, on Montello, south of Crescent Street.

Lights have been placed on the streets by this company within a few weeks, and have proved highly satisfactory. There are a large number of prominent firms who have signified their intention to use this light.

Brockton Street Railway Company.—This corporation was duly organized Jan. 8, 1881, with the following officers: George F. Hall, Henry Towle, and Fred. Nourse, of Boston, Charles R. Ford and Ziba C. Keith, of Brockton, directors. George F. Hall was elected president, and Fred. Nourse clerk. The capital stock was forty thousand dollars.

The cars ran over the road for the first time on Wednesday, July 6, 1881, and commenced regular trips from the beginning, being well patronized. Cars were decorated on the occasion of opening of the road, which at first extended from Clifton Avenue, near the southerly boundary of the town in Campello,

through the main thoroughfare of the city as far as the manufactory of Enos H. Reynolds, at the north end. Trips were made every twenty minutes. At first six box and three open cars, and thirty-nine horses, were required to run the road in a proper manner.

At the commencement of running the horse-cars, there was a line of large omnibuses running from Campello to Brockton, which the railroad company purchased, including the horses, coaches, harness, etc., belonging to Pendar & Rogers. The company also leased the stable of the proprietors for five years for the purposes of the new railroad. Horace B. Rogers immediately took the management of the road as superintendent, for which position he was admirably qualified, and under whose direction the road has proved a success. In the early part of 1884, the people of East Stoughton wishing for accommodations and convenient connection with Brockton, the company extended their track to the Randolph line, thus making a complete line from Randolph, through the main streets of East Stoughton and Brockton to West Bridgewater. This corporation is very judiciously managed, and has proved remunerative to the stockholders, and tends very much to equalize the different sections of the city, by opening up the vacant lands, and adding to the growth of the same.

North Bridgewater Board of Trade.—This was an organization having for its object the following: "In order to promote the efficiency and extend the usefulness of the business men of North Bridgewater, and in order to secure unity and harmony of action in reference to any initiated or prospective enterprises affecting its welfare, and especially in order to afford a fund of counsel to secure the proper consideration of all questions pertaining to the financial, commercial, and industrial interests of our community, this association on this 29th day of March, 1871, is hereby formed." Meetings were held in Mercantile Building.

At a meeting held on Wednesday evening, April 5, 1871, the following officers were elected: Ellis Packard, president; Henry W. Robinson, Albert Keith, vice-presidents; Ira Copeland, secretary; George E. Bryant, treasurer; Directors, Oakes S. Soule, E. L. Thayer, Edward Southworth, Jr., Rufus P. Kingman, Enos H. Reynolds, Eben G. Rhodes, Charles F. Porter, Nelson J. Foss, Edward Crocker, Charles R. Ford, William W. Cross, Davis S. Packard.

Independent Order of Good Templars.—**FRA-TERNAL LODGE, NO. 24.**¹—Many of the earliest efforts

in the temperance cause were according to the methods of the Independent Order of Good Templars. Every representative of the Good Templar ideal is an apostle of temperance ideas and principles, and their influence is more widely felt than that of most any other order.

This lodge was constituted Sept. 22, 1860, by the Grand Temple of the Independent Order of Good Templars of the State of Massachusetts, who granted unto the following members to be a lodge, located at North Bridgewater (now Brockton), under the name of Fraternal Lodge, No. 24:

Charter Members.—Isaac T. Packard, George R. Whitney, Clement Ells, C. F. Sylvester, C. G. Keeney, Charles W. Gardner, H. F. Perkins, D. T. Soper, L. Preston Howard, John W. Porter, Robert Clifford, H. C. R. Sherman, Isaac Littlefield, Elizabeth F. Gardner, Catharine P. Cobb, Elizabeth Pierce, L. W. Harmon, A. P. Kingman, Charles N. Pierce, Ephraim Bailey, Hannah Bailey, Jennie Bryant, John Filoon.

Officers.—Isaac T. Packard, W. C. T.; Catharine P. Cobb, W. V. T.; H. C. R. Sherman, Chap.; C. F. Sylvester, Sec.; Hannah Bailey, A. S.; C. G. Kenney, F. S.; A. P. Kingman, Treas.; Charles W. Gardner, Mar.; Maria Fletcher, D. M.; Jennie Bryant, J. G.; John W. Porter, O. G.; Lydia Fuller, R. H. S.; Hattie E. Dealing, L. H. S.; George R. Whitney, P. W. C. T.

A new charter was granted and a new lodge constituted May 20, 1867, with the following membership: Rufus L. Thatcher, Alpheus Holmes, H. H. Filoon, Benjamin P. Lucas, Frank Hervey, N. W. Stoddard, O. B. Hervey, R. L. Thatcher, Jr., Pauline B. Whitney, Wealthy Packard, Catherine P. Cobb, George R. Whitney, Joseph M. Hyde, Julia Hyde, Charles W. Gardner, Betsy Copeland, Abigail Holmes, Hannah Bailey, E. S. Fletcher, M. K. Hayward, George M. Copeland, Nelson Marble, Elizabeth F. Gardner, L. E. Packard, George B. Dunbar, W. Lithgow, G. W. S.; E. S. Mitchell, G. W. C. T.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Brockton as a City.—The Inauguration of the First Municipal Government of the City—Inauguration Proceedings—City Charter—City Seal—Wards of the City—City Government and Officers.

Brockton as a City.—In the history of Brockton we have given the incorporation of the original town of Bridgewater, the incorporation of the North

¹ Since printing the matter in reference to this lodge on page 706, the above data have been obtained.

Parish, as well as the incorporation of the town of North Bridgewater, and, as this town and Brockton are now in common, it is proper to give a brief account of the present municipality known as the city of Brockton.

From 1821 to 1870 the territory within the limits of Brockton was known as North Bridgewater. During the year 1870 a large number of the citizens began to consider the expediency of a change of name, substituting a shorter name, and one not so easily confounded with other localities similar in their pronunciation. The reasons given were many,—some very good, others of but little account. In the early part of 1871 various names were suggested as being appropriate, among which was the Pilgrim name of "Winslow." At an informal meeting of the friends of a proposition for changing the name, held in the selectmen's room Monday evening, Jan. 23, 1871, several names were suggested, and one or two ballots were taken. The following were among the many proposed: Standish, Madison, Pyrola, Oriole, Langdon, Gaston, Aberdale, Alden, Montello, and Norwood, a decided preference being given to the last mentioned. This meeting ended without definite action.

The next move was a petition signed by nearly two hundred and fifty persons in favor of a change, headed by the name of Hon. Edward Southworth, Jr., and asking for a public meeting, which was held in Murray Hall, Friday evening, Jan. 27, 1871, for a discussion of the whole subject. The town voted February 8th to petition the Legislature to change the name to Standish, as follows:

"To the Hon. Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in General Court assembled:

"The undersigned, in obedience to a vote passed at a town-meeting, held on the 8th day of February, 1871, respectfully petition your honorable body to change the corporate name of our town from North Bridgewater to Standish, and, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

"NELSON J. FOSS,
"ISAAC KINGMAN,
"HENRY A. FORD,

"Selectmen of North Bridgewater.

"No. BRIDGEWATER, Feb. 13, 1871."

A numerously-signed petition was also presented to the Committee on Towns of the Legislature, by Welcome H. Wales, Esq., then the representative of the town, in aid of the above petition, as follows:

"To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives:

"The undersigned legal voters of the town of North Bridgewater endorse the action of the town at a legal meeting held on the 8th of February, instant, in voting to petition the Legislature to change the name of the town.

"CHARLES C. BIXBY & 802 OTHERS."

And afterwards, on the 20th of March, the town reconsidered the vote, and substituted the name of "Stanton," by a vote of 136 for Stanton and 77 for "Standish." A public hearing was held before the legislative committee March 16, 1871, and at that time it seemed as though the name of "Standish" would be adopted. But at a meeting of the committee held later a new name was suggested, and a meeting was called to act upon a new name. This meeting was held March 20, 1871, and the following article (9th) was taken up and acted upon as follows:

"To see if the Town will vote to substitute, in the petition already presented to the Legislature for 'Standish,' some more simple and desirable name as the name of the Town."

"Voted, That it is the Sense of the Town to Substitute the name of 'Stanton' for 'Standish' as the corporate name of the Town."

"Voted, To instruct our Representative to present to the committee of the Legislature on Towns a copy of the previous Vote."

This action suggested another name, and the following petition was brought to the attention of the committee:

"To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives:

"The undersigned, Legal Voters of the Town of North Bridgewater, respectfully pray your honorable body to substitute the name of 'Amberg' in place of Stanton, in the petition already presented to the Legislature for a change in the Corporate name of North Bridgewater.

"L. D. HARVEY & 926 OTHERS."

A hearing was had, with all these petitions and the original petition of the selectmen, by vote of the town before them, and, after all parties had been heard, they took the view that as the town had originally voted for "Standish," they thought a petition from a corporate body in public town-meeting, duly notified, was of more weight than a lot of petitions handed around for signatures, and therefore reported a bill, of which the following is a copy:

"COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"In the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.
"An act to Change the Name of the Town of North Bridgewater.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by authority of the same, as follows:

"SECTION 1. The town of North Bridgewater shall take the name of Standish.

"Secr. 2. This shall not take effect unless accepted by a majority of the legal voters of said town, present and voting thereon by ballot, at a special meeting held upon notice given at least seven days before the time of said meeting, and the polls shall be opened at nine o'clock in the forenoon of said day, and shall not be closed before four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, nor remain open longer than six o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

"Secr. 3. It shall be the duty of the selectmen of said town to certify and return as soon as may be the number of ballots

in favor of the acceptance of this act, and the number of ballots against the acceptance of the same, to the Secretary of the Commonwealth; and if it shall appear that a majority of such ballots is in favor of the acceptance of this act, the Secretary shall immediately issue and publish his certificate declaring this act to have been duly accepted.

"*Sect. 4.* Said meeting shall be held within ninety days from the passage of this act.

"*Sect. 5.* This act shall take effect upon its passage.

"House of Representatives,
"April 18, 1871.

"Passed to be enacted.

"*HARVEY JEWELL,* Speaker.
"In Senate, April 18, 1871.

"Passed to be enacted.

"*HORACE H. COOLIDGE,* President.
"April 19, 1871.

"Approved.

"*WILLIAM CLAVLIN.*"

The citizens of the town were not a little surprised at the result of the committee's conclusions. However, at a town-meeting held on Tuesday, May 9, 1871, the number of votes passed upon the acceptance or rejection of the act, entitled "An Act to change the name of the Town of North Bridgewater," was 887, of which 460 were for acceptance and 427 for rejection.

We next find a movement to have the name of the town changed to Brockton, and this time it was successful.

Here follows a copy of the petition to the General Court of Massachusetts by the selectmen of the town by a special vote of the town:

"To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in General Court assembled:

"The undersigned Selectmen of the Town of North Bridgewater, in accordance with a vote passed by the Town at a meeting held on the sixth day of February instant, hereby petition your Honorable body to pass an Act changing the corporate name of our Town to 'Brockton.'

"ISAAC KINGMAN,
"HENRY A. FORD,
"W. H. WALES,

"Selectmen of North Bridgewater.
"NORTH BRIDGEWATER, Feb. 7, 1874."

After a hearing in the matter, during which several petitions were presented, and after much controversy, the result was as follows:

"COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
"HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, March 13, 1874.

"The Committee on Towns, to whom was committed the petition of the selectmen of North Bridgewater that the corporate name of said town may be changed from North Bridgewater to Brockton; and the petition of C. C. Bixby and 1021 others, of Isaac Kingman and 33 others, and of George H. Gurney and 102 others, in aid of said petition of the selectmen; and also the petition of F. A. Thayer and 314 others, for a change of the name of North Bridgewater to Allerton; together with the remonstrance of Alpheus Gurney and 165 others, of Lyman Clark and 162 others, against the change of the name

of North Bridgewater to Brockton, have duly considered the same and report the accompanying Bill.

"Per order,
"S. S. GINNODO."

"CHAPTER cxiii. of the Acts of 1874.

"AN ACT to authorize the Town of North Bridgewater to change its Name.

"Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

"*Sect. 1.* The town of North Bridgewater may take the name of Brockton, Allerton, or Avon.

"*Sect. 2.* A special meeting of the legal voters of said town shall be held on the first Tuesday of May of the current year, for the purpose of determining which of said three names shall be the name of said town. The voting shall be by ballot, and each voter may vote for one of said names only, and any ballot having thereon any other name or more than one of said names shall not be counted. The polls shall be opened at nine o'clock in the forenoon of said day, and shall be closed at seven o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

"*Sect. 3.* It shall be the duty of the selectmen of said town to certify and return, as soon as may be, the number of ballots in favor of each of said three names to the secretary of the Commonwealth, who shall immediately issue and publish his certificate, declaring the name which shall be found to have the most ballots in its favor to have been adopted by said town, and the same shall thereupon become and be the name of said town.

"*Sect. 4.* This act shall take effect upon its passage.

"Approved March 28, 1874.

"NORTH BRIDGEWATER, May 5, 1874.

"To the Honorable Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

"The undersigned Selectmen of North Bridgewater hereby certify that in accordance with a recent Act of the Legislature a town meeting was held on this fifth day of May, 1874, for the purpose of choosing either 'Brockton,' 'Allerton,' or 'Avon' as the future name of the town, their choice being by ballot. And we further certify that the whole number of ballots thrown at said meeting for that purpose was 1491. Of this number ten hundred and eighty (1080) were for 'Brockton,' and four hundred and eleven (411) were for 'Avon.'

"HENRY A. FORD,
"ISAAC KINGMAN,
"WELCOME H. WALES,
"Selectmen of North Bridgewater."

Filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Feb. 6, 1874.

In accordance with the act above mentioned, on the 6th day of May, 1874, the secretary issued his proclamation declaring "Brockton" to have been chosen by the town.

City of Brockton.—The first effort made in the direction of obtaining a city charter was at an informal gathering of a few of the leading citizens of the town held in the office of Elbridge L. Brown, Esq., civil engineer, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 21, 1860. Augustus T. Jones (chairman), Baalis Sanford, Jr. (secretary), Dr. Loring W. Puffer, Charles R. Ford, Lyman Clark, Charles W. Skinner, John J. Whipple, William W. Cross, Dr. Henry H. Filoon, Charles C. Bixby, Francis B. Washburn, F. B. Gardner, E. G. Rhodes, Bradford E. Jones, Lucius Richmond, O. O.

Patten, George E. Bryant, and others took the lead in expressing their views, and arrangements were made for a full meeting to be held in the Opera-House, Dec. 29, 1880, at which, after remarks by several persons, George M. Copeland offered the following motion, which was carried without opposition, viz.:

"That the selectmen of Brockton be requested to issue their warrant for a town-meeting for the purpose of formally applying in their corporate capacity to the incoming Legislature for a city charter, said meeting to be held within ten days."

Agreeably to this vote, the selectmen called a town-meeting on 10th day of January, 1881, at which it was voted that the selectmen be instructed to petition the Legislature for a city charter.

The following is a copy of the petition as presented to the Legislature:

"To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled:

"Respectfully represent the undersigned Selectmen of the Town of Brockton, that at a legal meeting of the inhabitants of said town, held on the tenth day of January, 1881, it was voted,—

"To instruct their Selectmen to petition the Legislature to grant to the inhabitants of the town of Brockton a City Charter."

"Wherefore, the undersigned respectfully petition your Honorable bodies to grant to said inhabitants a Charter whereby the Town of Brockton may become the City of Brockton, and establish a city form of government."

*"WILLIAM W. CROSS.
"HENRY A. FORD.
"HENRY H. PACKARD.
"WILLIAM S. GREEN.
"HENRY E. LINCOLN.
"Selectmen of Brockton.*

"BROCKTON, Jan. 29, 1881."

"COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT, Boston, Nov. 1st, 1884.

"A true copy.

"Attest,

*"HENRY B. PEIRCE,
"Secretary of the Commonwealth."*

A bill was reported, Feb. 28, 1881, and the act of incorporation of the "City of Brockton" passed April 9, 1881.

Agreeably to the terms of the act, the inhabitants of the town of Brockton met in the Opera-House, on Monday, the 23d day of May, 1881, at two o'clock P.M., and voted on the acceptance of the act of the Legislature for 1881, chapter one hundred and ninety-two.

DeWitt Clinton Packard, Esq., town clerk, filed the following vote in the office of the secretary of the commonwealth, viz.:

Yes.....	729
No.....	240
Whole number of ballots.....	969

The Inauguration of the First Municipal Government of the City of Brockton.—Brockton had a splendid day for her first inauguration, the brilliant sunlight reflected on the freshly fallen snow setting everything in a glory of light, while the crisp, bracing air seemed specially designed to raise the spirits of every citizen up to the standard of the day. At half-past seven o'clock in the morning the bells of the First and Porter Congregational Churches at the north end, and the South Congregational and Methodist Churches at Campello united in merry peals for half an hour to celebrate the happy event.

The opera-house was nearly filled some time before the exercises were begun, and soon after the programme was opened all the seats of the parquet and nearly every one in the gallery were occupied, and not a few found standing-room in the outer aisles. The centre section of the parquet seats were reserved for the members of the new City Council and the invited guests of the occasion, while the stage was occupied by the out-going town officers, distinguished guests, and the band. In the foreground of the platform on the left sat chairman H. H. Packard, and his associates on the board of selectmen, Rev. Warren Goddard, Hon. Jonathan White, ex-Selectmen Whipple and Cross, Rev. H. L. Kelsey, Judge Perkins, and Bradford Kingman, Esq. On the right were ranged, as honored guests of the day, some of the venerable citizens of the town, including Father Simeon Packard, the only man present who voted at the first town-meeting held after North Bridgewater was incorporated, Josiah W. Kingman, Esq., Capt. Henry French, Augustus Jones, Deacon Galen Pratt, William Faxon, Addison Shaw, Daniel Ford, Elbridge G. Lincoln, Deacon Elbridge H. Packard, Lyman Clark, Deacon Cary Howard, Frederick Howard, Deacon Alpheus Alden; in the centre sat Governor Long and Mayor-elect Keith, who were greeted as they came upon the platform with a strain of "Hail to the Chief" from the band, and enthusiastic cheers from the audience.

Inauguration Proceedings.—Promptly at 10 o'clock Chairman H. H. Packard rose, and, calling the assemblage to order, said he held in his hand the act of the Legislature incorporating the city of Brockton, which was accepted by vote of the town on the 23d of May last, and which began a change from a town to a city form of government, which was now about to be consummated by the inauguration of the officers elected under its provisions. Before bidding adieu to the town government, the speaker said it seemed fitting to glance at some points in the history of the town which were of peculiar interest at this time. This Mr. Packard did in a

very interesting manner, reviewing briefly the history of the town from its establishment, in 1821, to the election of its first city government, presenting in detail some of the most important salient events in the interval.

At the close of Mr. Packard's address the band played the overture, "L'Espoir de L'Alsace," after which Rev. H. L. Kelsey, of the First Congregational Church, offered an earnest prayer, fervently imploring the divine guidance and blessing upon the young city, and the members of the new government, to the end that the best good of the people may be served, and God's will be done through their ministrations.

Henry A. Ford, Esq., the clerk of the retiring Board of Selectmen, then read the record of the vote at the first city election, showing that the total vote for Ziba C. Keith, for mayor, was 1371, and for all others 1075. The votes for members of the City Council were similarly given.

Chairman Packard next called the list of aldermen and common councilmen-elect, who, as their names were called, rose to their places in the front sections of the orchestra seats. The chairman then escorted the mayor-elect to the front of the stage, and his introduction of him to the City Council as the first mayor of the first city of Plymouth County was received with cheers. He then placed in his hands the charter of the city, and with it the interests and future welfare of the young city, hoping that under his administration it might increase in prosperity and add new lustre to its name.

Judge J. R. Perkins then proceeded to administer the oath of office to the mayor first, then to the aldermen, and last to the common councilmen, the ceremony being performed in so solemn and impressive a manner as to leave a deep impression upon the audience, who listened to it with the most rapt attention. This ceremony over, the mayor and City Council resumed their seats, and after the playing of "The Flowers of Alsace," by the band, Mr. Keith proceeded to read his inaugural address, which follows in full:

MAYOR KEITH'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the City Council:

"As we are about to assume the duties imposed upon us by the suffrages of our fellow-citizens, it is befitting that we should raise our thank-offering for the prosperity of our town during those three-score years, and that we should invoke the Divine blessing for the future welfare of our city.

"As this day marks a new era in our municipal career, it may not be unprofitable to review in a brief manner the history of our town from the period of its settlement to the present time, to mark the great changes which two centuries have wrought, and thereby prepare ourselves the more fully to realize the trusts and responsibilities committed to our hands.

"On a small rocky hill, anciently called Sachem's Rock, a little south of the former site of Whitman's mill, in the present town of East Bridgewater, on the 23d of March, 1649, were assembled a party of men representing on the one side the proprietors of a plantation granted them by the Old Colony Court at Plymouth, on the other the Indian sachem Ousamequin, afterward and better known as Massasoit, who was present to execute a deed of a tract of land called Satucket, described in this instrument as 'extending in the length and breadth thereof as followeth, that is to say: from the wear [weir] at Satucket seven miles due east, and from the said wear seven miles due west, and from the said wear seven miles due north, and from the said wear seven miles due south, to have and to hold to Miles Standish, Samuel Nash, and Constant Southworth, in behalf of all the townsmen of the town of Duxbury, to them and their heirs forever. In consideration of this bargain and sale, Miles Standish, Samuel Nash, and Constant Southworth bind themselves to pay for the same seven coats (a yard and a half in a coat), 9 hatchets, 8 hoes, 20 knives, 4 moose skins, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards of cotton.' This, then, was the original price paid for what now constitutes Bridgewater, East Bridgewater, West Bridgewater, Brockton, and a part of Abington.

"Eleven years later, in June, 1656, Bridgewater was incorporated into a distinct township, being the first interior town in the Old Colony. Each settler had at first a grant of a house-lot of six acres on the Town River, the first lots being taken in what is now West Bridgewater, where also the first houses were built and the first improvements made. Hardly had this settlement made a beginning when the war, known as the King Philip's, burst upon them. Being wholly an interior settlement, and remote from their friends on the seaboard, they were strongly urged to desert their dwellings and repair to the better protected towns by the coast. This, however, they resolutely refused to do, but kept their ground, defended their homes, and encouraged and assisted other towns to do the same.

"In early times the history of the church was the history of the town, hence the frequent reference in early records to parishes and precincts. Previous to 1716 Bridgewater had but one place of religious worship, but in June of that year the General Court incorporated a new parish, which was called the South. From this time the old parish took the name of the North, and comprised the territory of what is now Brockton and West Bridgewater.

"No settlements are known to have been made in the present city of Brockton prior to the year 1700, but very soon after this period settlements began to extend northward, and had increased to such an extent that in 1738 54 individuals belonging in the northerly part of the parish, feeling that 'by reason of the great distance but few of their families could attend public worship in the West Precinct,' set forth their grievances in a petition to the General Court praying that 'they might be set off as a distinct and separate township,' which petition was so far granted as to allow them the powers and privileges usually given to parishes. For fifty-five years thereafter the people of the North Parish remained apparently contented in their connection with the other parishes of the town. In 1793, however, the desire to become a separate township became so strong that steps were taken looking towards the incorporation of a town, including, as was proposed in this instance, the West and North Parishes. This failed, as did similar attempts in 1814 and 1816.

"At a meeting held May 5, 1818, the question of a division of the old town of Bridgewater was practically settled by a vote of 112 in favor to 19 against, and at a meeting held March 25, 1819, the parish voted to petition 'the next session of the legislature for a division of the town.' This petition was duly presented, and an act to establish the town of North Bridge-

water was passed June 15, 1821. The first town-meeting after the incorporation was held July 4, 1821. Joseph Sylvester, Esq., was chosen moderator, and Col. Edward Southworth, town clerk. Abel Kingman, Esq., Howard Cary, Esq., and Capt. Zachariah Gurney were chosen selectmen. One at least who took part in that first town-meeting sixty years ago, and a few others who were old enough to be present, are with us to-day. Proud are we to welcome them to this platform, men whose interest in the welfare and improvement of our beloved town has ever been active, and which, in 1881, is still unabated! But how few! Many, so many, have fallen by the way until not a score remain. Yet we know these hearts thrill with pride and gratitude that a sparing mercy has permitted them to see this day and allowed them to witness these inaugural ceremonies.

"As to-day we part with all these old township associations and assume a place in the sisterhood of cities, let us renew from the heart the oath which our lips have just uttered.

"Let us retrace our steps for a moment to consider our growth in population which these years have developed. The fact that Bridgewater was an interior settlement, and her soil not the most productive, induced many families during the twenty-five years preceding 1784 to emigrate to the western part of the State, while not a few found homes in the State of Maine, then a part of Massachusetts. Notwithstanding this emigration, the census of 1764 showed a population of 833;

that of 1810, a population of 1,354, a gain of 521
" 1820, " 1,480, " 126
" 1830, " 1,953, " 473
" 1840, " 2,094, " 141
" 1850, " 3,930, " 1845
" 1860, " 6,384, " 2446
" 1870, " 8,007, " 1623
" 1880, " 13,608, " 1601

"Reference to these statistics shows that not until 1840 did there seem to be any unusual growth. Previous to this date it had been slow and steady, due doubtless to the fact that we were more an agricultural than a manufacturing people. From this point our progress and material prosperity has been more rapid and substantial.

"Of our industrial pursuits, the manufacture of boots and shoes stands pre-eminently at the head. Commencing in 1811 with the first shoes manufactured by Micah Faxon, who was wont to take a load of shoes on horseback to Boston and return with material for the manufacture of more, we find this industry had grown to such an extent that the census of 1845 showed the total number of pairs of boots and shoes manufactured in this town as being 200,187, at an estimated value of \$179,716; those of 1855, 761,716, estimated value \$724,827; those of 1865, 1,112,766, estimated value, \$1,466,000, while those for 1875 showed a production the estimated value of which was \$5,587,465. A comparison of these statistics shows that the growth of this industry has more than kept pace with our increase in population.

"A comparison of the valuation of the taxable property in 1850 (the central date in our town's history) with that of 1880, the amount raised by taxation on the same, as also some statistics in relation to our schools, may prove interesting, and are given herewith:

" Valuation of taxable property in 1850, \$1,293,000
" " " 1881, 6,876,407
" Amount raised by tax in 1850, 9,781.75
" " " 1880, 104,885.00
" Number of schools in 1854 was 16 with 1124 scholars.
" " " 1881 was 48 with 2457 scholars.
" Amount appropriated for schools in 1850, \$2,000
" " " 1880, 25,500

"These comparisons show that in material wealth and school appropriations we have advanced quite as rapidly as in population and manufactures.

"North Bridgewater reviewed would be incomplete without reference to her military history,—the part she bore in the struggles through which the nation has passed, and we refer with pride to those who in times of danger rallied to their country's call, and in a measure made this growth and prosperity possible. In the old French and Indian wars the North Parish furnished her share of men and means for the defense of the settlers. In the Revolutionary war a company of fifty men, under the command of Capt. Josiah Hayden, was furnished from this part of old Bridgewater, besides many who enlisted in other organizations, for a detailed account of which I refer you to Kingman's 'History of North Bridgewater.'¹ In the war of the Rebellion we recall the spirit and patriotism which the attack on Fort Sumter inspired in the hearts of the people, and how, on the evening of April 21, 1861, in yonder church vestry, more than one hundred men, the very flower of our then thriving town, came forward and enlisted in the service of their country. Nor shall we soon forget with what feelings we bade the comrades of Company F, Twelfth Massachusetts Regiment, God-speed on their way to the front, from which so few returned; of Company I, First Massachusetts Regiment of Cavalry, Capt. Lucius Richmond, a company which we had so often admired on parade, then more admired because of their voluntary response to the call of duty; to the hundreds of others who under other commands and in other fields did honorable service for their country. All these we hold in grateful remembrance. Never again as a town can we allude to these heroes or do them honor for their fidelity and patriotism. And as to-day we seal her history, shall we not resolve to do all in our power to perpetuate their names and fame?

"Much might be said in a review of the ecclesiastical, the educational, and the biographical history of Brockton, but time will not permit. With the past passing in review, shall we not therby be stimulated to zealous endeavors still to maintain for our city the name and fame she has now as a town for her business enterprise, and as zealously guard her educational and moral interests, that in them she may excel, if possible, her industrial fame? Before closing this book of the past we desire to express our thanks to the retiring Board of Selectmen for the care and pains taken in preparing the way for the election and organization of the new government, and they may well feel satisfied that in this transition the work has been so smoothly and correctly accomplished.

"Let us now consider for a moment the duties that confront us to-day. As the forthcoming report of the Board of Selectmen will present and cover the business of the past year, I shall anticipate very little in that direction, but shall in a measure defer to their judgment, which I have been allowed to avail myself of.

"In the judgment of your town officers, as expressed heretofore in their annual reports, there seems to be a necessity for increased accommodations and improved facilities for the care of the poor at the almshouse. I therefore call your attention to this subject, believing that in the duty which we owe to the unfortunate poor, sympathy should have consideration as well as economy.

"Our highways generally are in a very good condition, but by reason of recent changes in the grade of Main Street, with no suitable material at hand with which to reconstruct, it is at present in a very bad condition, and will demand prompt at-

¹ A work of six hundred and ninety-six pages, published in 1866 by Bradford Kingman, Esq.

tortion, which in my judgment can only be permanently done by macadamizing or paving a portion of this street. Considering the improved condition of this our main thoroughfare, the extensive improvement of Pond Street contemplated by our county commissioners, the building of streets already laid out, liberal appropriations will be required at your hands.

"Our schools were never, as a whole, in a more satisfactory condition than at the present time, and their high character, we believe, has contributed largely to the rapid and vigorous growth of our town. The amount appropriated in this department shows in what estimation our educational privileges are held, and a determination on the part of the people that support shall not be wanting to secure the best result attainable.

"The protection which the introduction of water affords, as well as the comfort and convenience provided for our people, in its use for domestic and other purposes, mark this enterprise as a wise and necessary measure, and notwithstanding the heavy outlay, the numerous applications for water service indicate that it will soon become self-supporting. Intimately connected with this subject is that of sewerage.

"At no very distant day the question of drainage and sewerage will force itself upon us, and I would suggest that immediate steps be taken to investigate this matter, that whatever is best may be sought out and applied, when made a necessity.

"Our fire department is in a most satisfactory condition, and is regarded by our people with honest pride, not only for efficient services rendered, but for the manly conduct of its officers and men. While we have been remarkably exempt from destructive fires in the past, no effort should be spared to keep this department in its present efficient condition.

"The position of police officer is one of great responsibility, calling for courage, judgment, sobriety, and honesty, and no such force can be made effective unless harmony prevails among its members; they should know no party, no friend, no foe; know and obey only the call of duty in the execution of all laws, firmly yet fairly and impartially. As a force it is strong, being clothed with the authority of the law, yet weak and inefficient without the support of the people.

"The position which our new city takes on the question of license for the sale of intoxicating liquors is positive and plain, and indicates not only a desire but a purpose to curtail this traffic, which has been a discredit to our people, and a reproach upon the good name of our town. I trust, with this expression of the popular will and with officers who should be in sympathy with the execution of the liquor as well as all other laws, that our first year's history as a city shall not be marred by the continuance of this evil, which now so threatens our welfare.

"The bonded debt of the city, Dec. 31, 1881, was as follows:

School-house loan, 1871.....	\$36,000.00
Water loan, 1878.....	30,000.00
Brockton water loan, 1879.....	120,000.00
Brockton water loan, 1880.....	50,000.00
 Total.....	\$236,000.00

"Of the water loan of 1880, about \$10,000 remains unexpended. Considering the demand which a rapid growth like ours makes upon the treasury for the construction of water-works, for the building of new roads, and the widening and improving of the old, for the support and improvement of a fire department, for the building of new school-houses, and the many other expensive luxuries which a city implies, we ought to congratulate ourselves that our burden of debt is so light, and yet it ought not now to be increased unless urgent necessity requires.

"In conclusion, I congratulate you that our business interests have been prospered the past year, that in substantial growth the past has far exceeded that of any previous year in our his-

tory. Go in whatever direction you will, cosy and comfortable dwellings and business structures are to be seen in process of erection. Many have thus provided themselves with homes the past year, and doubtless many more will find homes and employment within our borders during the year to come. And now that the horizon of our city's future is clearing of the smoke of the recent municipal campaign, do we not discover rising before us interests against which those of party weigh as nothing; interests which are dear alike to every citizen of Brockton? And does not the outlook reveal to you the necessity for harmony in council, zeal for the promotion of whatever is best calculated to secure and advance the welfare of all its citizens, for economy in expenditure, and fidelity to true business principles in the management of its business affairs? Gentlemen of the City Council, to your hands do the people of this city 'commit this trust.'

After the conclusion of his address, the mayor, in a few fitting words, introduced Governor Long, who was greeted with enthusiastic applause, and said,—

GOVERNOR LONG'S ADDRESS.

"I should think it fitting for the governor of Massachusetts to be present in any case when a part of one of her ancient towns takes on the form of a city. But to-day I come not merely in an official capacity, representing the commonwealth, but as an Old Colony descendant, and a resident of Plymouth County, to witness the inauguration of the first mayor elected within her borders. It is an event which, transforming your town into a city of 15,000 inhabitants, with a valuation of nearly \$7,000,000, marks the rapid growth and the centring of great manufacturing and business interests. It is a cause at once of pride and of solicitude—pride in the swift progress of which it is a mark, and solicitude for the welfare of those whom it will hereafter concern. A city is not a result: it is simply a means,—the means by which the convenience of its citizens, no longer promoted by the old forms, seeks now once. For the town-meeting, in which every voter has a voice, it substitutes a system of representation, and removes the administration of affairs one step further from the people. Its risks are those of less economy, and the tendency to let the public interest drift out of the public scrutiny into the hands of selfish combinations. I congratulate you, Mr. Mayor, my former associate in the House of Representatives, upon the great honor of being the first to hold the office, which you owe to your integrity and high character, and which has just been so gracefully transferred to you by the chairman of the retiring board of selectmen; and I congratulate the city of Brockton upon starting with so excellent a government in all its branches. But the history of all cities warns us that the time is almost certain to come in future years when, with the attention of your citizens withdrawn from public affairs, they will wake to find themselves afflicted with the same evils that have beset their older sisters. There will then be overturn and renewed popular interest and added safeguards, and all will of course be well again. All progress and perfecting come from discipline. Meantime, however, let the lessons of other municipalities warn us of the necessity of constant vigilance, of prudence in expenditure, of holding officials to sharp accountability, and of sustaining them when they assume the responsibility and do right in spite of all obstacles, of fearless independence in city affairs, of electing only true men, and of the application of business principles. Then shall we have the full benefit of the advantages of the city system,—the growth, the activity, the generous abundance, the wholesome amusements, the literary culture, the schools, the churches, the halls, the charities, the great life of a great, well-governed, and

well-governing body of people. Then shall he be worthy of the Old Colony, worthy of our ancient Plymouth County, worthy of its commonwealth, worthy of grand old Bridgewater, a town unsurpassed in the worth of its stock of men, in the character of its people, in the contributions it has made to every department of the intelligent progress of Massachusetts. In this hope, and with the most cordial interest in this occasion, and in the opening future of the new city of Brockton, I bring to it and to you and its citizens, for the commonwealth and myself, a happy New Year, and many a happy New Year following this."

The mayor then introduced Bradford Kingman, Esq., the historian, who had prepared an elaborate account of the town from its first settlement, containing much new and interesting material concerning the growth and prosperity of the old town of Bridgewater, showing its relations to the "Old Colony of Plymouth," but owing to sudden illness was unable to proceed with his address.

Hon. Matthew H. Cushing, of Middleboro', member of the Executive Council, was introduced, and made an extremely happy and pleasant speech. He said he took great pleasure in being present at the first inauguration ceremonies of the oldest city in Plymouth County, though the youngest in the commonwealth, and he extended the heartiest congratulations of himself and his town. He was glad the town had not hastened to put off the childish garments of town government and assume the dignities of a city. He loved the old town-meeting, which had fitly been termed the poor man's congress, in which he could vote as liberal a supply for the education of his children as the man who pays the largest taxes. He was glad the town had allowed itself to develop till it had grown too populous for the town system, and was obliged to take on the larger form of government. He compared Brockton with Southern towns, where abundant water privileges were running to waste, while in Brockton the people not only used all their water, but most of it to make steam, and he believed their water board had urged them not to use too much of it as a beverage! This, however, he understood to be a matter of economy. He compared the growth of Brockton with that of Middleboro', and repeated that Middleboro' sends to Brockton her kindest greetings.

The band played a lively galop, and before it was finished Congressman Harris came in, and was greeted with applause. As soon as the music was ended, Hon. Benjamin W. Harris, member of Congress, was then introduced by Mayor Keith, and said he had not come to make a speech, and if he had he couldn't very well, as he had just driven over in the cold from East Bridgewater, and had not fully thawed out. He congratulated the new city on her present prosperity

and future prospects, and said that she had a right to be proud, but we on the borders must not be ignored. We were a part of the same ancient Bridgewater. Only as long ago as 1700 Brockton had not an inhabitant in her territory. She settled her first minister in 1780, over a congregation of twenty-five members. He did not want to imply that Brockton was not entitled to honor, but to show that while behind at the start, she was ahead of all her sister towns at the present time. All are proud of it. He alluded to the slow increase of population up to 1860, and showed how it had increased with rapid strides, till in 1880 it had reached thirteen thousand six hundred and eight, and was now God knows how many. It was like a city rising out of the dust, and few towns even in the West have had an equal growth in ten years. He begged the citizens of Brockton in their just pride not to forget those who are of kin and participate in the benefits of their progress. He told them that, having thrown off the form by which every individual participated in the government, they had reached a point where they could exercise a power and control over municipal affairs no less important, and even more responsible. He referred to the prosperity of the nation, and said there were a thousand municipalities rising as great and happy as Brockton in the general prosperity. The country was at peace, and had no army, no navy, —if we need one. He had a notion that when we put the navy on wheels we should bring it to Brockton, where everything on wheels goes well. He continued for some time, finally exhorting the people to be always what they are to-day,—happy, rich, prosperous; he knew that they would be distinguished for education, refinement, and intelligence, and that they would continue in the future as they have been in the past, a law-abiding, country-loving people.

The mayor then announced that the invited guests would be served to a collation in the theatre building at twelve o'clock, and the large audience dispersed to music by the band. The collation, which was served up in McLeod's best style, was partaken of by about sixty of the invited guests, including Congressman Harris and others, and was an extremely enjoyable affair.

ACT TO ESTABLISH THE CITY OF BROCKTON.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Sect. 1. The inhabitants of the town of Brockton shall continue to be a body politic and corporate under the name of the City of Brockton, and as such shall have, exercise, and enjoy all the rights, immunities, powers, and privileges, and shall be subject to all the duties and obligations, now incumbent upon and pertaining to the said town as a municipal corporation.

Sect. 2. The administration of all the fiscal, prudential, and

municipal affairs of the said city, with the government thereof, shall be vested in one officer, styled the mayor, one council of seven to be called the board of aldermen, and one council of twenty-one to be called the common council, which boards, in their joint capacity, shall be denominated the city council; and the members thereof shall be sworn to the faithful performance of their respective duties. A majority of each board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and no member of either board shall receive any compensation for his services.

Sect. 3. The election of city and ward officers shall take place on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of December of each year; and the municipal year shall begin on the first Monday of January following.

Sect. 4. It shall be the duty of the selectmen of said town, as soon as may be after the passage of this act and its acceptance as herein provided, to divide said town into seven wards, so that they shall contain, as nearly as may be consistent with well defined limits to each ward, an equal number of voters in each ward, which division may be revised by the city council within four years from the passage hereof. The city council may, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-five and in every fifth year thereafter, make a new division of said wards, so that they shall contain, as nearly as may be consistent with well defined limits to each ward, an equal number of voters in each ward, according to the census to be taken in the months of May or June in said years.

Sect. 5. On the Tuesday next after the first Monday of December, annually, there shall be elected by ballot, in each of said wards, a warden, clerk, and three inspectors of elections, who shall be different persons, residents in the ward, who shall hold their offices one year, and until others are chosen and qualified in their stead. Said wardens shall preside at all ward meetings with the power of moderators in town meetings, and if at any meeting the warden is not present the clerk shall preside until a warden *pro tempore* is elected by ballot; if both the warden and clerk are absent, the senior in age of the inspectors present shall preside until a warden *pro tempore* is elected; and if all said officers are absent any legal voter in said ward may preside until a warden *pro tempore* is elected. When any ward officer is absent, or neglects to perform his duty, his office shall be filled *pro tempore*. The clerk shall record all the proceedings and certify the votes, and deliver to his successor in office all such records and journals, together with all other documents and papers held by him in his said capacity. The inspectors shall assist the warden in receiving, assorting, and counting the votes. All said officers shall be sworn to a faithful discharge of their duties; said oath to be administered by the clerk to the warden, and by the warden to the clerk, and to the inspectors, or to either of said officers by any justice of the peace; a certificate of such oath shall be made by the clerk upon the ward records. All warrants for meetings of the citizens for municipal purposes shall be issued by the mayor and aldermen, and shall be in such form, and served and returned in such manner and at such times as the city council shall direct. The compensation of the ward officers shall be fixed by concurrent vote of the city council.

Sect. 6. The mayor and aldermen are authorized, when no convenient ward room for holding ward meetings of the citizens of either of the wards of the city can be had within the territorial limits of such ward, to appoint and direct, in the warrants for calling the ward meetings of such wards, the said meetings to be held in some convenient and proximate place within the limits of any other of the wards of said city; and for such purposes the place so assigned for the meeting of such ward shall be deemed and taken to be included in and part of said ward, as though the same was within the territorial limits thereof.

Sect. 7. The mayor shall be elected by and from the qualified voters of the city at large, voting in their respective wards, and shall hold his office for the municipal year next following his election, and until another shall be elected and qualified in his place.

Sect. 8. One alderman and three common councilmen shall be elected by and from the voters of each ward, and shall at the time of their election be residents of the wards respectively in which they are elected; they shall hold their offices for the municipal year next following their election, and until a majority of the new board shall be elected and qualified in their places.

Sect. 9. On the Tuesday next after the first Monday of December, annually, the qualified voters in the several wards shall give in their votes by ballot for mayor, aldermen and common councilmen, in accordance with the provisions of this act, and all the votes so given shall be assort, counted, declared and recorded in open ward meeting, by causing the names of persons voted for, and the number given for each, to be written in the ward record at length. The clerk of the ward, within twenty-four hours thereafter, shall deliver to the persons elected members of the common council certificates of their election, respectively, signed by the warden and clerk and a majority of the inspectors of elections, and shall deliver to the city clerk a copy of the record of such elections, certified in like manner: *provided, however,* that if the choice of members of the common council shall not be effected on that day in any ward, the meeting in such a ward may be adjourned from time to time to complete such election. The board of aldermen shall within ten days thereafter examine the copies of the records of the several wards certified as aforesaid, and shall cause the person who shall have been elected mayor to be notified in writing of his election; but if it shall appear that there is no choice, or if the person elected shall refuse to accept the office, the board shall issue warrants for a new election, and the same proceedings shall be had in all respects as are herein before provided for the election of mayor, and from time to time shall be repeated until a mayor shall be elected and shall accept said office. In case of the decease, resignation or absence of the mayor, or of his inability to perform the duties of his office, it shall be the duty of the board of aldermen and common council, respectively, by vote, to declare that a vacancy exists, and the cause thereof; and thereupon the two boards shall meet in convention and elect a mayor to fill such vacancy; and the mayor thus elected shall hold his office until the inability causing such vacancy shall be removed, or until a new election. Each alderman shall be notified in writing of his election by the mayor and aldermen for the time being. The oath prescribed by this act shall be administered to the mayor by the city clerk, or by any justice of the peace. The aldermen and common councilmen elect shall on the first Monday of January, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, meet in convention, when the oath required by this act shall be administered to the members of the two boards present, by the mayor, or by any justice of the peace, and the certificate of such oath having been taken shall be entered on the journal of the mayor and aldermen and of the common council by their respective clerks. And whenever it shall appear that a mayor has not been elected previous to the first Monday of January aforesaid, the mayor and aldermen for the time being shall make a record of that fact, an attested copy of which the city clerk shall read at the opening of the convention to be held as aforesaid. After the oath has been administered as aforesaid, the two boards shall separate, and the common council shall be organized by the choice of a president and clerk, to hold their offices respectively during the pleasure of the common council, the clerk to be under oath faithfully to

perform the duties of his said office, and his compensation shall be fixed by concurrent vote of the city council. In case of the absence of the mayor elect on the first Monday of January, or if the mayor shall not then have been elected, the city council shall organize itself in the manner herein before provided, and may proceed to business in the same manner, as if the mayor was present; and the oath of office may, at any time thereafter, in convention of the two boards, be administered to the mayor and any member of the city council who may have been absent at the organization. The board of aldermen may choose a president who shall preside at all meetings of the board and in joint convention of the city council in the absence of the mayor. Each board shall keep a record of its proceedings and judge of the election of its own members; and in case of failure of election, or in case of vacancy declared by either board, the mayor and aldermen shall issue their warrant for a new election.

Sect. 10. The mayor shall be the chief executive officer of the city. He shall enforce the laws and regulations of the city, and have a general supervision of all the subordinate officers. And he may, whenever in his opinion the public good may require, remove, with the consent of the appointing power, except as provided in section twelve, any officer over whose appointment he has, in accordance with the provisions of this charter, exercised the power of nomination. He may call special meetings of the boards of aldermen and common council, or either of them, when in his opinion the interests of the city require it, by causing notice to be left at the usual place of residence of each member of the board or boards to be convened. He shall, from time to time, communicate to both boards such information and recommend such measures as the business and interests of the city may in his opinion require. He shall preside in the board of aldermen, and in convention of the two boards. His salary for the first five years, under this charter, shall be fixed by the city council, but shall not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars per annum. Afterwards it shall be fixed by the concurrent vote of the city council. It shall be payable at stated periods, but shall not at any time be increased or diminished during the year for which he is chosen. He shall receive no other compensation.

Sect. 11. Every ordinance, order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of the board of aldermen and of the common council may be necessary, except on a question of a convention of the two branches or the election of an officer, and every order of either branch of the city council involving the expenditure of money, shall be presented to the mayor. If he approves thereof he shall signify his approval by signing the same; but if he does not approve thereof, he shall return the ordinance, order, resolution or vote, with his objections in writing, to the branch of the city council in which it originated. Such branch shall enter the objections of the mayor at large on its records, and proceed to reconsider said ordinance, order, resolution or vote; and if, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that branch, present and voting, notwithstanding such objections, agree to pass such ordinance, order, resolution or vote, it shall, together with the objections of the mayor, be sent to the other branch of the city council, if it originally required concurrent action, where it shall also be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of the members present and voting, it shall be in force; but in all cases the vote shall be determined by yeas and nays; and if such ordinance, order, resolution or vote is not returned by the mayor within ten days after it has been presented to him, the same shall be in force.

Sect. 12. The executive power of said city generally and the administration, with all the powers heretofore vested in the selectmen of Brockton, shall be vested in and may be exercised by the mayor and aldermen as fully as if the same were herein

specially enumerated. The mayor and aldermen shall have full and exclusive power to appoint a constable or constables, and a city marshal and assistants, with the powers and duties of constables, and all other police officers, any of whom the mayor may remove, and fill the vacancy or vacancies so made, by appointment; but at the next meeting of the board of aldermen he shall nominate as provided in this act. And the mayor and aldermen may require any person, who may be appointed marshal or constable of the city, to give bonds for the faithful discharge of the duties of the office, with such security and to such amount as they may deem reasonable and proper, upon which bonds the like proceedings and remedies may be had as are by law provided in case of constables' bonds, taken by the selectmen of towns. The compensation of the police and other subordinate officers shall be fixed by concurrent vote of the city council.

Sect. 13. In all cases in which appointments are directed to be made by the mayor or aldermen, the mayor shall have the exclusive power of nomination, being subject however to confirmation or rejection by the board of aldermen; but if a person so nominated shall be rejected, the mayor shall make another nomination within one month from the time of such rejection. No person shall be eligible by appointment or election to any office of emolument the salary of which is payable out of the city treasury, who, at the time of such appointment or election, shall be a member of the board of aldermen or of the common council. All sittings of the mayor and aldermen, of the common council and of the city council, shall be public when they are not engaged in executive business.

Sect. 14. The city council shall annually, as soon after their organization as may be convenient, elect by joint ballot, in convention, a city clerk, treasurer, collector of taxes, one or more superintendents of streets, city solicitor, city physician, and city auditor, who shall hold their offices respectively for the term of one year, and until their successors shall be chosen and qualified; *provided, however,* that either of the officers named in this section may be removed at any time by the city council for sufficient cause. Vacancies occurring in the above named offices may be filled by joint ballot of the city council at any time. The compensation of the officers mentioned in this section shall be fixed by concurrent vote of the city council.

Sect. 15. The city clerk shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of the duties of his office. He shall have charge of all journals, records, papers, and documents of the city, sign all warrants issued by the mayor and aldermen, and do such other acts in his said capacity as the city council may lawfully and reasonably require of him; and shall deliver all journals, records, papers and documents, and other things intrusted to him as city clerk, to his successor in office. He shall also perform all the duties and exercise all the powers by law incumbent upon or vested in clerks of towns of this Commonwealth. He shall be clerk of the board of aldermen; shall attend said board when the same is in session, and keep a journal of its acts, votes, and proceedings; also of the city council when in convention. He shall engrave all the ordinances passed by the city council in a book provided for that purpose, and shall add proper indexes, which book shall be deemed a public record of such ordinances; and he shall perform such other duties as shall be prescribed by the board of aldermen. In case of the temporary absence of the city clerk, the mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the board of aldermen, may appoint a clerk *pro tempore*, who shall be duly qualified.

Sect. 16. The board of overseers of the poor in the city of Brockton shall consist of three members, residents of the city, and of the mayor and city marshal who shall be *ex officio* members of the board. The mayor shall be *ex officio* chairman of

the board. The city council shall elect by joint ballot, in convention, as soon after their organization as may be convenient, three persons to be members of the board of overseers of the poor, one for one year, one for two years, and one for three years; and thereafter the city council shall annually, as soon after their organization as may be convenient, elect in the same manner one person to hold office for the term of three years. But no more than one of the three members so to be elected shall be eligible from any one ward of said city. Vacancies occurring in the board may be filled by joint ballot of the city council at any time, the members so elected to hold office only for the unexpired term of the member who has ceased to hold office. The city council may at any time remove members of said board from office for cause. The board shall be organized annually on the third Monday in January. The compensation of the overseers of the poor shall be fixed by concurrent vote of the city council.

SECT. 17. The city council elected in December, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-one, shall, as soon after their organization as may be convenient, elect by joint ballot in convention three persons to be assessors of taxes, one for three years, one for two years, and one for one year; and thereafter the city council shall annually, as soon after their organization as may be convenient, elect in the same manner one person who shall hold his office for the term of three years next ensuing, and until another shall be elected and qualified in his stead. The persons so elected shall constitute the board of assessors, and shall exercise the powers and be subject to the liabilities and duties of assessors in towns. Vacancies occurring in the board may be filled by joint ballot of the city council at any time, the members so elected to hold office only for the unexpired term of the member who had ceased to hold office. All taxes shall be assessed, apportioned, and collected in the manner prescribed by the general laws of the Commonwealth: *provided, however,* that the city council may establish further or additional provisions for the collection thereof. The compensation of the assessors shall be fixed by concurrent vote of the city council.

SECT. 18. The qualified voters of each ward, at their respective annual ward meetings for the choice of officers, shall elect by ballot one person in each ward, who shall be a resident of said ward, to be an assistant assessor; and it shall be the duty of the persons so chosen to furnish the assessors with all necessary information relative to persons and property taxable in their respective wards; and they shall be sworn to the faithful performance of their duty. Their compensation shall be fixed by concurrent vote of the city council.

SECT. 19. The city council elected in December in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, shall, as soon after their organization as may be convenient, elect by joint ballot in convention three persons to act as water commissioners, one for three years, one for two years, and one for one year; and thereafter the city council shall annually, as soon after their organization as may be convenient, elect in the same manner one person who shall hold his office for the term of three years next ensuing, and until another shall be elected and qualified in his stead. Vacancies occurring in the commission may be filled by joint ballot of the city council at any time. The city council may at any time remove any member of said commission from office for cause. The compensation of the water commissioners shall be fixed by concurrent vote of the city council.

SECT. 20. The city council may establish a fire department for said city, to consist of a chief engineer, and of as many assistant engineers, engine-men, hose-men, hook-and-ladder-men and assistants, as the city council by ordinance shall from time to time prescribe; and said council shall have authority to fix the

time of their appointment and the term of their service, to define their office and duties, and in general to make such regulations concerning the pay, conduct, and government of such department, the management of fires, and the conduct of persons attending fires, as they may deem expedient, and may fix such penalties for any violation of such regulations, or any of them, as are provided for the breach of the ordinances of said city. The appointment of all the officers and members of such department shall be vested in the mayor and aldermen exclusively, who shall also have authority to remove from office any officer or member, for cause, in their discretion. The engineers so appointed shall be the fire wards of the city, but the mayor and aldermen may appoint additional fire wards. The compensation of the department shall be fixed by concurrent vote of the city council.

SECT. 21. The city council shall, in such manner as they shall determine, elect or appoint all other subordinate officers, for whose election or appointment other provisions are not herein made, defining their duties and fix their compensation.

SECT. 22. The qualified voters of the city, voting in their respective wards, shall on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, elect by ballot, nine persons to be members of the school committee, three to be chosen for three years, three for two years, and three for one year from the first Monday in January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two; and thereafter three persons shall be chosen at each annual meeting, for the term of three years from the first Monday of January next ensuing, and the persons so chosen shall, with the mayor, constitute the school committee, and have the care and superintendence of the public schools. The mayor shall be *ex officio* chairman of the board, and all the rights and obligations of the town of Brockton in relation to the grant and appropriation of money to the support of the schools, and the special powers and authority heretofore conferred by law upon the inhabitants of said town, to raise money for the support of schools therein, shall be merged in the powers and obligations of the city, to be exercised in the same manner as over other subjects of taxation; and all grants and appropriations of money for the support of schools, and the erection and repair of school-houses in said city, shall be made by the city council in the same manner as grants and appropriations are made for other city purposes. Vacancies occurring in the board may be filled by the joint ballot of the city council and school committee, in convention, the members so chosen to hold office only for the remainder of the municipal year.

SECT. 23. Should there fail to be a choice of members of the school committee or assistant assessors on the day of the annual ward meeting, the meeting shall be adjourned from time to time until the election shall be completed.

SECT. 24. All city and ward officers shall be held to discharge the duties of the offices to which they have been respectively elected, notwithstanding their removal after their election out of their respective wards into any other wards of the city; but a permanent residence out of the city shall cause a vacancy to exist in the offices to which they were elected.

SECT. 25. The city council shall take care that no money shall be paid from the treasury unless granted or appropriated, and shall secure a just and proper accountability by requiring bonds, with sufficient penalties and sureties, from all persons intrusted with the receipt, custody, or disbursement of money. They shall have the care and superintendence of the city buildings and the custody and management of all city property, with power to let or to sell what may legally be let or sold, and to purchase property, real or personal, in the name and for the use of the city, whenever its interests or convenience may, in their

judgment, require it. And they shall, as often as once a year, cause to be published, for the use of the inhabitants, a particular account of the receipts and expenditures and a schedule of city property and of the city debts.

Sect. 26. The city council shall have the same powers in relation to the laying out, acceptance, altering, or discontinuing of streets and ways, and the assessment of damages, which selectmen and inhabitants of towns now have by law, all petitions and questions relating to the same, however, being first acted on by the mayor and aldermen. Any person aggrieved by any proceedings of the mayor and aldermen, or of the city council, under this provision, shall have all the rights and privileges now allowed in appeals from the decisions of selectmen or the inhabitants of towns. No street or way shall hereafter be opened in the city of Brockton over any private land by the owners thereof, and dedicated to and permitted to be used by the public, of a less width than forty feet, except with the consent of said mayor and aldermen in writing, first had and obtained for that purpose.

Sect. 27. The city council may make ordinances, with suitable penalties, for the inspection and survey, measurement and sale of lumber, wood, hay, coal, and bark, brought into or exposed in the city for sale, and shall have the same powers as the town had in reference to the suspension of the laws for the protection and preservation of useful birds, and of all other laws, the operation or suspension of which is subject to the action of the towns thereon. The city council may also make all such salutary and needful by-laws as towns, by the laws of this Commonwealth, have power to make and establish, and to annex penalties, not exceeding twenty dollars, for the breach thereof, which by-laws shall take effect and be in force from and after the time therein respectively limited: *provided, however,* that all laws and regulations in force in the town of Brockton shall, until they expire by their own limitation, or are revised or repealed by the city council, remain in force, and all fines and forfeitures for the breach of any by-law or ordinance shall be paid into the city treasury.

Sect. 28. All elections of national, state, county, and district officers, who are voted for by the people, shall be held at meetings of the citizens qualified to vote at such elections, in their respective wards, at the time fixed by law for these elections respectively.

Sect. 29. Fifteen days prior to every election, the mayor and aldermen shall make out lists of all the citizens of each ward qualified to vote in such elections, in the manner in which selectmen of towns are required to make out lists of voters, and for that purpose they shall have full access to the assessors' books and lists, and are empowered to call for the assistance of the assessors, assistant assessors, and other city officers, and they shall deliver the lists so prepared and corrected to the clerks of the several wards, to be used at such elections, and no person shall be entitled to vote whose name is not borne on such list. A list of the voters in each ward shall be posted in one or more public places in each ward.

Sect. 30. All power and authority now vested by law in the board of health of the town of Brockton, or the selectmen thereof, shall be transferred to and vested in a board of health to be appointed by the mayor and aldermen, as provided in chapter one hundred and thirty-three of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, who shall have and exercise all the powers and duties therein granted.

Sect. 31. The power and authority vested in said town of Brockton by chapter one hundred and twenty-four of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, entitled "An Act to supply the town of Brockton with pure water," and by the vote of said town accepted, in accordance with the pro-

visions of said act, shall continue in force. The powers thereby conferred shall be exercised by the city council.

Sect. 32. General meetings of the citizens qualified to vote may from time to time be held to consult upon the public good, to instruct their representatives, and to take all lawful means to obtain redress for any grievances, according to the right secured to the people by the constitution of this Commonwealth, and such meetings may and shall be duly warned by the mayor and aldermen, upon the request in writing, setting forth the purposes thereof, of fifty qualified voters.

Sect. 33. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed: *provided, however,* that the repeal of the said acts shall not affect any act done, nor any right accruing or accrued or established, nor any suit or proceeding had or commenced in any civil case, before the time when such repeal shall take effect; and that no offense committed, and no penalty or forfeiture incurred, under any act hereby repealed, and before the time when such repeal shall take effect, shall be affected by the repeal; and that no suit or prosecution pending at the time of the said repeal for any offense committed, or for the recovery of any penalty or forfeiture incurred under said acts, shall be affected by such repeal; and *provided, also,* that all persons who, at the time of said repeal taking effect, shall hold any office under the said acts shall continue to hold the same until the organization of the city government contemplated by this charter shall be effected completely.

Sect. 34. For the purpose of organizing the system of government hereby established, and putting the same in operation in the first instance, the selection of the town of Brockton, for the time being, shall issue their warrants seven days at least previous to the Tuesday next after first Monday of December of the present year, calling meetings of the citizens of each ward on that day, at such place and hour as they may deem expedient, for the purpose of choosing a warden, clerk, and inspectors of each ward, and all other officers whose election is provided for in the preceding sections of this act; and the transcript of the records in each ward, specifying the votes given for the several officers aforesaid, certified by the warden and clerk of the ward at said first meeting, shall be returned to said selectmen, whose duty it shall be to examine and compare the same; and in case such elections should not be completed at the first meeting, then to issue new warrants until such elections shall be completed, and to give notice thereof in manner before provided to the several persons elected; and at said first meeting a list of voters in each ward, prepared and corrected by the selectmen for the time being, shall be delivered to the clerk of each ward when elected, to be used as herein before provided. After the choice of the city officers as aforesaid, or a majority of both boards, the selectmen shall appoint a place for their first meeting, and shall, by written notice left at the place of residence of each member, notify them thereof. And after this first election of city officers, and this first meeting for the organization of the city council, according to the provisions of section nine of this act, as provided for in this section, the day of holding the annual elections and the day and hour for the meeting of the city council for the purpose of organization shall remain as provided in said ninth section of this act. It shall be the duty of the city council immediately after the first organization to carry into effect the several provisions of this act.

Sect. 35. This act shall be void unless the inhabitants of the town of Brockton, at a legal meeting called for that purpose, to be held within one year from the passage of this act, shall, by a vote of a majority of the voters present and voting thereon, as hereinafter provided, determine to adopt the same. At said meeting the votes shall be taken by written or printed ballots, and the polls shall be kept open not less than six hours. The

selectmen shall preside in said meeting, and in receiving said ballots shall use the check-lists in the same manner as they are used in the election of state officers.

SECT. 36. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [Approved April 9, 1881.]

The City Seal.—The seal of the city is circular in form, within which is a ring inclosing a shield, on which is a representation of "Sachem's Rock," with Miles Standish and Massasoit treating for the purchase of the Bridgewater, and beneath which representation is the inscription, "Sachem's Rock, 1649;" across the upper and central portion of the seal, and crossing said ring and shield, the words, "Education," "Industry," "Progress;" at the top of the whole design, and crossing said ring, a keystone-shaped escutcheon bearing the device of a bee-hive; on the right, across said ring, a rectangular shield on which is represented the electric light; and on the left a similarly-placed and shaped escutcheon with the globe for a device; the upper portion of said ring having the inscription, "Settled, 1700," on the left, "A Town, 1821," on the right, and on the lower portion of the same, the words, "City of Brockton, 1881."

Adopted by the city government July 24, 1882.

Wards of the City.—The boundaries of the several wards in this city are as follows:

Ward One.—Beginning in the west line of the Old Colony Railroad, in the middle of Court Street, thence westerly by the middle of Court Street to Main Street; thence across Main Street to the middle of Pleasant Street; thence westerly by the middle of Pleasant Street to Easton line; thence southerly by the town-line to Torrey Street; thence easterly by the middle of Torrey Street and the middle of Belmont Street to the middle of the northern terminus of Ash Street; thence northerly in a line parallel with a private way known as Byron Avenue to a point intersected by a line drawn from Arlington Street westerly through the middle of Elm Street; thence easterly from said point by the line so drawn and by the middle of West Elm Street and East Elm Street to School Street; thence easterly by the middle of School Street to the west line of the Old Colony Railroad; and thence northerly by the west line of said railroad to the point of beginning.

Ward Two.—Beginning in the west line of the Old Colony Railroad, in the middle of Lawrence Street, thence westerly by the middle of Lawrence Street to Main Street; thence southerly by the middle of Main Street to Winthrop Street; thence westerly by the middle of Winthrop Street to Pond Street; thence westerly to a point in Ash Street forty-two rods southerly from the middle of Belmont Street

(measuring by the middle of Ash Street); thence northerly by the middle of Ash Street to Belmont Street; and thence northerly by a line parallel with a private way known as Byron Avenue to a point intersected by a line drawn from Arlington Street westerly through the middle of Elm Street; thence easterly from said point by the line so drawn and by the middle of West Elm Street and East Elm Street to School Street; thence easterly by the middle of School Street to the west line of the Old Colony Railroad; and thence southerly by the west line of said railroad to the point of beginning.

Ward Three.—Beginning in the middle of Main Street at West Bridgewater line, thence northerly by the middle of Main Street to Winthrop Street; thence westerly by the middle of Winthrop Street to Pond Street; and thence westerly to a point in the middle of Ash Street forty-two rods southerly from the middle of Belmont Street (measuring by the middle of Ash Street); thence northerly by the middle of Ash Street to Belmont Street; thence westerly by the middle of Belmont Street to Torrey Street; and by the middle of Torrey Street to Easton line; and thence southerly by Easton line and easterly by West Bridgewater line to the point of beginning.

Ward Four.—Beginning in West Bridgewater line, in the middle of Main Street, thence northerly by the middle of Main Street to Lawrence Street; thence easterly by the middle of Lawrence Street to Montello Street, and across Montello Street in the same course to Salisbury River; thence southerly by the channel of the river to a point due west from the middle of the western terminus of Hammond Street; thence due east to the middle of the western terminus of Hammond Street; thence easterly by the middle of Hammond Street to Thatcher Street; thence south-easterly by the middle of Thatcher Street to East Bridgewater line; and thence southerly, westerly, northerly, and again westerly, by the town-line to the point of beginning.

Ward Five.—Beginning in the middle of Lawrence Street, in the west line of the Old Colony Railroad, thence by the west line of said railroad northerly to Centre Street; thence by the middle of Centre Street easterly to the middle of the channel of the river; thence northerly by the middle of the channel of the river or pond to Court Street; thence easterly by the middle of Court Street to Abington line; thence southerly by the town-line to Thatcher Street; thence northwesterly by the middle of Thatcher Street to Hammond Street; thence westerly by the middle of Hammond Street to East Street, and thence due west to Salisbury River; thence

northerly by the channel of the river to a point intersected by a line drawn easterly through Lawrence Street; thence westerly from said point by the line so drawn, and through the middle of Lawrence Street, to the point of beginning.

Ward Six.—Beginning in the middle of Main Street in Stoughton line, thence southerly by the middle of Main Street to Court Street; thence easterly by the middle of Court Street to the west line of the Old Colony Railroad; thence southerly by the west line of said railroad to Centre Street; thence easterly by the middle of Centre Street to the middle of the channel of the river; thence northerly by the middle of the channel of the river or pond to Court Street; thence by the middle of Court Street easterly to Abington line; and thence northerly and westerly to the point of beginning.

Ward Seven.—Beginning in the middle of Main Street, in Stoughton line, thence southerly by the middle of Main Street to Pleasant Street; thence westerly by the middle of Pleasant Street to Easton line; and thence northerly and easterly by the town-line to the point of beginning.

Passed to be ordained July 24, 1882.

CITY GOVERNMENT AND OFFICERS.

1882.

Mayor, Hon. Ziba C. Keith.

Aldermen: Ward 1, Henry R. Lincoln; Ward 2, Rufus P. Kingman; Ward 3, George Churchill; Ward 4, George E. Keith; Ward 5, Ward Thompson; Ward 6, Enos H. Reynolds; Ward 7, Bradford E. Jones.

City Clerk, De Witt Clinton Packard.

Common Council: Ward 1, William H. Savage, William H. Tobey, George M. Copeland; Ward 2, Sanford Winter, William L. Douglas, Isaiah A. Beals; Ward 3, George L. Knapp, Lemuel P. Churchill, Hiram A. Monk; Ward 4, Patrick McCarty, Nathan Keith, John A. Howard; Ward 5, Martin T. Packard, Elbridge G. Hale, Daniel Connolly; Ward 6, Charles H. Cary, Henry Southworth, Elbridge L. Brown; Ward 7, George A. Packard, Augustus T. Jones, Edward Crocker. President, Augustus T. Jones; Clerk, Elbridge L. Brown.

City Treasurer, Henry A. Ford.

City Solicitor, Jonathan White.

Auditor, Baalis Sanford.

Collector of Taxes, William Keith.

Superintendent of Streets, Henry B. Packard.

Assessors, William Rankin (for three years), Ira Copeland (for two years), Noah Chesman (for one year).

Assistant Assessors: Ward 1, Francis B. Gardner; Ward 2, Thaddeus E. Gifford; Ward 3, David Horvey; Ward 4, William A. Thompson; Ward 5, Isaac Kingman; Ward 6, David Burke; Ward 7, Ellis Brott.

Overseers of the Poor, Francis B. Gardner (for three years), Henry A. Ford (for two years), Isaac Kingman (for one year).

School Committee (Hon. Ziba C. Keith, chairman *ex officio*), Baalis Sanford, Jonathan White, David L. Cowell (for three years), S. F. Packard, C. F. Copeland, Mrs. Martha

J. Farwell (for two years), Rev. S. L. Beal, Arthur E. Kendrick, D. W. C. Packard (for one year).

Trustees of the Public Library, Jonathan White, Edward Parker, Jr., D. W. C. Packard (for three years), David L. Cowell, Alfred Laws, Warren T. Copeland (for two years), L. W. Puffer, Preston B. Keith, William W. Wilkins (for one year).

Water Commissioners, Walter F. Cleveland (for three years), William W. Cross (for two years), John J. Whipple (for one year).

City Messenger, Richard T. Sollis.

City Physician, Dr. K. A. Dakin.

Board of Health, Dr. K. A. Dakin, Henry M. Littlefield (for two years), Francis B. Gardner (for one year).

Fence Viewers, David Horvey, Sylvanus Packard, Charles N. Johnson.

Inspector of Milk, Henry M. Littlefield.

Sealer of Weights and Measures, George F. Perkins.

Surveyors of Labor, Cephas Soule, Otis Cobb, Isaac Mitchell.

Measurers of Wood and Bark, Thaddeus E. Gifford, Horace Baker, Isaac Harris, Charles S. Johnson.

Engineers of the Fire Department, Davis R. Kidred, chief; Nehemiah S. Holmes, 1st asst.; Zenas L. Marston, 2d asst.; Henry A. Willis, 3d asst.; Charles Eaton, 4th asst.

City Marshal, Uriah Macoy.

Keeper of Lockup, Thomas Drohan.

Assistant Marshals, Henry M. Littlefield, 1st asst.; Thomas Drohan, 2d asst.

Policemen, Peter Davis, Zenas W. Lewis, Robert W. Smith, Andrew Jackson (2d).

Constables, Ahira S. Porter, Henry S. Porter, Andrew Jackson (2d).

1883.

Mayor, Hon. Henry H. Packard.

Aldermen: Ward 1, Edgar E. Dean; Ward 2, Rufus P. Kingman; Ward 3, Preston B. Keith; Ward 4, Isaac S. Emerson; Ward 5, George G. Snow; Ward 6, Charles F. Porter; Ward 7, Abbott W. Packard.

City Clerk, D. W. C. Packard.

Common Council: Ward 1, Dexter E. Wilbur, Elmer W. Walker, Charles W. Tilton; Ward 2, William L. Douglas, Henry S. Porter, Sewall P. Howard; Ward 3, Hiram A. Monk, Lemuel P. Churchill, Jonas Reynolds; Ward 4, Patrick McCarty, John Murphy, James O'Reilly; Ward 5, Elbridge G. Hale, Martin T. Packard, Daniel Connolly; Ward 6, Charles H. Cary, Elbridge L. Brown, Frederic A. Leavitt; Ward 7, Albert R. Wade, Benjamin F. Battles, Charles K. Stone. President, Elbridge L. Brown; Clerk, Daniel Connolly.

Joint Standing Committees.

Finance: The mayor and Alderman Keith and Kingman, the president of the Common Council, Councilmen Churchill, McCarty, Monk, and Reynolds.

Claims: The mayor and Alderman Kingman, the president of the Common Council, Councilmen Cary and Howard.

Accounts: Aldermen Emerson and Snow, Councilmen Douglass, Howard, and Battles.

Public Property: Alderman Packard and Emerson, Councilmen Hale, O'Reilly, and Battles.

Water: Aldermen Dean and Snow, the president of the Common Council, Councilmen Connolly and Stone.

Fuel and Street Lights: Alderman Keith and Packard, Councilmen Packard, Tilton, and O'Reilly.

Fire Department: Aldermen Emerson and Porter, Councilmen Churchill, Wilbur, and Porter.

<p>Highways: Aldermen Packard and Keith, Councilmen Cary, Wade, and Porter.</p> <p>Printing: Alderman Kingman, Councilmen Hale and Stone.</p> <p>Ordinances: Aldermen Snow and Keith, Councilmen Monk, Connolly, and Walter.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Standing Committees of the Board of Aldermen.</i></p> <p>Police: the Mayor, Aldermen Porter and Emerson.</p> <p>Elections and Returns: Aldermen Porter and Dean.</p> <p>Enrolled Ordinances and Resolutions: Aldermen Keith and Snow.</p> <p>Licenses: Aldermen Kingman, Porter, and Snow.</p> <p>Health: Aldermen Dean, Keith, and Packard.</p> <p>State Aid and Soldiers' Relief: Aldermen Emerson, Snow, and Kingman.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Standing Committees of the Common Council.</i></p> <p>Elections and Returns: Councilmen Douglas, Tilton, and Wade.</p> <p>Enrolled Ordinances and Resolutions: Councilmen Walker, Leavitt, and Murphy.</p> <p>City Solicitor: Hosea Kingman, Esq.</p> <p>City Treasurer: Henry A. Ford.</p> <p>City Auditor: Baalsis Sanford.</p> <p>Assessors: Noah Chesman (three years), William Rankin (two years), Ira Copeland (one year).</p> <p>Assistant Assessors: Ward 1, Francois B. Gardner; Ward 2, Porter B. Hancock; Ward 3, Zina Hayward; Ward 4, William A. Thompson; Ward 5, Isaac Kingman; Ward 6, Henry Southworth; Ward 7, Ellis Brett.</p> <p>Collector of Taxes: William Keith.</p> <p>Water Commissioners: Charles C. Bixby (three years), Walter F. Cleaveland (two years), John J. Whipple (one year).</p> <p>Superintendent of Streets: Henry B. Packard.</p> <p>Overseers of the Poor: Isaac Kingman (three years), Francois B. Gardner (two years), Henry A. Ford (one year)</p> <p>School Committee (Hon. Henry H. Packard, chairman <i>ex officio</i>): William Rankin, William A. Sanford, Arthur K. Kendrick (for three years); Baalsis Sanford, Jonathan White, David L. Cowell (for two years); S. F. Packard, C. F. Copeland, Martin J. Farwell (for one year).</p> <p>Trustees of the Public Library: William W. Wilkins, Loring W. Puffer, M. R. Dustin (for three years); Jonathan White, Edward Parker, Jr., D. W. C. Packard (for two years); David L. Cowell, Alfred Laws, Warren T. Copeland (for one year).</p> <p>City Physician: Dr. Jonas E. Bacon.</p> <p>Board of Health: Harvey F. Bird (two years); John W. Porter (one year); Dr. J. E. Bacon.</p> <p>City Messenger: Richard T. Sollis.</p> <p>Engineers of Fire Department: David R. Eldred, chief; Nehemiah S. Holmes, 1st asst.; Zenas L. Marston, 2d asst.; William H. Jacobs, 3d asst.; Charles Eaton, 4th asst.</p> <p>Superintendent of Fire Alarm: Richard T. Sollis.</p> <p>Inspector of Milk: Porter B. Hancock.</p> <p>Sealer of Weights and Measures: George F. Perkins.</p> <p>Measurers of Wood and Bark: Isaac Harris, Thaddeus E. Gifford, Horace Baker, Lovenden L. Howard, William L. Holmes.</p> <p>Surveyors of Lumber: Cephas Soule, Charles S. Johnson, Otis Cobb, Isaac Mitchell.</p> <p>City Marshal: David S. Brigham; First Assistant, George Thatorer; Second Assistant, George M. Tower.</p> <p>Policemen: Francis E. Allen, Zenas W. Lewis, Sidney H. Packard, Peter Davis, Oliver D. Appleton, Robert W. Smith.</p> <p>Constables: Ahira S. Porter, Frank F. Porter, Andrew Jackson (2d).</p> <p>Keeper of Lockup: Solomon Leighton.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1884.</p> <p>Mayor: Hon. Ziba C. Keith.</p> <p>Aldermen: Ward 1, John J. Whipple; Ward 2, Rufus P. Kingman; Ward 3, Preston B. Keith; Ward 4, Isaac S. Emerson; Ward 5, George G. Snow; Ward 6, Charles H. Cary; Ward 7, Albert R. Wade.</p> <p>City Clerk: D. W. C. Packard.</p> <p>Common Council: Ward 1, Elmer W. Walker, Charles W. Tilton, Oliver O. Patten; Ward 2, Sewall P. Howard, Henry S. Porter, Lucius Richmond; Ward 3, Hiram A. Monk, Jonas Reynolds, John F. Cooper; Ward 4, James O'Reilly, George W. Cobb, Lyman E. Keith; Ward 5, Oliver F. Leach, Gideon F. Swain, Everett E. Joyce; Ward 6, John W. Porter, Harrison Morse, Edwin Sawtell; Ward 7, Benjamin F. Battles, Charles E. Stone, Eugene Lineham. President, Elmer W. Walker; Clerk, George W. Cobb.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Joint Standing Committees.</i></p> <p>Finance: The mayor, Aldermen Kingman and Keith, the president of the Common Council, Councilmen Reynolds, Leach, Howard, and Richmond.</p> <p>Claims: The mayor, Alderman Kingman, the president of the Common Council, Councilmen Monk and Patten.</p> <p>Accounts: Aldermen Wade and Whipple, Councilmen H. S. Porter, Linchan, and Joyce.</p> <p>Public Property: Aldermen Whipple and Cary, Councilmen Tilton, Leach, and O'Reilly.</p> <p>Water: Aldermen Cary and Wade, the president of the Common Council, Councilmen Sawtell and Keith.</p> <p>Fuel and Street Lights: Aldermen Keith and Emerson, Councilmen Battles, Patten, and Cooper.</p> <p>Fire Department: Aldermen Emerson and Whipple, Councilmen H. S. Porter, Stone, and Tilton.</p> <p>Highways: Aldermen Keith and Cary, Councilmen J. W. Porter, Morse, and Swain.</p> <p>Printing: Alderman Emerson, Councilmen Battles and Cobb.</p> <p>Ordinances: Aldermen Snow and Wade, Councilmen Richmond, Linchan, and Joyce.</p> <p>Sewerage and Drainage: Aldermen Whipple and Kingman, Councilmen Howard, Stone, and Monk.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Standing Committees of the Board of Aldermen.</i></p> <p>Police: The mayor and Aldermen Kingman and Cary.</p> <p>Elections and Returns: Aldermen Wade and Keith.</p> <p>Enrolled Ordinances: Aldermen Snow and Emerson.</p> <p>Licenses: Aldermen Cary, Keith, and Kingman.</p> <p>Health: Aldermen Whipple, Keith, and Kingman.</p> <p>State Aid and Soldiers' Relief: Aldermen Emerson, Whipple, and Wade.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Standing Committees of the Common Council.</i></p> <p>Elections and Returns: Councilmen Cooper, Keith, and H. S. Porter.</p> <p>Enrolled Ordinances and Resolutions: Councilmen Reynolds, Sawtell, and Swain.</p> <p>City Treasurer: Henry A. Ford.</p> <p>Auditor: Baalsis Sanford.</p> <p>City Solicitor: Hosea Kingman.</p> <p>City Physician: Fred. J. Ripley.</p> <p>City Messenger: Charles C. Rogers.</p> <p>Superintendent of Streets: Henry B. Packard.</p> <p>Water Commissioners: Walter F. Cleaveland, Charles C. Bixby, Francois B. Gardner.</p> <p>Engineers of Fire Department: Davis R. Eldred, chief; Zenas W. Marston, 2d asst. (for three years); Nehemiah S. Holmes, 1st asst., Charles Eaton, 3d asst. (for two years); William H. Jacobs, 4th asst., Alexander Fanning, 5th asst. (for one year).</p>
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Inspector of Milk, Petroleum, and Vinegar, Portus B. Hamcock.

Sealer of Weights and Measures, George F. Perkins.

Measurers of Wood and Bark, Isaac Harris, Horace Baker, Hovenden L. Howard.

Surveyors of Lumber, Cephas Soule and Charles S. Johnson.

Assessors, William Rankin, Noah Chesebrough, Elbridge G. Hale.

Assistant Assessors: Ward 1, Francis B. Washburn; Ward 2, Charles E. Lambert; Ward 3, Zina Hayward; Ward 4, Daniel Dunbar; Ward 5, Isaac Kingman; Ward 6, David Burke; Ward 7, Killis Brett.

City Marshal, George A. Wheeler.

First Assistant Marshal, George M. Towler.

Second Assistant Marshal, Uriah Macy.

Policemen, Oliver D. Appleton, Roswell C. Amsden, Peter Davis, Zenas W. Lewis, Robert W. Smith, Oliver L. Joy, Sidney H. Packard.

Constables, Ahira S. Porter, Frank F. Porter, Thomas Druhan.

Overseers of the Poor, Henry A. Ford, Isaac Kingman, Francis B. Gardner (clerk).

Board of Health, Harvey F. Bird (chairman), Eliasha H. Joslyn, Fred J. Ripley.

School Committee, Hon. Ziba C. Keith (chairman *ex officio*), S. Franklin Packard, Cyrus F. Copeland, Martha J. Farwell (for three years), William Rankin, William A. Sanford, Arthur E. Kendrick (for two years), Jonathan White, Baalia Sanford, David L. Cowell (for one year).

Trustees of the Public Library, David L. Cowell, Alfred Laws, Warren T. Copeland (for three years), William W. Wilkins, Loring W. Puffer, M. R. Dustin (for two years), Jonathan White, Edward Parker, Jr., D. W. C. Packard for one year.

Representatives from Brockton since the formation of the city:

William L. Douglas, 1882-83; Enos H. Reynolds, 1882-83.

Among those who have been instrumental in advancing the city's prosperity and in an official capacity served its interests, are Franklin Ames, Ziba C. Keith, and W. H. Wales.

No history of Brockton, or sketch of the lives of those men who have contributed to the advancement of the social and material growth of this locality would be complete with the name of the late Hon. Franklin Ames omitted.

He was born in North Bridgewater, now Brockton, Sept. 30, 1806, and with the exception of a brief absence resided in his native town during his entire life.

Mr. Ames was a man of marked prominence in this town. Possessing a genial and affable disposition, a taste and an ability for the discharge of public duties, a judgment well balanced and almost uniformly correct in its results, and an integrity of character that was never touched by whisper or reflection, it is not strange that he was selected even early in life by his fellow-citizens as one fitted to assume and administer public trusts in a variety of town relations. For nearly twenty years, commencing in 1836, he was practically the postmaster of the town, performing all

the duties belonging to that position, though the office itself was held by Edward Southworth, Jr. In 1838 he was chosen town clerk and treasurer, and was re-elected almost without opposition to both offices, as also collector of taxes, until 1855, a period of sixteen years; and nowhere in the public records are evidences of greater care and accuracy than through the volumes where his broad and beautiful handwriting is found. In 1856 he was called by his fellow-townspeople to a position of still greater responsibility, being elected that year as one of the selectmen, and by vote of his colleagues as chairman of the board. By this action, and in accordance with the usages of the times, almost the entire administration of the public affairs of the town was placed in his hands, and that he proved equal to the place is shown in the fact that he was annually re-elected till 1864, when he accepted a position offered him through the intervention of Governor Andrew, as paymaster in the United States army with the rank of major.

The happy termination of the war soon after gave to him but a brief period of service, but the promptness and fidelity with which he discharged his duties in this capacity won for him the special commendations of the officers of the army with whom he was associated.

A notable incident occurred during the time he was paymaster, illustrating the confidence reposed in him by the government. He was commissioned to take \$4,000,000 from New York and Philadelphia to New Orleans. He accepted the trust, and unaccompanied by an escort, conveyed this large sum of money safely to the "Crescent City." He was also United States Assessor and a member of the Governor's Council.

Returning to civil life, he became interested in a slate quarry in Pennsylvania, which promised to be of value, and in 1865 decided to remove thither with his family. The severance of social ties which bound him to his native town cost him many a struggle, and he brought himself to it only by cherishing the hope and expectation that after a temporary absence he and his might return to their old home again.

They returned to their native town in April, 1881, and three months later, August 1st, Mr. Ames passed away in the seventy-fifth year of his age, leaving a wife and two children.

He married May 20, 1832, Martha Kingman, daughter of Capt. Thomas Thompson, and their children were as follows: Thomas Franklin, born July 19, 1835, died March 8, 1854, drowned at sea; Martha Augusta, born May 12, 1844; died at the age of sixteen; Charlotte Thompson, born May 14, 1847, married Joel P. Bradford, of Fairhaven, Mass.;



Engraved by A. H. Hatch

Franklin Ames

[REDACTED]



Ziba C. Keith

Lizzie Strawbridge, born July 22, 1851, married S. J. Gruber, M.D., and resides in Brockton.

Franklin Ames left behind him a name and record unsullied by any questionable transaction in all his public and official career, while in private life he was a citizen commanding the universal esteem and confidence of his fellow-men and a Christian whose life exemplified the principles of the gospel.

Ziba C. Keith was born in 1842, in the old homestead at the junction of Main and Plain Streets and the East Bridgewater road, Campello, under whose roof-tree six generations of the family have lived and died. His father was Capt. Ziba Keith, the well-known commander of a company of militia years ago, in the days of old-fashioned musters. In boyhood Mr. Keith attended the schools in his native town, and afterwards the Pierce Academy at Middleboro'. Entering upon a business life, he was for five years book-keeper and salesman in the office of his brother, Martin L. Keith, in Boston. In 1864 he returned to Campello, and in partnership with Elbert Howard (now of the firm of Howard & Caldwell) opened a general store for the sale of everything, from groceries to dry goods. The firm was known as Howard & Keith. After a couple of years he sold out to Jonas Reynolds, buying the business back again at the end of six months. For a year or two H. N. P. Hubbard conducted the dry goods department of the business, then Mr. Keith purchased the entire control, and continued the business until 1882.

In 1875, Mr. Keith was a successful competitor with Hon. Jonathan White for the honor of being the Republican nominee for representative. The result was quite close, and intense interest shown, some eight hundred ballots being cast. Mr. Keith was elected, served his term, and was re-elected the following year. In 1879 he was elected and served as a member of the board of selectmen.

He was elected the first mayor of the city in 1881. He was renominated and defeated by six votes. He again received the nomination in 1883, and was elected by over six hundred majority, and is the present mayor.

Mr. Keith has never been a lay figure in the social or business circles of the town. He is a member of the South Congregational Church, and prominently identified with commandery, chapter, and lodge of the local Masonic fraternity. He was largely instrumental in organizing the Campello Co-operative Bank, which has done so much to build up that part of the town, and foster among workingmen an ambition to own and occupy homes of their own, and is now

treasurer of the association. Mr. Keith is also vice-president of the Brockton Savings-Bank, and a director in the Brockton National Bank; also treasurer of the street railway company. He has also been largely interested in building movements at the South End.

Ziba C. Keith is as universally liked and esteemed as any man in town. No one could meet him and know him without being impressed with his sterling integrity of character, while admiring his frankness and kindly bearing towards every one, irrespective of station or nationality. Mr. Keith has acknowledged executive ability. While in the Legislature, Mr. Keith always sided with prohibitory measures. As a member of the license board of selectmen of 1879 he was one of the minority, voting against the granting of licenses. While he is in favor of all possible restrictions of the liquor traffic, he still believes that spirituous liquors should be sold at some place or places for medicinal and mechanical purposes. He favored the Gothenberg plan, during its continuance, as an improvement upon indiscriminate or general licensing. He is a temperance man, but not a radical prohibitionist.

Dec. 31, 1865, Mr. Keith united in marriage with Miss Abbie F. Jackson, and has one son, William C. Keith.

Welcome Howard Wales, son of John and Olive (Howard) Wales, was born in North Bridgewater (now Brockton), Jan. 20, 1821, at the old Wales homestead, which was located on the site now occupied by the residence of R. P. Kingman, Esq., corner of Main and Belmont Streets. During the years which immediately followed his majority, Mr. Wales engaged in machine manufacture, and continued in this business until the year 1862. At the town election in March, 1862, he was chosen to the office of town clerk, a position for which he was especially adapted. Upon assuming control of the office he determined to discharge its duties with an eye single to the public welfare, and how faithful he was to the trust imposed is evidenced by the fact that he was re-elected annually for a period of sixteen successive years, and oftentimes by a substantially unanimous vote. His sphere of usefulness, however, was not confined to this office alone. In 1864 he was chosen collector of taxes, and held the position until his death, and so well did he discharge the delicate and difficult duties of this office that he was designated as the "model collector." He represented the town in the Legislature in 1869 and 1871, and in 1873 was chosen a selectman, and re-elected each succeeding year. He was also chairman of the selectmen several

years. It was his constant aim to please those with whom he came in contact, and to perform in a conscientious manner the various trusts which devolved upon him.

In his death the town lost an experienced and valued servant, and the public one who was ardently interested in all that pertained to the advancement of the various interests of Brockton.

Oct. 16, 1845, Mr. Wales united in marriage with Lois, daughter of John W. and Almira C. Kingman, and their family consisted of one child, Abbie Penn, born Aug. 28, 1848, and died Feb. 8, 1866. Mr. Wales died July 2, 1879.

CHAPTER XXV.

BANKS.

North Bridgewater Bank—**North Bridgewater Savings-Bank**—**Brockton Savings-Bank**—**Security Co-operative Bank**—**Campello Co-operative Bank**—**Home National Bank**—**Brockton National Bank**.

The business of the town of Brockton had increased to such an extent, and the wants of the people were such, as to induce a few public-spirited individuals to petition the Legislature for a charter to do banking business, which was granted to Messrs. Bela Keith, Benjamin Kingman, and Jesse Perkins, March 28, 1854, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. The bank was organized under the name of the North Bridgewater Bank, with the following officers, namely: Martin Wales, of Stoughton, president; Rufus P. Kingman, cashier; Benjamin Kingman, Frederick Howard, Chandler Sprague, William F. Brett, Ebenezer Tucker, and Pardon Copeland, directors. In 1857, Mr. Brett resigned his office, and in 1860, Elijah Howard, of Easton, was elected to fill the vacancy.

The first bills were issued from this institution Sept. 4, 1854. For some years it was in successful operation, and proved a valuable addition to the business facilities of the town, and a mark of the enterprise of her citizens. Previous to the establishment of this bank the business people, wishing banking accommodations, were obliged to go out of town for the same.

This bank ceased doing business in 1866.

North Bridgewater Savings-Bank.—The benevolent spirit of the present age is in nothing more remarkably displayed than in the combined energy with

which individuals of the highest rank in society are laboring to promote the welfare of the lower order. The advantages that have arisen, both to the individual contributors and the public, by these institutions have been great. The first attempt made to give effect to a plan for enabling the laboring poor to provide support for themselves in sickness, as well as old age, was in 1789. Again, in 1808, a bill was introduced in the "House of Commons" for promoting industry among the laboring classes, and for the relief of the poor, which was as follows:

"WHEREAS, such of the laboring poor as are desirous of making out of their earnings some savings, as a future provision for themselves or their families, are discouraged from so doing by the difficulty of placing out securely the small sums which they are able to save; and believing it would tend to promote habits of industry and frugality, and encourage the poor to make a provision for themselves and their families, if an establishment was formed in which they might invest their money with security and advantage."

These institutions are in general intended for that class of poor but industrious persons who deserve help by endeavoring to help themselves, the primary object not being for gain, but benevolence, and are for the benefit of the widow, the orphan, and the aged.

Many a penny that is now safely deposited in the vaults of these savings institutions in the country might have gone where the possessor would never have seen them again; for this reason savings-banks are a great blessing to the community.

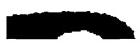
In the city of Brockton there were individuals that looked to the interests of others as well as themselves, and having at the same time an eye to the interests of the community generally, they petitioned for an act of incorporation as a savings-bank, which was granted to Messrs. Franklin Ames, Edward Southworth, and George B. Dunbar, April 24, 1851, under the name of the North Bridgewater Savings-Bank. The following were the officers of the institution at the time of its organization in 1851, namely: Col. Edward Southworth, president; Franklin Ames, George B. Dunbar, vice-presidents; Edward Southworth, Jr., secretary and treasurer; Edward Southworth, Lorenzo D. Hervey, Henry V. French, Franklin Ames, Algernon S. Sylvester, Oakes S. Soule, George B. Dunbar, Edward Southworth, Jr., trustees.

By the death of Edward Southworth, Jr., March 3, 1877, Rufus P. Kingman, Esq., was elected treasurer of the above bank, and after a careful examination into the condition of affairs, it was found necessary to appoint receivers and close up the institution. On the 13th of November of that year, Rufus P.



W. H. Wallace

W. H. Wallace

 [Redacted]



Albert Keith

Kingman, Esq., of Brockton, and Ellis Ames, Esq., of Canton, were appointed by the Supreme Court to wind up the affairs, which has been done in a highly creditable manner to the receivers as well as pleasing to the depositors, resulting in a series of dividends amounting to ninety-four and forty-six hundredths per cent.

Brockton Savings-Bank.—On the third day of March, 1881, the Legislature of Massachusetts incorporated the following persons into a savings-bank, viz.: J. J. Whipple, W. W. Cross, Davis S. Packard, L. F. Severance, E. H. Joslyn, D. S. Volman, Henry A. Ford, Henry E. Lincoln, George E. Freeman, Ziba C. Keith, George E. Keith, Loring W. Puffer, B. O. Caldwell, Sanford Winter, H. H. Packard, their associates and successors, were made a corporation by the name of the Brockton Savings-Bank, located in the city of Brockton. They commenced business May 1, 1881, with the following officers: President, Sanford Winter; Vice-Presidents, John J. Whipple, Ziba C. Keith; Treasurer, Clarence R. Fillebrown; Trustees, Sanford Winter, John J. Whipple, Ziba C. Keith, William W. Cross, Henry A. Ford, George E. Keith, George E. Freeman, Lorenzo F. Severance, Patrick Gilmore, Rev. Thomas B. McNulty, David S. Packard, Sumner A. Hayward, Gardner J. Kingman, Bradford E. Jones, Charles W. Sumner, Elisha H. Joslyn, Henry H. Packard; Board of Investment, Davis S. Packard, Sumner A. Hayward, Bradford E. Jones, Gardner J. Kingman, John J. Whipple.

The officers for 1884 are John J. Whipple, president; Ziba C. Keith and Bradford E. Jones, vice-presidents; Enos H. Reynolds, in place of Sumner A. Hayward, deceased,—otherwise the same as at the commencement.

Security Co-operative Bank.—This organization was chartered as the "Security Savings Fund and Loan Association of Brockton." The title was changed by law in 1883. The original officers were as follows: Baalis Sanford, Jr., president; Henry H. Packard, Francis B. Washburn, and Otis F. Curtis, vice-presidents; Daniel S. Howard, Lorenzo F. Severance, Bradford E. Jones, William H. Tobey, H. Herbert Howard, Embert Howard, William H. Savage, Leonard C. Stetson, Sanford Winter, Emerson Goldthwait, John O. Emerson, John J. Whipple, Benjamin O. Caldwell, James H. Cooper, Augustus B. Loring, Harry O. Thomas, directors. William W. Cross, secretary; Charles D. Fullerton, treasurer; Gorham B. Howard, George H. Fullerton, Albert H. Fuller, auditors; Hamilton L. Gibbs, attorney.

Campello Co-operative Bank (formerly Campello Co-operative Saving Fund and Loan Association),

organized Sept. 21, 1877; chartered Oct. 3, 1877; authorized capital, \$100,000. Albert Keith, pres.; Daniel Dunbar, vice-pres.; Warren T. Copeland, sec.; Ziba C. Keith, treas. Charter members: Charles Henry Cole, Ziba Cary Keith, Minot Leonard Danforth, John Henderson, Hiram Alexander Monk, George Mortimer Skinner, Fred. Herbert Packard, Lucas Wales Alden, Lewis Delmar Stinchfield, Joshua Reed, Austin Cary Packard, Edmund Barclay Fanning, Albert Keith, Nathan Henry Washburn, Benjamin Loring Boomer, Stephen Merick Thrasher, Daniel Dunbar, Sylvanus Keith, Walter Chamberlain, Simeon Franklin Packard, William Snow Green, George Elden Keith, William Henry Southworth, Warren Turner Copeland, Charles Augustus Dunbar, William Dexter Pierce, Preston Bond Keith, Gardner Josiah Kingman, William Richards, Isaac Stevens Emerson, Lyman Carlson, Howard Warren Reynolds, George Sawyer, Rufus Perkins Keith, Flavel Bailey Keith, John Harvey Cole, Edgar S. Putnam, Ernest Everett Emerson, Joseph Emery Merchant, Damon Kingman, Thomas Webber Child, Otis Cobb, Nathan Keith.

Present officers: George Elden Keith, pres.; Preston Bond Keith, vice-pres.; Warren Turner Copeland, sec.; Ziba Cary Keith, treas.

The president of this association from its organization to 1883, Albert Keith, one of the leading and honored citizens of Campello, was born in that village Dec. 31, 1823. He is the son of Arza and Marcia (Kingman) Keith. His mother was the daughter of Abel Kingman, Esq., who was commissioned justice of the peace Feb. 22, 1811. The subject of this sketch is descended from Rev. James Keith, the first ordained minister of Bridgewater, the line of descent being as follows: Timothy¹, Timothy², Levi³, Benj.⁴, Arza⁵, Albert⁶.

Arza Keith was one of the first shoe manufacturers in this town, and with him young Albert worked until about seventeen years of age, when he went to Foxboro', and entered the store of Otis Cary as clerk, where he remained five years. He then went into the mercantile business on his own account at Attleboro', which he conducted until 1851, when he sold out, and, returning to his native town, formed a copartnership with his brother, Arza B., in the shoe manufacture, and in the following year their factory was erected. Mr. Keith continued in this branch of business until 1871, when he disposed of his interest to his brother, and from that time until 1882 was engaged in the coal and grain trade. Mr. Keith's success has been largely due to his energy, industry, and determination, coupled with good judgment and clear

business foresight. He has been especially active in advancing the interests of Campello, and has labored industriously to that end. He was appointed postmaster at Campello in 1873, and has held the office to the present time. He was selectman one year, member of the school board seven years, assessor two years, and was commissioned justice of the peace in 1874, a position he still holds. He also represented the town in the General Court in 1880 and 1881. Upon the organization of the Co-operative Bank at Campello, in 1877, Mr. Keith was chosen its president, and continued in that capacity until 1883. He is Republican in politics.

In 1842 he became a member of the South Congregational Church, and has been prominently identified with it since, serving on the committee twelve years, and for ten years officiated as superintendent of the Sunday-school.

April 1, 1847, Mr. Keith united in marriage with Charlotte Pearce, of Attleboro', and their family consisted of five children,—Marcia Adelaide (deceased), Alice Maria, Herbert (deceased), Charlotte R., and Lillian M. Mrs. Keith died May 29, 1874; and July 14, 1875, he married Cynthia Bonney, of Hadley, Mass., who died Feb. 12, 1876. March 13, 1878, Mr. Keith united in marriage with his present wife, Mrs. Susan J. Allen, of Springville, N. Y.

Home National Bank.—Prior to 1874 there had been no National Bank in the city. Feeling the necessity of increased facilities for banking accommodations, the Home National Bank was chartered, and its existence authorized on June 8th of that year. Its first officers were Rufus P. Kingman, president, C. D. Fullerton, cashier. Its authorized capital was placed at \$200,000. There have been but few changes in its officers, Mr. Kingman retaining the presidency to the present time (1884). Fred B. Howard is its cashier. Its location is corner Main and Church Streets.

Probably no living resident has been more active in contributing to the advancement of the interests of Brockton, or more closely connected with its success, than Rufus P. Kingman, Esq., the president of the Home National Bank.

Rufus Packard Kingman is the son of Benjamin and Rebecca (Packard) Kingman, born in North Bridgewater (now Brookton), Mass., Nov. 4, 1821, and is in the seventh generation in a direct line from Henry and Joanna Kingman, who came from Weymouth, England, in 1635, and settled in Weymouth, Mass. His education was in the schools of his native town, and under the private instruction of Mrs. Nathan Jones, Miss Julia Perry, Deacon Heman

Packard, and Jonathan Coo. At the age of twelve years he entered upon the duties incident to life in a hotel, his father then being the only hotel-keeper in the town, which was from 1833 to 1837. Soon after this time, upon the retirement of his father from the hotel, he assisted in conducting his father's farm till he arrived at the age of eighteen. In 1840 he entered the dry-goods and variety store of William F. Brett, then the leading store in the town, which was in the hotel building, where "Washburn's block" now stands. Here he remained till 1846, when he became a partner in the business, under the firm-name of Brett & Kingman, giving his entire time and energy to the business till 1854, at which time he retired on account of feeble health.

It was while engaged in the above business, in 1850, that Mr. Kingman erected the first brick block in the city, on the lot adjoining the hotel on Main Street, known as "Kingman's block."

During the year 1854, shortly after his retirement from the store, the first bank in the town was organized, and Mr. Kingman was called to the position of cashier. In this he remained till the new banking law of the United States came into operation, which required a two-thirds vote of the stockholders to change it into a national bank. Failing to obtain the required vote, the bank closed its doors in 1866.

While acting as cashier, the town showed their confidence in Mr. Kingman by electing him to the office of treasurer in 1856, and their confidence in him was renewed for nine successive years, when he retired. In 1872 he was elected assessor of town taxes, and re-elected in 1873-74. In 1874 the business of the town had become so extensive that the wants of her many merchants and manufacturers were such that they felt a pressing need of banking facilities, and a new bank was chartered under the national banking law by the name of the Home National Bank, and Mr. Kingman was elected its first president, which position he now fills with honor to himself and for the interest of the stockholders.

Upon the death of Hon. Edward Southworth, in 1876, Mr. Kingman was appointed treasurer of the North Bridgewater Savings-Bank, and after a careful examination into the condition of the affairs of the bank, it was thought best to wind up its business. Accordingly Mr. Kingman and Ellis Ames, Esq., of Canton, were appointed by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts as receivers to close the same, which, under their judicious management, has been able to pay the depositors 94½ per cent.

In 1881, the last year of the town's existence, Mr. Kingman was elected one of the selectmen of the



A. Kingman



Engd by A H Litchie

Davis S. Packard

town, and was prominent in arranging the affairs for the incoming of the new city government. During the year 1881, when the town of Brockton took on the robes of a city, Mr. Kingman was elected alderman of Ward Two, and upon the organization of that board he was made president of the same, which position he now holds, very much to his credit; and his having been elected from the first to the same position, without opposition, speaks for itself. Upon the death of his father, April 13, 1870, Mr. Kingman was immediately appointed to succeed him as the agent of the Hingham Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and afterwards, in 1871, was elected a director of the same.

Upon the establishment of the North Bridgewater Board of Trade, Mr. Kingman was elected director, and in 1874 he was one of the corporate members of Brockton Agricultural Society, and was chosen one of the first directors, and for two years treasurer of the society, and is now vice-president of the same.

At the organization of the Commercial Club, in January, 1883, he was elected its president.

As a man, Mr. Kingman is plain, honest, straightforward, firm, and decided when decision is needed; a person of excellent judgment in all matters of business, and his large experience in financial affairs in which he has been so successful for himself has shown him to be the right kind of a man to be in the councils of the city government. He has no ambition for public honor nor notoriety, and never active in the strifes of political life, although he is ever ready by his vote to promote the public good. In politics he has been a firm Whig as well as Republican, and belongs to a family well known for their being prominent in all affairs of a local nature. Mr. Kingman has often been intrusted with matters of great importance, where honesty and integrity is needed, and has never been found wanting.

In his private life he is most genial and interesting, fond of company, possessing no small share of wit, always cheerful and buoyant, and is quick at repartee; naturally fond of home, he is the life of the social circle, tender and affectionate.

Mr. Kingman married Abby, only child of Capt. Winthrop Sears and Sally (Hawes) Baker, of Yarmouth, Mass., Aug. 30, 1852.

Brockton National Bank.—The Brockton National Bank was organized in 1881, and was incorporated with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. Davis S. Packard was its first president, and C. R. Fillebrown its first cashier. They are the present incumbents of their respective offices. The first board of directors were Davis S. Packard, president;

William W. Cross, vice-president; Henry E. Lincoln, John J. Whipple, Sumner A. Hayward, George E. Keith, Ziba C. Keith, Charles W. Sumner, James C. Leach, I. N. Nutter, Gardner J. Kingman. Its location is in the City Block on Main Street.

The president of the Brockton National Bank is Davis S. Packard, one of the leading manufacturers and business men of Brockton, and was born here June 24, 1826. He attended the common schools of his native town, and at an early age commenced the business of a boot-maker, which honorable vocation he followed with close application until 1858, when, in company with Aberdeen Keith, he commenced the manufacture of boot- and shoe-counters under the firm-name of Keith & Packard. This copartnership continued until 1876, when Mr. Packard purchased the interest of Mr. Keith, and conducted the business as sole proprietor until 1879, when he associated with him Veramus Filoon and Abbott W. Packard, under the firm-name of D. S. Packard & Co. The growth of this manufacture, of which Mr. Packard has ever been the moving spirit, has been almost phenomenal. From a product the first year amounting to about ten thousand dollars, the business has increased until at the present time the annual product amounts to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and where only about five persons were employed in the beginning, the pay-roll now shows twenty-five. This is one of the representative institutions of Brockton, and its success is largely due to the clear business foresight and executive ability of Davis S. Packard. Other interests also have received Mr. Packard's attention, and profited by his excellent judgment. Upon the organization of the Brockton National Bank, in February, 1881, he was made its president, and has remained in that capacity to the present time. He is also a trustee in the Brockton Savings-Bank, and president of the Board of Investment.

While Mr. Packard has been actively engaged in the management of large business interests, he has never shrank from the duties of citizenship, and has served his town and city faithfully and well, and discharged the duties of the various positions to which he has been called to the entire satisfaction of his fellow-citizens. He was selectman in 1875, 1876, 1878, and represented the city in the State Legislature in 1881 and 1882; and on April 8, 1884, was elected a commissioner of the sinking fund.

Oct. 1, 1849, Mr. Packard united in marriage with Minerva Bradford, a native of Plympton, and they had one child, Alice May, who married James T. Sherman, M.D., of Dorchester, Mass., and died April 13, 1878. Mrs. Packard died Sept. 11, 1857.

In 1870, Mr. Packard married Emma S. Gurney, a native of Arlington, Mass., and their children are as follows: Sumner T., born July 4, 1874; Ruth B., born March 9, 1876; and Emma S., born May 16, 1880. Mrs. Packard died June 4, 1880.

The Packard family is one of the most ancient and honorable in the commonwealth. Davis S. Packard traces his ancestry to Samuel Packard, who came from Windham near Hingham, England, in the ship "Diligence." He first settled in Hingham, Mass., in 1638, and from thence removed to West Bridgewater. All of this name who have gone from the Bridgewater were doubtless descendants of his, and nearly all of the name in this country can be traced to that place. The line of descent from Samuel is as follows: Zaccheus, Capt. Abiel, Thomas, Capt. Parmenas, Appollos, and Davis S.

John and Mary (Huntington) Porter; was born in North Bridgewater (now Brockton), March 27, 1755; graduated at Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass., in 1777; married Susannah Sargent, of Haverhill, Mass.; commenced preaching at Rye, N. H., in August, 1784, supplying the pulpit till Dec. 29, 1784; he was ordained a colleague pastor with Rev. Samuel Parsons. He continued to preach in that place for upwards of fifty years. The people of this society were for a long series of years remarkable for their unanimity in their religious as well as civil concerns, and for more than thirty years there was no division. All attended his church; union and peace was the prevailing sentiment among the people. After that time other denominations sprang up; still he continued to labor until 1828, when the civil contract between him and his society was dissolved. He continued to preach occasionally for several years after that time, till near the close of his life.

REV. ELIPHALET PORTER, D.D., was born in North Bridgewater (now Brockton), June 11, 1758; was son of Rev. John and Mary (Huntington) Porter; graduated at Harvard College, 1777; was settled as pastor of the "First Church" in Roxbury, Mass., Oct. 2, 1782. He was called to supply a vacancy caused by the death of Rev. Amos Adams, who died in 1775. Of his pastoral labors, we may say they were well suited to the times in which he lived. Frequent visits for social intercourse were not expected, and for these he had neither taste nor fitness; his manners were grave and did not encourage familiarity, nor had he that easy flow of language so essential to sustain a conversation on the familiar topics of the day. But in the chamber of the sick, or wherever there was affliction which the sympathies of a pastor could alleviate, he was a constant and welcome visitor. Says one who knew him well, "Few men ever spoke with more meaning or to so good a purpose. He did not dazzle, but he enlightened; and the weight of his influence and character, and the remarkable purity and uprightness of his life, gave an influence and interest to whatever he said, and impressed his sententious remarks deeply on the mind." As a citizen, his influence was widely and beneficially felt; he had frequent calls for assistance and counsel in the secular affairs of the town. In the various offices of trust to which he was often called, whether for objects of charity or for the promotion of education or religion, they were fulfilled with a characteristic caution, prudence, and fidelity, which obtained and justified unlimited confidence. In 1818 he was elected Fellow of Harvard College. The period of his connection with this institution was one of great difficulty, yet he took

CHAPTER XXXVI.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Rev. James Thompson—**Rev. John Porter, Jr.**—**Rev. Huntington Porter**—**Rev. Eliphalet Porter**—**Rev. Thomas Crafts**—**Rev. Asa Packard**—**Rev. Hezekiah Packard**—**Rev. Joshua Cushman**—**Rev. Nathaniel Wales**—**Rev. Mathew Kingman**—**Thomas Jefferson Snow**—**Samuel Fuller Dike**—**Frederic Crafts, A.M.**—**Deacon Heman Packard**—**Rev. Abel Kingman Packard**—**Rev. Lysander Dickerman**—**Rev. Zenas P. Wild**—**Rev. Azariah B. Wheeler**—**Rev. Adelbert Franklin Keith**—**Professor Henry B. Nason**—**Hon. Otis Cary**—**Augustus T. Jones, A.M.**—**Rev. Heman Packard De Forest**—**S. D. Hunt**.

REV. JAMES THOMPSON was the son of Archibald Thompson, who came from Ireland to America in 1724; graduated at the New Jersey College, Princeton, N. J., in 1761; became a clergyman; preached only a short time; was a preceptor of an academy at Charleston, S. C.

REV. JOHN PORTER, JR., was the son of Rev. John and Mary (Huntington) Porter; was born in North Bridgewater (now Brockton), Feb. 27, 1752; graduated at Yale College, New Haven, Conn., in 1770; studied divinity, and became a minister. Soon after the war broke out between England and America, in 1775, he received a captain's commission and went into the army, where he is said to have been a superior officer. From captain he was promoted to major; left the army but a short time before peace was declared. He afterward went to the West Indies, and there died.

REV. HUNTINGTON PORTER was the son of Rev.

his full share of the labors and responsibilities incident to his official position. He was a warm, constant friend of the college, and the notices of his death on the records of the corporation manifest the strong sense of "the great loss our literary and religious community have sustained by the death of this learned divine and exemplary Christian, whose intelligence, fidelity, and zeal in support of the interests of literature, and especially of those connected with the prosperity of Harvard University, they have had uniform occasion to witness during the many years he has been one of the members of this board." As a preacher, Dr. Porter exhibited few, if any, of the characteristics of a popular preacher of the present day, although few modern preachers of to-day are listened to more attentively or regarded with more reverence than he was. He was not excitable; therefore he was not likely to produce excitement in others. There was a calmness and solemnity in his manner which gave to his discourses a peculiar impressiveness. He never was dogmatical or bigoted; he had clear and settled opinions on the controverted points of theology, and was always ready to sustain them; but he had no taste for controversy, and therefore rarely preached on subjects which occasioned it. He regarded the religious opinions of others without prejudice, and never allowed a difference of opinion to interrupt Christian fellowship. Dr. Porter died at Roxbury, Dec. 7, 1833, aged seventy-six years. The funeral was held in his church Dec. 11, 1833, Rev. Dr. Lowell offering the funeral prayer. Rev. George Putnam, D.D., preached the funeral sermon from Genesis xxv. 8: "He died in a good old age, an old man, and full of years; and was gathered to his people." Rev. John Pierce, D.D., of Brookline, made the concluding prayer.

REV. THOMAS CRAFTS was the son of Dr. John Staples Crafts (from Newton); was born in North Bridgewater (now Brockton); graduated at Harvard College, 1783; married Polly, daughter of Rev. John Porter, Dec. 28, 1786; settled at Princeton, Mass., 1786, and dismissed in 1791, and settled at Middleboro'. After remaining at Princeton several years, his physicians decided that his life depended on his leaving the ministry and engaging in more active or some out-of-door pursuit. He consequently removed to Weymouth, Mass., where he entered into commercial business, and was quite successful. After his health had become somewhat improved he received a call to preach from the Middleboro' and Taunton Precinct, and was installed in 1802, where he enjoyed a happy ministry for many years, and there died, Feb. 27, 1819, aged sixty years. His family then removed to North Bridgewater.

REV. ASA PACKARD was the son of Jacob and Dorothy (Perkins) Packard; was born in North Bridgewater (now Brockton), May 3, 1758. His life was a very eventful one. At the age of sixteen he entered the Revolutionary service as a fifer. In an engagement near Harlem Heights, in 1776, a companion who had made great boasts of his bravery seized Mr. Packard's fife, and, handing him his musket in return, fled to a place of safety, preferring, it would seem, the music he could make with a stolen fife to that made by the balls of the enemy. Mr. Packard, thus armed, engaged in the conflict, but soon received a wound which nearly proved fatal. The ball entered his back just above the hip, and though an attempt was made to extract it, yet so severe was the operation that the surgeon feared he would die in his hands, and so was induced to desist. A severe illness followed in consequence, and when sufficiently recovered he left the army and returned home, and commenced a course of studies preparatory to entering college. The ball he received was never extracted, but remained in his back during his life. Mr. Packard was a man of great facetiousness, and often alluded in pleasantry to the circumstance of his having fought and bled for his country. Once in a merry circle he said, "I bear about in my body a weighty testimonial of my bravery." To which a jovial companion replied, "I think from the position of the wound our hero must have been playing a retreat."

"Playing a retreat!" said Mr. Packard; "I had a musket in my hand, and was found skillful as a grenadier."

"I think," rejoined the other, "our friend must have been skilled in the motion 'to the right about face!' and must have performed it well when he received his wound."

The joke was appreciated by Mr. Packard and the rest of the company. Mr. Packard graduated at Harvard University in 1783; received a call, and settled in Marlboro', March 23, 1785,—a day long to be remembered, from the fact that the snow was so deep as to cover the tops of the fences, notwithstanding there had been a thaw which settled the snow, so that, in freezing, it became sufficiently solid to bear up a team. The people went to the ordination in their sleighs upon the crust across lots, over the tops of fences and walls without difficulty. The depth of snow was so remarkable that it became and continued for a long time a standard of comparison. He was settled on a salary of one hundred pounds "and twenty cords of good marketable oak wood, cut and brought to the door annually, so long as he re-

mains our minister." They also voted him a settlement of three hundred pounds,—one half to be paid in one year, the other half in two years from his ordination. Mr. Packard was a man of sprightly talent, and was noted for his readiness rather than for his profundity. He had great conversational powers, and was remarkable for his eccentricity. His sermons were practical rather than doctrinal, and more distinguished for happy descriptions of life and manners than for connected views of gospel truths. He was liberal in his theological opinions, belonging to what is denominated the Arminian school. As Unitarianism developed itself in Massachusetts, he was considered as coinciding with that class of his brethren, though later in life his sentiments are supposed to have undergone some change. "Perhaps it will be more correct to say that he never formed for himself any definite system of doctrinal belief; his mind was more distinguished for its readiness than for its method, and seemed to have held opinions in regard to different doctrines which were not consistent with each other, and which could not have been blended into a logical system. Different persons who knew him well have, for this reason, claimed him with different denominations, since on some points his views seemed to coincide with Unitarians, and on others with the Orthodox standard of doctrine." These are the views entertained by one of the most distinguished preachers of New England on his theological opinions. Mr. Packard remained pastor of the first and the only parish in Marlboro' for about twenty years, and the people were happy under his ministry. In the year 1805 an unpleasant controversy arose in regard to the subject of locating a meeting-house, which ended in the erection of two houses, and ultimately in two parishes. During this controversy he remained neutral, both parties anxious to retain him; but he continued to remain in the old church, and being unwilling to take part in the dedication of the new house, and realizing that a majority had a right to command his services while he remained their pastor, he wisely asked a dismission from the church and society as the best way of avoiding a public approval of the removal of the meeting-house, which was the sole cause of the unhappy feeling. On March 6, 1806, the matter was brought before the Marlboro' Association, and after due consideration it was decided by them that the town had a claim to Mr. Packard in the new house. "The association, while they lament the occasion for it, both on their own and the people's account, cannot but acquiesce in his determination to be dismissed." After much opposition, the West Parish in Marlboro' received an act of incorporation, Feb.

23, 1808, by the name of the Second Parish in Marlboro'; on the 23d of March, the same year, Rev. Asa Packard, who had labored with the society since his dismission from the town, was installed over the West Parish, and retained his pastoral relation until May 12, 1819, when he took a dismission and removed to Lancaster, where he resided till his death, which took place March 20, 1843, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. He was in his usual health in the morning, and on coming into the house, he sat down to listen to a letter from a distant brother; while it was being read he sunk back, and immediately expired.

REV. HEZEKIAH PACKARD, D.D., was born in North Bridgewater (now Brockton), Mass., Dec. 6, 1761, son of Jacob and Dorothy (Perkins) Packard, and was the youngest of ten children; and of his parents and their influence he used to speak with pleasure, affection, and respect. Being the youngest of the family, he, no doubt, experienced the indulgence common to the youngest of a large family. The humble circumstances of his father's family accustomed him to habits of active industry, rigid economy, and self-reliance. Their narrow means, together with their discretion, restrained him from associating with other lads. One amusement his parents indulged him in had an influence they little thought of. He says, "At what precise period I procured a fife I do not distinctly remember; but the acquisition was to me very gratifying and delightful. Martial music was very animating to me, and I soon learned several martial airs. The tunes sung and played during the incipient state of the Revolution had a wonderful influence. The exciting remarks made in favor of the Revolution had a thrilling effect upon my mind. I became anxious to attend musters and meetings for enlisting soldiers. The battle of Bunker Hill had an exciting influence. It seemed to electrify the whole community. On that memorable day I was in a neighbor's field, haying corn, and heard the roaring of the cannon. I was then in my fourteenth year. The captain of the militia lived near my father's, and as he knew the family were high Whigs, and that I had some skill with the fife, he appointed me a fifer in the company under his command. Soon after this he was drafted for five months, and solicited me to go with him as fifer, promising to use me as a son, which promise he always kept. Although young and fond of home, I never had any scruples or hesitation about enlisting, nor do I recollect that my parents opened their lips in the way of discouragement.

"Distinctly do I remember when my mother took my hand, and said, 'Hezekiah, remember, praying will make thee leave sinning, and sinning will make thee

leave praying.' These words were to me full of meaning and of practical truth. Indeed, the devout desires and earnest prayers of my affectionate and pious parents were, as it appeared to me, preserved as memorials before God on my behalf; for, though I neglected prayer when a soldier, my moral habits were in other respects correct. I was averse to vices in the army to which youth are exposed; no profane word escaped my lips from the time I left my father's house till I returned to it again. I was more and more disgusted at the profaneness common among the soldiers, and even the officers, of the Revolution. My brother (the late Rev. Asa Packard, of Marlboro', Mass.) had already become a soldier in the eight months' service, and was stationed at Roxbury. The regiment to which I belonged was ordered to Cambridge, and we dwelt in tents near Cambridgeport. Soon after we pitched our tents and drew our provisions from College Hall, where beef, pork, etc., were kept for our army, and other arrangements were made for a campaign, and I felt myself a soldier in camp, I had a furlough for a day or two to visit my brother at Roxbury. From the time we marched into Boston, late in autumn, until the following June, Col. Sargent's regiment, in which my name was enrolled, was destined to occupy several stations. After being in Boston a few weeks we were ordered to Bunker Hill. In the spring of 1776 we were stationed at Castle William (now Fort Independence). Here we remained till June, when orders were given for us to march to New York. We went to New London by land, and from thence by water to New York. The regiment was stationed near Hurlgate.

"Six miles below the city, upon the banks of East River, opposite to our fort, on the other side of the river, the enemy built a fort to annoy us, the distance between the two forts being a little over a mile. A soldier, soon after the balls and bombs began to fly into our camp, walking proudly upon the parapet, boastfully exclaimed that the ball had not been made that was to kill him. Not many minutes after a ball came and almost cut him asunder, thus warning others not to expose themselves needlessly. This cannonading and bombarding continued for several weeks, killing some and wounding some. I remember an old man belonging to our camp who, seeing a bomb fall and bury itself in the ground a few rods from him, started hastily toward the spot hoping to save the powder, for which he would get a dollar; but just before he reached the place there was a tremendous explosion, and he was covered with dirt and nearly suffocated. He received, however, no serious injury, and was for a time the subject of facetious remark.

About the same time two young men belonging to the same mess found a bomb, the fuse of which had been somehow extinguished, and thoughtlessly attempted to open the vent with a pickaxe. This rash and inconsiderate attempt was fatal to both. A spark from the axe reached the powder, and these young men were awfully mangled by the explosion. One expired immediately, the other survived a few days. Soon after this there was a general excitement. Intelligence reached us that troops were leaving Long Island, and that the British were pressing upon them, orders being given for retreat, and New York was evacuated. It was the Sabbath, in the last of August or the first of September. The heat was extreme, the roads were crowded with troops, with men, women, and children, together with cattle, goods, and chattels, overspread with thick clouds of dust. The night following was dark and rainy. I slept under a blanket with my captain, who had always treated me like a son, according to the promise he made when I enlisted.

"The next morning, while the cooks were preparing breakfast and the soldiers were adjusting their packs and cleaning their guns, etc., after the rain, alarm-guns were heard; our army was aroused; the enemy were at hand. A detachment of one hundred and thirty-six in number, among them my brother, was sent out to check the enemy, and in a few hours he was on his way to the hospital at West Chester. On the same day was the battle of Harlem Heights. Our regiment was near the centre of the line, extending from Hudson to East River. The line of battle was not far from King's bridge. The number of killed and wounded I do not remember. The sick and wounded were taken to the hospital. I visited my brother several times. His wound became alarming, and his surgeons gave no encouragement. We both nearly despaired of his restoration. At the second or third visit I took charge of a letter to our parents, in which he took leave of them and of the family, and we took leave of each other. I afterward went to the hospital, not knowing whether he was among the living, and found him somewhat relieved. His body was less swollen; his hopes of recovery revived. After this, as far as my memory serves, we did not see each other till we met at home in our father's house. In the autumn of that year I was sick, and destined to breathe the polluting, infectious air of the hospital, and suffered much for want of things comfortable. Having the itch shockingly, without the means of getting rid of that loathsome disease, and being reduced by other complaints without the medical aid I required, I thought much of

home and a mother's cares; but I was a stranger in a strange land. The hospital was extremely filthy, its atmosphere pestilential. My case was so much neglected and my whole frame so diseased and shattered that I had serious apprehensions I should not long survive. My term of service expired at the end of the year; I was no longer a soldier.

"Finding myself somewhat better, although still feeble, I set my face and directed my tottering steps towards home. The first day I traveled about three or four miles towards the object of my affection. About the third day on my homeward march I reached the great road from White Plains to my native home, and was providentially overtaken by my captain's elder brother and his waiter. He had purchased a cheap horse before he left camp, and was homeward bound; but finding me feeble, unprotected, and solitary, he readily dismounted, and allowed me the privilege of riding. I rode nearly the whole distance of two hundred miles. I have no remembrance of my friend's riding five miles till we reached Easton, Mass., his native town, and where my oldest brother then lived. We often received many a good bit on our way, in consequence of the piteous and oft-repeated story my friend told of the poor, destitute, and suffering sifer upon the horse, so that people were kind to us, cheered, and comforted us on our way homeward. My parents had not heard a word from me after the battle at Harlaem Heights, except that I was there, but in doubt what to expect. My brother's letter not reaching home, the same doubt existed in regard to him. After my return from the army I was so reduced in strength, my whole frame so diseased and wrecked, that for a long time I was unfit for business. I was long exposed to suffering, and unable to labor. I was, however, afterwards induced to enlist for six months. That I should have again entered the army was a mystery. I was stationed at Providence, and afterwards at Newport. Gen. Sullivan, who had command, intended to gain possession of Newport, then in the hands of the British. After quitting the service I made up my mind to live at home and become a farmer. But changes and events occurred in our domestic circle which greatly affected my condition and prospects. (My father died Feb. 2, 1777, aged fifty-six.) My brother, as before mentioned, being wounded, was probably led by that circumstance to change his purpose of life. He accordingly fitted for college, and entered Harvard in the summer of 1779. In the course of the revival of 1780 did I first receive my religious impressions. At a meeting called by my brother my mind was deeply and solemnly impressed. I did feel I had some encouraging evidence that God

in Christ did appeal for me in mercy. The burden of sin which had borne with oppressive weight upon my soul was removed, and I think I found peace in believing. Calmness, peace, and serenity prevailed in my own mind. Availing myself as I had opportunity of the advice and experience of neighbors, I had the reputation of taking good care of the farm and rendering it productive. I labored to the extent of my strength, and made some improvements by subduing rough parts of the land and building walls. Meeting the approbation of my neighbors and family, and seeing the good effect of my labors, I acquired a fondness for husbandry, and readily devoted myself to it.

"I was well satisfied with my condition and sphere of life, and had no idea of relinquishing the pursuits of agriculture until the spring of 1782. At that time I was afflicted and discouraged by an injury done my arm in making wall. Being young and ambitious, I strained my arm at the elbow. The injury was such that it disqualified me from pursuing my favorite occupation. I showed my arm to several physicians, but received no encouragement. I then made arrangements for acquiring an education, and soon left home and placed myself under the instruction of Rev. Dr. John Reed, minister of the West Parish. I pursued my studies with great diligence, deducting the time I was obliged to suspend my studies on account of weak eyes. I was not more than a year fitting for college. When fitting I often visited the home of my childhood and early youth, and reluctantly denied myself its endearments. The distance not being more than five or six miles, I could easily walk home Saturday night and return on Monday morning. In July, 1783, that being Cambridge commencement, I entered college with rather gloomy prospects,—my small patrimony, in consequence of bad debts and fraudulent men, was reduced from five or six hundred dollars to a mere trifle; I had no patron to whom I could go for advice, encouragement, and help; I had no place I could properly call home; I had no place to call my home through my college studies; I had to make my way through many difficulties. I spent most of my vacations at college, where I had good opportunity for study, and I defrayed the expenses of board by keeping a morning school for misses, by the care of college buildings, etc. I kept school nine or ten weeks winters. I waited in Common Hall more than three years during college life. In justice to myself, and for the benefit of others, I can state with all the confidence of truth that I passed through college without fine or censure, and with a respectable literary character. The first year after leaving college I kept a grammar school in Cambridge. The

year passed pleasantly, and I found myself in the way of improvement. The next year I took charge of the library as assistant; was one of the three who in the course of the year prepared the first printed catalogue of the college library. The other two were Rev. Isaac Smith, the librarian, and Professor Sewall. At the commencement of 1789 I entered the tutorship in the Mathematical Department as successor of Mr. (afterwards Professor and subsequently President) Webber. I continued as tutor four years, enjoying enlightened society in college and in the town and vicinity of Cambridge."

In October, 1793, Mr. Packard was ordained over the church in Chelmsford, with the prospect of a comfortable and useful ministry, where he labored with conscientious diligence in the work of the ministry eight years, when, receiving an invitation to settle at Wiscasset, Me., he asked his dismission, and it was granted by a mutual council called July 29, 1802. He was installed at Wiscasset, Me., Sept. 8, 1802, Professor Toppan, of Cambridge College, preaching the sermon. He entered upon his new field of labor with a fair prospect of comfort and usefulness. When he had been in Wiscasset three or four years he was invited to take charge of a private school. The school was full, and succeeded so well that in the course of the year a plan for an academy was in train. A brick building was erected, costing four thousand dollars. He kept this academy several years, and his labors in it, and his pastoral and ministerial duties, were too much for his constitution, and brought on infirmities which have been at times troublesome companions. His labors at this place were terminated by a mutual council in the spring of 1830. Again Providence opened for him a smaller field of labor and usefulness at Middlesex village, a remote part of his former parish in Chelmsford, where were living many of those who, as parents or children, had been under his preaching thirty years before. It was while residing at this place his son, William, then a student of Bowdoin College, died, January, 1834. He exercised his ministry at Middlesex six years, and in the fall of 1836 dissolved his connection with that church. He moved to Saco, Me., Nov. 11, 1836. During the remaining years of Mr. Packard's life he resided at Saco, Me., Salem, Mass., and Brunswick, Me., making occasional visits to each and all of his children. He took a lively interest in passing events and social life, and to the last had a cheerful temperament and strong social affections. He never secluded himself, nor seemed to feel too old to meet and fulfill the claims of society upon him. In his eighty-fifth year he took the principal charge of a garden, and in winter he

used the axe and saw. He participated in all schemes for good, mourned with those that mourned, rejoiced with those that rejoiced. The passer-by ever met him with a kind word or bow. He possessed great dignity of bearing and character, combined with ease and elegance of manners which adorn the most cultivated society, and an ever-playful, genial humor. For nearly fifty years he was connected with various literary institutions, much of the time being engaged in training the youth. For seventeen years he was a trustee of Bowdoin College, and ten years vice-president of the same, and from the day of his admission to the university he was a college man to the close of his days, always glowing in college scenes, reminiscences, and attachments. He was the originator of the Bible Society in Lincoln County, Me. He died April 25, 1849. Agreeable to his own request, his remains were conveyed to Wiscasset for interment, the place where he had labored twenty years before. The funeral took the place of the afternoon service, Rev. Dr. Adams, of Brunswick, preaching the sermon.

*"The last long journey of his life now o'er;
His gentle voice and cheerful smile no more
Shall tell the tale of life's uncertain dream;
For he is now in heaven,—a higher theme."*

REV. JOSHUA CUSHMAN was born 1758 or 1759, and resided in North Bridgewater (now Brockton), Mass.; graduated at Harvard College in 1787. In the early part of the Revolutionary war, at the age of seventeen or eighteen, he entered the military service of the United States. A paper found among his papers and books contains the following account of his services in that war in his own handwriting:

"I enlisted on the 1st day of April, 1777, under Caleb King, then in Bridgewater, Mass., and served in the Ninth Regiment of the Massachusetts line. The field-officers were Col. Wesson, Lieut. Col. Mel-len, and Maj. Badlam. I was in Capt. Bartlett's company. My first rendezvous was at Cambridge, near Boston; then proceeded to Albany; thence up the Mohawk to the German Flats; joined Arnold's attachment from Gates's army for the relief of Fort Stanvix. After the dispersion of the enemy we joined the Northern army, near Stillwater, on the Hudson; thence took ground and encamped on Bemis Heights; was in the decisive battle which led to the capture of the British forces in that quarter. After the surrender of Burgoyne we moved down the Hudson to Albany, and thence across the country to White Marsh, in Pennsylvania. After facing the enemy for a day or two, we went into winter quarters at Valley Forge. After the enemy evacuated Philadelphia we moved with the main army under Gates,

first to Danbury, then to Hartford, Conn., thence to Fishkill. There, and in the vicinity of West Point, N. Y., I was stationed with the regiment during the rest of my term of service. I was discharged the latter part of March, 1780, having completed the term of my engagement lacking a few days, an indulgence obtained through the courtesy of the colonel."

After leaving the military service, he fitted for college, graduated in the same class with Hon. John Quincy Adams, studied theology with Rev. Ephraim Briggs, and was ordained as pastor of the Congregational Church in Winslow, Me., on June 10, 1795, at the age of thirty-six, where he remained nearly twenty years. At a little later period after his settlement, he adopted the views of that branch of Congregationalists called Unitarians. His ordination sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Whitman, of Pembroke, and the other services of the occasion were performed by Rev. Mr. Porter, of Roxbury, Rev. Mr. Porter, of Rye, N. H., Rev. Mr. Winthrop, of Woolwich, Me., Rev. Mr. Ellis, of Topsham, Me., and Rev. Mr. Calef, of Canaan, Me. The church where his ordination took place not being large enough to contain the audience, a bower was made, covered with green boughs and supported by twenty pillars, interwoven at the sides, and, when filled with people, presented quite a unique and picturesque appearance. After his dismissal from the ministry, which was not from any disagreement between him and the parish, but from inability to support a minister, he continued to preach in that vicinity for a while, but never was installed over any society. He soon became an eminent political man, commencing by representing the county of Kennebec in the Senate of Massachusetts (of which Maine was then a part) in the political year 1810; represented the town of Winslow in the House of Representatives in 1811 and 1812; was elected on the Executive Council of Massachusetts, but declined the office; in 1819 was elected as representative to Congress from the Kennebec District, and after Maine was separated from Massachusetts, in 1820, he continued in Congress for six consecutive years. In 1828 he was again elected from his district to the Senate, and in 1834 again represented his adopted town of Winslow in the House, and this was the lust of his public services. "His course was run, his days were numbered." Being the senior member at the opening of the Legislature in January, 1834, it became his duty to call the House to order at its organization; but his health being feeble, he never took his seat again in that body. He died at his boarding-house Monday morning, Jan. 27, 1834, aged seventy-five years. Immediately upon the opening

of the two branches of the Legislature, the House voted to adjourn, and the members to wear black crape during the remainder of the session as a mark of respect to the memory of Hon. Joshua Cushman. And the Senate also adjourned from a regard to his services and worth. His funeral was attended by the members of both branches of the Legislature; and, although the snow was extremely deep at the time, there was a large gathering, and the duty of following his remains was consequently fatiguing. He was interred at Augusta, Me., and a plain marble slab erected to his memory, bearing this simple inscription: "Our fathers, where are they?" The Legislature of Maine afterwards, however, removed his remains to the tomb erected for the burial of those who died in the service of the government, and his name was engraved on the top of the tomb among those who had gone before him. He was a good scholar, was imbued with Christian and statesmanlike principles, and was a respectable speaker. Progress and reform were among the leading traits of his mind. The test of time and the judgment of men which truly tries the character and acts of all has pronounced its verdict,—"A good and faithful servant."

"Tranquill amidst alarms
It found him on the field,
A veteran slumbering on his arms,
Beneath his red cross shield."

REV. NAPHTALI SHAW was the son of William and Hannah (West) Shaw, born in North Bridgewater (now Brockton), June 20, 1764. His ancestors, as far back as he had any knowledge of them, were pious people. When a lad he had but little time for reading, excepting on the Sabbath, then he read the Bible and religious books. He was religiously educated, and from such works as he had he early received religious impressions which proved of the greatest value to him. Of the divine authority of the Scriptures he never had a doubt, and at an early period of his life he had determined to make them the rule of his faith and practice. At the age of fifteen he enlisted in the service as a soldier of the Revolutionary war, for a special service at Rhode Island, and again the next year, with his two older brothers, marched to the call of his country to aid in suppressing Shay's rebellion and a threatened assault on one of our maritime places. In all this he did not have to engage in battle. He was, however, always through life patriotic. When he came back from military service the last time, being then seventeen years of age, he prevailed upon others in his native town to unite with him in purchasing a social library, and the first book he selected was "Mason on Self-

Knowledge," which he always thought was of great value to him, and one that no person could study without profit. After preparation for college, under the care of Dr. Crane, a physician of Titicut Parish, and Rev. Dr. John Reed, of West Bridgewater, in 1786, at the age of twenty-two, he entered Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., where, after applying himself closely to his studies, and after a hard struggle with difficulties arising from limited means and a new state of things in the vicinity of the college, he graduated with honor in 1790, receiving the bachelor's degree. After this he taught school in Easton, Mass., and Boston, as an assistant of Mr. Caleb Brigham, an instructor of great celebrity. After studying theology seven months, he was approbated (as it was then called) by the Plymouth Association of Ministers Aug. 1, 1792. He pursued the study of theology under the care of Rev. Zedekiah Sanger, D.D., of Bridgewater, who was in the habit of instructing young men for the ministry. Immediately after he was licensed to preach, he received a call to preach at Kensington, N. H., where they had already heard more than twenty candidates. He was ordained at that place Jan. 30, 1793, as pastor of the Congregational Church, then at the age of twenty-nine years. He remained in that place till Jan. 13, 1813, when, his health failing him, he had to ask his resignation. His ministry was pacific and useful, peace and harmony were restored, and the cause of education, morals, and religion was promoted. Upon his resigning his pastoral labors, his health continued such that he devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. He purchased a farm in Bradford, Vt., where he continued during the remaining forty years of his life, giving up preaching entirely. In due time he united with the Congregational Church in Bradford, Vt., and to the day of his death continued a most worthy and exemplary member, highly respected by all who knew him. Although an educated man, he was far from being dictatorial or overbearing or fault-finding, but habitually exhibited that meek, humble, and quiet spirit that manifested itself in all his actions, and which, in the sight of God, is of great price.

Rev. THEOPHILUS PACKARD, D.D., was the son of Abel and Esther (Porter) Packard, and was born in North Bridgewater (now Brockton), Mass., March 4, 1769. When he was five years old he removed with his father's family to Cummington, Mass., the western part of the State, where he lived until he entered Dartmouth College. His early years were spent in working upon his father's farm. At the age of twenty-one he began to fit up a farm for himself; but, by overtasking his bodily powers, he disabled

himself in a great degree for that kind of labor. Shortly after this his mind became deeply exercised on the subject of religion; and at length so far settled that he became a member of the church. He began now to meditate the purpose of devoting himself to the Christian ministry; and, with a view to this, commenced his preparation for college under the instruction of his pastor, the Rev. James Briggs. He entered college in 1792, and graduated in 1796. Immediately after his graduation he commenced the study of theology under the Rev. Dr. Burton, of Thetford, Vt., and at the end of six months was licensed to preach by the Orange Association, to which his theological teacher belonged. His first labors as a minister were among the churches in the region in which he was licensed. He went to Shelburne, Mass., to preach as a candidate, early in the autumn of 1798. He was ordained on the 20th of February, 1799, the sermon being preached by the Rev. John Emerson, of Conway, Mass. The honorary degree of doctor of divinity was conferred upon him by Dartmouth College in 1824. Dr. Packard continued in sole charge of the church at Shelburne until March 12, 1828, when his son Theophilus was ordained as his colleague. The charge was given to the young pastor by the Rev. Jonathan Grout, of Hawley, who had performed the same service in connection with his father's ordination twenty-nine years before. From this time the father and son continued to supply the pulpit alternately till Feb. 20, 1842, when Dr. Packard gave notice to his people that he should relinquish all pastoral service, and from that time he never received from them any compensation. He was, however, not dismissed, but retained the pastoral relation till his death. During the fourteen years in which the two were associated in supplying the Shelburne pulpit, they both labored extensively in destitute parishes in the neighborhood, and were instrumental, in several instances, in preparing the way for a stated ministry. Dr. Packard, having reached the age of seventy-three, and finding the infirmities of age were rapidly increasing upon him, went, in the spring of 1846, to live with a widowed daughter in South Deerfield. Here he remained four years, but returned to Shelburne in the summer of 1854. His last sermon was preached in Deerfield in November, 1847. He suffered severe injury from a fall upon the ice in the early part of January, 1855, and from that time was confined to his house, and mostly to his bed. He was afflicted by a complication of maladies, from which, during the last few weeks of his life particularly, he experienced intense suffering. He died on the 17th of September, 1855. The

Franklin County Church Conference and Benevolent Anniversaries having been appointed to be held on the 18th and 19th, his funeral took the place of the conference exercises on the afternoon of the 19th, a very large number of ministers being in attendance. His funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, late president of Amherst College. He was married to Mary, daughter of Isaac Tirrell, of Abington, Mass., Feb. 9, 1800. He had eight children, one of whom, Theophilus, was graduated at Amherst College in 1823, and, as has been already noticed, was associated with his father in the ministry. Mrs. Packard was living in 1836. Dr. Packard, in the course of his ministry, instructed thirty-one students in theology, all of whom became preachers of the gospel.

REV. JONAS PERKINS was the oldest son of Josiah and Anna (Reynolds) Perkins; was born in the North Parish of Bridgewater (now Brockton) Oct. 15, 1790. At the age of seventeen he commenced fitting for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., having from the time of his conversion, at the age of ten, a strong desire to devote himself to the ministry of the gospel. He enjoyed the instruction of Rev. Mark Newman and John Adams at the academy, and when examined for admission to Brown University, offered himself as a candidate for advanced standing, and was received as a member of the Sophomore class. He graduated at this institution with distinguished honor in 1813. He immediately commenced a course of theological studies under the instruction of Rev. Otis Thompson, of Rehoboth, Mass., was licensed by the Mendon Association Oct. 11, 1814, and was invited to preach as a candidate for the Union Society of Weymouth and Braintree, at the age of twenty-four. After preaching a short time, he received a unanimous call to become their pastor, which call he accepted, and was ordained June 14, 1815. With this society he has labored for forty-six years, prosperous, united, and happy, and the church under his care has been constantly increasing in numbers. At the annual meeting of the society, in 1861, he gave them notice that he should resign his pastoral charge at his seventieth birthday, the 15th of the following October. Accordingly, he preached his farewell sermon on the Sabbath following that day, and by the mutual consent of pastor and people and approved of a council, his official connection with them was dissolved. At a meeting of the church and parish which was held soon after, the following resolutions were passed, showing the estimation in which his labors were held by them:

"Resolved, That we recognize with devout gratitude the goodness of God to this society in preserving the life and continuing the labors of our pastor, Rev. Jonas Perkins, so many years.

"Resolved, That the union and prosperity of this church and people during his pastorate testify to his fidelity and success as a minister of Jesus Christ.

"Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt thanks to him as the shepherd of this flock, for his constancy and his unwearied efforts to promote our spiritual and temporal good.

"Resolved, That while the dissolution of this relation awakens many tender and painful emotions, we are comforted and cheered by the thought that he and his beloved companion are to spend the evening of their life with us, and that we shall still enjoy their counsels, the light of their example, and their prayers.

"Resolved, That we assure him and his family of our continued respect and love, and that we fully reciprocate the wish expressed in his farewell discourse, for a mutual and truly Christian remembrance until death."

REV. ELIJAH ALEX. CRAFTS is the son of Rev. Thomas and Polly (Porter) Crafts; was born in North Bridgewater (now Brockton) Nov. 23, 1800. At an early age he, with the rest of the family, removed to Middleboro', where he received his early education; fitted for college with his father; graduated at Brown University, Providence, R. I., in 1821; studied theology at the theological school of Cambridge, where he graduated for the ministry. He was first settled at East Bridgewater in 1828, where he enjoyed a happy ministry for seven years, and was dismissed at his own request. After regaining his health, he was installed over the First Congregational Church and Society at Sandwich, Mass., in 1839, ministering to a harmonious and affectionate people for about fifteen years. Receiving a dismission, at his request, he removed to Lexington, Mass., where he has been engaged in educating young Spanish gentlemen, also supplying vacant pulpits in Lexington and vicinity.

REV. LEVI PACKARD was the son of Levi and Ruth (Snow) Packard, born in North Bridgewater (now Brockton), Mass., Feb. 4, 1763. His early days were spent under the parental roof in the discharge of filial and fraternal duty. At the age of fourteen he became the hopeful subject of renewing grace, and was received into the communion of the church in his native town. Here he gave himself up to God, it is believed, with a "purpose of heart to cleave unto him," which was never relinquished. His thoughts were early turned towards the Christian ministry, and he longed to devote himself to the work of preaching that gospel which he had found so precious; but his circumstances were unfavorable, and for several years he endured a painful mental conflict on the subject. Still he urged the anxious inquiry, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" cherishing the hope

from year to year that the Saviour whom he loved would yet permit him, as an under shepherd, to feed his lambs. Having at length attained his majority, he felt at liberty to devote the avails of his personal labor to the object which lay nearest his heart, and which years of doubt and difficulty had but rendered more and more dear to him. His preparation for college was retarded by the expedients which he was constrained to adopt for defraying its expenses; but at length, at the age of twenty-eight, his efforts and sacrifices were rewarded, and he graduated with the highest honors at Brown University. He then continued his theological studies under private instructors, and after having preached temporarily in several places, he was ordained at Spencer, Mass., the 14th day of June, 1826. A ministry of twenty-seven years in that place leaves but little need of any testimony to his personal or official character. He had learned the truths of the gospel experimentally, and he preached them in a corresponding manner. He preached plainly, directly, affectionately, unreservedly, practically. Though he sought not literary distinction, or the gratification of intellectual pride, he was not wanting in originality of thought; he was not a retailer of other men's ideas; his sermons were his own,—the fruits of his own inquiry, solemn meditation, and earnest prayer. He shunned no subject on account of its difficulty or its unpopularity, but aimed to declare the whole counsel of God. The cross was ever prominent in the religious instruction which he gave; yet, while determined not to know anything among his people save Jesus Christ and him crucified, he ever remembered that the object of the Lord's coming was to destroy the works of the devil, and that the gospel develops and enforces principles and rules of action applicable to all the relations, obligations, and interests of social life. While desirous that every sermon should have a Saviour in it, he endeavored to give each doctrine and precept of revealed religion its place and proportion in the Christian system.

Not constitutionally inclined to controversy, he opposed error, not so much by direct attack as by giving his hearers an opportunity to detect it for themselves in the light of the truth which shone upon it. Against every violation of divine law, whether in the private walks of life or in the high places of public authority, by individuals or communities, he bore his honest and fearless testimony, esteeming it comparatively a light thing to be judged of man's judgment, and mainly anxious to be free from "the blood of all men," even should his faithfulness as a reprobate provoke the displeasure of those whose friendship he most highly valued, and whom

he was most reluctant to offend. At length he—having received the impression that he could no longer be useful as a pastor—resolved that for their good he would seek employment in some other vineyard. His pastoral attachment, however, still survived, making a request "that his last sermon to them should be from his silent lips, and that his dust might lie among those with whom he had taken sweet counsel, and with whom he hoped to meet in the sanctuary above." Mr. Packard was not long allowed to remain idle. He was dismissed from his people in Spencer in September, 1853, and was settled over the Congregational Church in Woonsocket, R. I., in December of the same year. Here he labored about one year. From that time he gradually failed, through the withering power of pulmonary disease, until his death, which took place at Stafford Springs, Conn., Jan. 11, 1857. The most remarkable characteristic of Mr. Packard may be designated as honesty. In whatever he said or did he was sincere, frank, and guileless. No one could hear him preach without coming to the conclusion that he felt what he said. There was no room for suspicion, and for simplicity of character he may be considered as a model; and during all his last long sickness, says one who was seldom absent from his bed of languishing, "he has given us a bright pattern of patience and quiet submission to his heavenly Father's will."

"Servant of Christ, well done!
Praise be thy now employ;
And while eternal ages run,
Rest in thy Saviour's joy."

REV. AUSTIN CARY was the son of James and Hannah (Wales) Cary; born in North Bridgewater (now Brockton), Oct. 1, 1809. His early life was marked with amiableness and morality, and as is usual with children of pious parents, he was from his early years the subject of serious impressions. The first he distinctly remembered was when he was about seven years old; but, as he advanced in youth, he left the Sabbath-school, as is the dangerous custom of many lads when they begin to approach manhood. From that time, though extremely fond of reading, he neglected the Bible and lost all relish for it. He also, for the pleasure of showing what he could say, and of provoking discussion, allowed himself to advance objections against its divine origin. As the result, he became skeptical, and ultimately an atheist, entirely callous to religious impressions. His recovery from this state was peculiar and striking. Returning home late at night, he had fallen asleep in the wagon, as he was wont to do when thus kept abroad by business. His thoughts had not been turned to the subject of

God's existence, or any kindred subject, either then or for some time before. The night was cloudy. As he awoke and looked on the dim objects about him, a strong and instantaneous impression was on his mind,—“There is a God. He keeps myself and everything in being; he is here, he is everywhere.” This sudden and abiding conviction he ascribed to the Spirit of God. From that time he became the subject of frequent religious impressions. He re-entered the Sabbath-school now as a teacher; but the employment only made him wretched by conscious unfitness. These occasional impressions and periods even of wretchedness he concealed. In this state he continued about two years; at the end of this time, and near the close of a protracted meeting, he finally and forever gave his heart to Christ, and openly avowed himself his disciple. Soon after this, in the spring of 1832 and in the twenty-third year of his age, he began fitting for college with the hope of entering the ministry. In 1833 he entered Waterville College, Me., from which, in the Sophomore year, he removed to Amherst, where he graduated with honor in 1837. The same year he entered the Theological Seminary at East Windsor, Conn., where he completed his theological course in 1840. He soon after received calls from three churches. He accepted that from Sunderland, where he was ordained Nov. 11, 1840. Here he labored with great fidelity and success. He enjoyed two special revivals in 1843 and 1849, and one hundred and thirty-six were added to the church during his ministry.

In the autumn of 1849 it pleased God to send distressing sickness on all the members of his family, which interrupted his public labors. The last time he preached, he went from the bedside of his wife, then scarcely expected to recover, and preached extemporaneously from these words: “We all do fade as a leaf!” His last public act was on a Sabbath subsequent to his last sermon, when he left his sick family long enough to baptize six children. As his family became slightly better, worn out himself with fatigue and anxiety, he was attacked by hemorrhage from the lungs, followed by three similar attacks. He became, however, more comfortable, and his physician entertained the hope that, after a few months, he might be restored to a measure of comfortable health; but a typhoid fever set in, and he died soon after, on Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1849, at ten o'clock P.M., aged forty years, after a ministry of nine years. He was remarkably winning in his manners, speedily securing the interest of a stranger, which was usually increased and consolidated into friendship by further acquaintance. He was always modest and unassum-

ing; he was ardent in his feelings, firm and trustworthy in his friendships; he was social, frank, and generous above all shadow of meanness; he was eminently manly, and remarkably unselfish. Before experiencing religion, he was becoming more and more absorbed in the love of money; he was bent upon being rich, but grace had effected a complete triumph over this; his heart was not set on property; money flowed from him freely for every good object. He was firm in his decisions, and in the least as well as the greatest matter, where principle was at stake, absolutely inflexible, and yet he maintained his convictions and carried through his purposes with such suavity that they who yielded to his decision seemed almost to suppose that he had yielded to them. He possessed sound judgment and strong common sense. With all his warmth of feeling, he had great self-control; and few, if any, have seen him thrown off his guard by even a momentary passion. He had immense energy, and what he undertook he would at all hazards accomplish, and this, with his scrupulous fidelity, caused any matters pertaining to the interests of the church which were intrusted to him to be done seasonably and thoroughly, and in whatever he undertook he was almost recklessly unsparing of himself. His own convenience, interests, time, and health seemed literally the last thing he ever thought of. Hence he was led unquestionably to an unjustifiable excess of labor, which the remonstrances of friends were inadequate to restrain, and which brought him to an untimely end. As a preacher and writer he had ability, as his prize tract on dancing, and his report on the desecration of the Sabbath show. His peculiar characteristic was unction; he was a son of consolation rather than a Boanerges; a John rather than a Peter. He spoke to the heart, and the peculiar warmth of his soul glowed in his sermons and melted the hearts of his hearers. As a Christian, he was unusually spiritual. He spoke of “free and confiding intimacy with God in Christ, and comparing the Christian to a little child flinging his arms around his parent’s neck, and affectionately whispering his wants in his ear.”

As a pastor, he felt an absorbing interest in his people. In his last hours any reference to the interests of the church seemed to arouse him when nothing else would. He was one of the most active in forming and executing plans to promote the general interests of the churches in the county; and few men of nine years’ standing in the ministry had been called on so many councils, or had so great an influence in them. The following epitaph is on his gravestone:

"His uniform Christian deportment, his zeal, fidelity, and success in the cause of Christ, have engraven his memory im-
perishably upon the hearts of those who know him."

"Blessed is that servant whom his Lord, when he cometh,
shall find so doing."

REV. ZACHARIAH HOWARD was the son of Robert and Abigail (Snell) Howard; born in North Bridgewater (now Brockton), May 21, 1758. For a short time he was a soldier in the Revolutionary army; graduated at Harvard College in 1784; settled in the ministry as successor of Rev. Samuel Dunbar, over the First Church in Stoughton,¹ 1787, where he died in 1806, leaving no children. His widow died at Canton, March 11, 1856, aged ninety-five years.

REV. NATHANIEL WALES was the son of Thomas and Polly (Hobart) Wales; born in North Bridgewater (now Brockton), April 2, 1793; studied theology at Bangor Theological Seminary; settled in the ministry at Belfast, Me., Sept. 26, 1827. At the time of his entering the ministry the church over which he was settled was supported partly by missionary aid, and was in a neighborhood where he met with an unusual opposition from those who differed from him in their belief. They were unusually hostile to the faith his church professed. The wealth, fashion, and influence of the place were arrayed against its young men, who were early taught not to frequent their house of worship. Seldom has a church sprung up with such a strong opposition as the one over which he was placed. To breast this influence and make progress against it they needed a man of strength of mind and moral courage. In Mr. Wales the church found such a man. He, having entered the ministry late in life, had the advantage of mature years. He had no fear of man; for, having been called of God to preach the everlasting gospel, he shunned not to declare the counsel of God, however received by men. He warmly embraced the "faith once delivered to the saints,"—the faith of the Pilgrim fathers,—not doubting that its faithful exposition and enforcement were God's appointed means of spiritual profit. His was no time-serving policy; he had not learned that to win souls the offensive features of divine truth must be ignored or kept out of sight.

As a speaker, Mr. Wales was bold, emphatic, and impressive. He grasped the truth with a strong hand, and sent it forth on its mission all glowing with the ardor of his own intense feeling. His honest purposes, his ardent desire to do good savingly, to bless those to whom he ministered, could not be doubted. He sought to make his influence tell upon the eternal

well-being of his people. He was abundant in labor, preaching much in the surrounding towns, striving to win and save wherever he went. He was an earnest student, an able preacher, a faithful pastor, cheerfully spending and being spent, that he might enlarge the boundaries of the Redeemer's kingdom, and bring glory to Him on whom all his own hopes reposed; nor did he labor in vain. While his ministry was too brief to reap large results, he still made an impression on the community in favor of the true gospel and a faithful ministry, whose influence is felt to this day; so that the once feeble church has, under his and his successors' instrumentality, gathered courage and strength till it has grown to be one of the able churches of that vicinity. In stature Mr. Wales was above the medium; he had a manly countenance and dignified bearing; the sight of him inspired respect. In the warm season of 1828, while returning home from a public meeting, he took a severe cold, which fastened upon his lungs and brought on consumption. His disease baffled medical skill and the most assiduous care. He gradually declined till, on the 20th day of January, 1829, he sunk peacefully to rest, and a rising light was thus early quenched. His early death was one of those mysterious providences that try the faith, and one which was sincerely mourned by the people of his charge and by numerous friends. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." "The memory of the just is blessed." Says one who was an intimate friend,—

"My recollections of Mr. Wales are very pleasant, and I cherish great respect for his memory, and as being a man of more than ordinary power."

REV. MATTHEW KINGMAN is the son of Eliphalet and Zilpha (Edson) Kingman; born in Brockton, Feb. 24, 1807. He was engaged in early life in teaching school; studied theology at Gilmanston, N. H.; was afterward agent of that institution for one year; was ordained in the ministry June 26, 1845, at Bethel, Vt.; dismissed from there April 19, 1854; was installed pastor of the First Congregational Church in Charlemont, Mass., June 6, 1854. While preaching at Bethel, the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him.

THOMAS JEFFERSON SNOW was the son of Jonathan and Huldah Snow; born Feb. 21, 1802, in that part of North Bridgewater (now Brockton) called Northwest Bridgewater, or West Shares (now Brockton Heights). He had early in life acquired a fondness for books, and his parents, discovering that he had more than ordinary thinking powers and a desire for learning, decided to give him a collegiate education; he fitted for college under the tuition of Dr.

¹ That portion of Stoughton where this church is located was incorporated into a town by the name of Canton, Feb. 23, 1797.

Caleb Swan, of Easton, Mass., and Thomas Tolman, Esq., of Canton, Mass.; he entered Brown University, Providence, R. I., a year in advance, and graduated in 1825, with the usual honors. His natural inclinations were of a literary order. He never published works of any kind, but was frequently employed to deliver lectures. The most of his life was spent in teaching, with the exception of three years. He was a very successful teacher. He was first principal of Hingham Academy; afterwards principal of Franklin High School, in Nantucket, Mass.; he then accepted the principalship of the Milton Academy, Milton, Mass., where he taught six years, and was elected honorary member of Harvard College. This position he resigned for the purpose of removing West, which was in 1835, when he moved to Michigan City, in the northern part of Indiana; from thence he removed to Kentucky, where he resided twelve years, teaching and educating his sons; but fearing to have his sons brought up and coming under the influence of slavery, he removed to Illinois in 1851. He opened a school the same year in Peoria, where he taught till his death, Oct. 6, 1851, aged forty-nine years. He was buried in the Masonic Cemetery with the honors of that order. He held the office of Royal Arch Mason. He lost a wife and seven children to mourn his loss as a kind friend, a good teacher, and good counselor; he was a warm receiver and firm advocate of the doctrines of the New Jerusalem Church. His eldest son, Hector O. Snow, was formerly professor in Shelbyville College; also professor in the commercial colleges, Chicago, and is now principal of the Tazewell High School, Tazewell County, Ill.; his second son, Orin T. Snow, is principal of Batavia High School, Kane County, Ill.; Croyden P. Snow is principal of the Second District Grammar School, Peoria, Ill.; Herman W. Snow was a teacher in the last-named school for seven years, when he resigned to enter upon the profession of law, and is now settled in Peoria, Ill., attorney-at-law, member of Peoria bar.

REV. SAMUEL FULLER DIKE is the son of Samuel and Betsey (Burrill) Dike; was born in North Bridgewater (now Brockton), March 17, 1815; fitted for college under the instruction of Rev. Daniel Huntington, and at the Weymouth and Braintree Academy, Samuel T. Worcester instructor, and the Bridgewater Academy, Hon. John Shaw instructor; entered Brown University, Providence, R. I., in 1834; graduated in 1838; was a preceptor of Yarmouth Academy, Yarmouth Port, Mass., one and a half years; studied theology with Rev. Thomas Worcester, of Boston; completed his studies for the ministry in 1840; was

ordained as minister of the New Jerusalem Church at the session of the General Convention of New Jerusalem Churches, at Philadelphia, June 7, 1840, by Rev. Thomas Worcester, of Boston; commenced preaching as a candidate in Bath, Me., June 14, 1840. At the end of the same year he received a call to settle with the society where he now labors; this call he accepted, and was duly installed Sunday, Oct. 10, 1841. He has continued his labors of love to that church and society to the present time. On the Sabbath, June 13, 1847, he was made an ordaining minister of the New Jerusalem Churches by the General Convention holden in the city of New York. He has been president of the Maine and New Hampshire Association of the New Jerusalem Churches for nearly twenty years; also superintendent of the public schools of Bath for over twenty years, from 1847.

FREDERICK CRAFTS, A.M., was the son of Rev. Thomas and Polly (Porter) Crafts, born June 5, 1797. In early life he resided in the West Parish of Middleboro', Mass., of which his father was pastor; he fitted for college at Pierce Academy, Middleboro'; graduated at Brown University, Providence, R. I., in 1816; studied law, and was admitted to the bar of Plymouth County. He soon left the practice of law, and after teaching at Boston, Taunton, and other places was appointed principal of the Bridgewater Academy, where he remained till 1861, when he resigned. He was a resident of Bridgewater at the time of his death.

DEACON HEMAN PACKARD, born in North Bridgewater (now Brockton) about 1800; was the son of Levi and Ruth (Snow) Packard; resided in that town teaching school for many years; at length, his health being such that he could not reside in the northern climate, he engaged in traveling as colporteur; for four years he distributed tracts up and down the Mississippi among the flatboat and rafts-men coming down the river. In the year 1842 he was appointed colporteur for the American Bible Society in the city of New Orleans, afterwards receiving the agency of the Southwest Bible Society and American Sunday-School Union, also of the Presbyterian Board of Publication. He was a warm-hearted, devoted Christian man, whose whole aim and purpose seemed to be devoted to doing good, cheerfully giving of his time and substance to that object. He left his native town about the year 1838 or 1840, having spent about twenty years in his labor of love. He died Jan. 12, 1858, at New Orleans.

At a meeting of the Bible Society, held at New Orleans on the day of his death, resolutions were passed expressive of the sorrow for the friends of the departed, also, "that in his death the society has lost one of its

best and truest friends and servants. So long as he lived we always felt that it had the earnest, faithful, effectual, and fervent prayers of a righteous man ascending to the throne of God's grace in its behalf."

REV. ABEL KINGMAN PACKARD is the son of Deacon Simeon and Harmony (Kingman) Packard; was born in North Bridgewater (now Brockton) March 19, 1823; became a member of the First Congregational Church in Brockton, Nov. 6, 1836; graduated at Phillips Academy, Andover, August, 1841; entered Amherst College the same year, and graduated Aug. 14, 1845; became principal of an academy at Millbury, Mass., where he remained two years; graduated at Andover Theological Seminary, Andover, Mass., Sept. 4, 1850; was a resident-licentiate and student one year; was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church at Yarmouth, Mass., Dec. 16, 1851; was dismissed, at his own request, Oct. 17, 1859, and removed immediately to Minnesota; supplied the Congregational Church at St. Anthony six months, during the absence of their pastor, and was installed pastor of the church at Anoka, Minn., June 14, 1860, where he now resides.

REV. LYSANDER DICKERMAN is the son of Lyman and Vienna (Sproat) Dickerman; born in North Bridgewater (now Brockton), June 8, 1825; began a preparatory course of study with the Rev. Paul Couch, of that town; entered Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., under the care of Samuel H. Taylor, LL.D. In the autumn of 1847 he entered the Freshman Class of Brown University, Providence, R. I., and graduated in 1851; was principal of Rockingham Academy, Hampton Falls, N. H., two years; entered the Theological Seminary, Andover, Mass., in 1853, and graduated in 1856. And on leaving the seminary, his health being poor, he was not settled till April 29, 1858, when he was ordained and installed pastor of the Congregational Church in Gloucester, Mass.; was dismissed by an ecclesiastical council from the pastorate of that church Jan. 19, 1860, and was installed as pastor over the Congregational Church and Society in Weymouth, where Rev. Jonas Perkins had preached for forty-six years, Jan. 17, 1861.

REV. ZENAS P. WILD was born in North Bridgewater (now Brockton), Oct. 16, 1818; united with the church under the care of Rev. John Dwight, at Campello, Mass., 1837; fitted for college at Pierce Academy, Middleboro'; became a member of the Baptist Church at North Randolph, Mass., and was there licensed to preach; afterwards studied theology at Thomaston and Waterville, Me., also with Rev. E. B. Smith, D.D., of New Hampton, N. H., and Rev.

John Newton Brown, D.D., graduating in 1844. He then received an invitation to preach at Unionville (now Ashland), Mass., where he was ordained in March, 1845. With this people he remained two years, laboring with great success, large numbers being added to the list of church members. He next became pastor of the Baptist Church in Marblehead, Mass., remaining there two years. Receiving a call to settle with the Baptist Church in Rowley, Mass., he remained with them three years, with satisfactory results; was pastor of the Baptist Church in Billerica, Mass., two years; since then settled at West Boylston, Mass.; from thence he removed to New York, where he labored as pastor for four years, when, his health failing, he resigned the office of pastor and received an appointment from the City Tract Society as city missionary April, 1860, where he now resides.

REV. AZARIAH B. WHEELER is the son of Beriah and Lucy Wheeler, of East Haddam, Conn.; born March 23, 1817. He pursued his academic studies at the East Haddam Academy; was ordained in the ministry in 1840. After preaching in various places, he was stationed at Brockton as pastor of the Second Methodist Episcopal Church in April, 1851. He has held several public offices; at one time was president of the North Bridgewater Loan Fund Association. In 1855 he was a representative to the General Court from North Bridgewater. In 1856 was senator from Plymouth County, also a member of the Fremont Electoral College.

REV. ADELBERT FRANKLIN KEITH is the son of Franklin and Betsy (Bailey) Keith, born in Campello Aug. 2, 1841. After usual studies in the schools of his native village, Mr. Keith fitted for college in the North Bridgewater Academy, and became a clerk for three years in the Treasury Department at Washington; afterward studied theology in the seminary at Hartford, Conn., graduating in 1870; settled in Windham, Conn., from 1870-1875; in Danielsonville, Conn., 1875-1877; in North Providence, 1877-1884.

PROFESSOR HENRY BRADFORD NASON, son of Elias and Susanna (Keith) Nason, of Campello, was born June 22, 1831; fitted for college at Adelphian Academy at Brockton and Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass.; graduated at Amherst College in 1855, and Göttingen in 1857; and, after extensive study in this and foreign countries, became manager of the Reusselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, N. Y. He is also a skillful chemist, as well as author.

HON. OTIS CARY, son of James and Hannah (Wales) Cary, was born in Brockton June 14, 1804. He has been a very active and successful business

man, engaged in the manufacture of iron castings and foundry business. He has been selectman of Foxboro' for several years, and represented that town in the Legislature in 1860 and 1861; senator from Norfolk County in 1863-64, justice of the peace since 1852, president of Savings-Bank in Foxboro', also of the Loan Fund Association, and vice-president of the Norfolk County Agricultural Society.

AUGUSTUS T. JONES, A.M., was born in North Bridgewater (now Brockton), May 21, 1832; fitted for college at Adelphian Academy and at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.; entered Amherst College September, 1854, where he remained two years; entered junior class at Yale College, New Haven, Conn., September, 1856, and graduated in July, 1858; had the degree of Master of Arts conferred upon him in 1862; was principal of high school at Williamsburgh, Mass., from 1860 to 1862; began to publish the *North Bridgewater Gazette* in September, 1863, of which he was publisher and editor till Sept. 1, 1884. He has also been postmaster of Brockton.

HEMAN PACKARD DE FOREST¹ is the son of Isaac and Jane Baker (Packard) Packard, born Aug. 20, 1839. After receiving the usual common-school education in his native school district, at the age of fifteen he entered the North Bridgewater Academy, which had then been in existence but a short time; commenced fitting for college in the fall of 1856; graduated at Yale College in July, 1862; entered Yale Theological Seminary in September, 1863. Mr. De Forest is now an Orthodox clergyman; was installed at Westboro', Mass., Aug. 10, 1871.

S. D. HUNT was born in Sudbury, Mass., June 8, 1823; son of Sewall Hunt; received his education at the academies in Derry, N. H., and Framingham, Mass.; taught high school at Concord, Mass., eight years, ending 1854; removed to North Bridgewater (now Brockton), and established the North Bridgewater Academy in 1855.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BENJAMIN KINGMAN.

Benjamin Kingman was the third son of Seth and Judith (Washburn) Kingman. He was born in the North Parish of the old town of Bridgewater, now Brockton, Dec. 3, 1793, and, like most men in his

day, worked upon the old homestead farm, which he afterwards owned, situated in what is well known as the Kingman neighborhood, on Summer Street, in the easterly section of the city of Brockton. Besides the service rendered to his father on the farm during the summer season, he with his brothers spent their leisure time during the days and long winter evenings by hammering and making wrought nails, then the only nail used which were all made by hand. At the age of seventeen years he commenced his apprenticeship with Josiah Perkins, near his house, to learn the blacksmith trade. Upon arriving at the age of twenty-one, he embarked in trade, keeping a variety store in the house now standing at the corner of Main and Chestnut Streets, formerly the residence of the late Isaac Keith, in Campello. He afterwards removed his business to the store at the corner of Main and Belmont Streets, now occupied by Hotel Belmont.

While engaged in trade at the latter place, about 1821, the year of the incorporation of the town of North Bridgewater (now Brockton), he commenced the manufacture of shoes for the wholesale trade, and was one of the earliest manufacturers in this city. During the winter season he would go to Savannah, Ga., to sell his goods, where he had a store, and at the time of the great fire, in which a large portion of the city was destroyed, his was the only one in his section that was saved. He afterwards spent one winter in Cuba, West Indies, selling his goods.

In 1812 he was a member of Capt. Nehemiah Lincoln's company of militia, and was called to do duty at Plymouth. His widow now draws a pension for the same. He was the first person engaged in the sale of lumber in the town. He opened a lumber-yard on the land now occupied by the brick dwelling-house of the late Hon. Edward Southworth, on Main Street. He was also engaged in building houses on contract. When the third meeting-house was erected, in 1827, Mr. Kingman was the most active member of the building committee, and was the agent to carry out all the plans in removing the old church and building the new, and at the dedication of the same he was on the committee of arrangements. Aug. 10, 1835, he was appointed agent to build the parsonage house for the First Congregational Church, which stood on the spot now occupied by "Perkins' Brick Block."

In 1833, in company with Bela Keith, Esq., Mr. Kingman built the public-house, which was the only one in the city for a long time, and recently destroyed by fire, at the corner of Main and School Streets, now occupied by "Washburn's Block." He was the first

¹ The name of De Forest is an adopted name in honor of David C. De Forest, who had left a sum of money to Yale College to be appropriated to the education of those who should adopt his name.



Beny in Kingman.



Henry Southworth

Henry Southworth

proprietor, where he remained but a few years. At another time he became joint owner of the public-house now known as the Hyland House, in Bridgewater.

In all the walks of private and daily life, Mr. Kingman was highly respected as a citizen, unostentatious, quiet, honest, and decided. He was possessed of an active mind, and was very communicative to others and highly enjoyed life, fond of society, and felt a deep interest in all the great topics of the day. A person of excellent judgment, calm and considerate in all of his movements, his conduct was prudent and discreet, and in public affairs ever reliable. He seldom took part in the strife of political life, excepting as a voter, but was always firm as a Whig and unwavering as a Republican.

That he enjoyed the full confidence of his fellow-citizens may be seen in his having frequently been called to fill offices of trust and responsibility. He was prominent in all the public affairs of his native town, and filled nearly all the offices in the gift of the town. He was one of the selectmen, overseers of the poor, represented the town in the Massachusetts Legislature, and for upwards of thirty years was a deputy sheriff for the county of Plymouth. He was one of the first directors of the Randolph and Bridgewater Railroad corporation, now merged into, and forming a portion of, the present Old Colony Railroad Company. At the time of the incorporation of the first bank of discount in the city, Mr. Kingman was the chief promoter and organizer, and became one of its directors. At the time of his death he was an agent and director of the Hingham Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Although Mr. Kingman never made any public profession of religion and belonged to no particular denomination, yet there was no person more devoted to the interests of and success in the First Parish than he. In his early life, and almost to the close, he was a regular attendant on the public services of the sanctuary, and had a deep interest in its prosperity. He was the principal man in maintaining the legal rights of the parish, in court and out, during the long term that the same was in litigation; and in the settlement of all matters pertaining to the same, where there were any differences, he was the leading spirit. He was the principal in building and completion of the present elegant meeting-house, erected in 1854.

Mr. Kingman passed peacefully away from the scenes of earth on the 13th of April, 1870, at the age of seventy-seven years.

His interest in the parish matters as a public officer ceased by his resignation, May 14, 1860, upon the

reception of which the society passed the following resolutions, which we find on their records:

" WHEREAS, by the resignation of Benjamin Kingman, in the office of Chairman of the Standing Committee of this parish, after having filled the same for a long series of years, and therein acted a prominent part in our history as a parish, we, the members of the Parish, are led to consider the energy, the large experience, the sound judgment, and the public spirit which he has manifested in the discharge of the duties of that office; now, therefore,

" Resolved, That his services in said office are entitled to our grateful acknowledgments, and that we deem it a just and proper act, as well as a pleasant one, to place upon the record this testimonial of our appreciation of those services and of the benefits resulting to us therefrom.

" JONATHAN WHITE,
" JONAS R. PERKINS,
" WILLIAM F. BRETT,
" Committee."

HENRY SOUTHWORTH.

The Southworth family is one of the most ancient in the commonwealth, Widow Alice Southworth having arrived at Plymouth in the ship "Ann," August, 1623. Her two sons arrived in 1628, and both became distinguished men in the Old Colony. The widow married Governor William Bradford. The line of descent to the subject of our memoir is as follows: Constant, Edward, Edward, Perez, and Martin, who was born Jan. 2, 1788, and married Ruth Packard Nov. 11, 1811, and had four children, of whom Henry was the third.

Henry Southworth was born in North Bridgewater, Jan. 12, 1820. He was always a resident of this place, as his father was before him, and was noted all through life for his sterling integrity, honesty of purpose, and his high standing as a man and a citizen. He was a man of few words, but of sound judgment, and he will be long remembered by those with whom he was accustomed to associate. In early life he followed the trade of a shoemaker, but at the age of thirty, after a short connection with a store at Factory Village (now Salisbury Square), he entered the employ of the late William F. Brett, a prominent merchant in this place, with whom he remained several years. In 1861, just after the breaking out of the Rebellion, Mr. Southworth went into partnership with E. O. Noyes in the hardware and grocery business, under the firm-name of Southworth & Noyes. His connection with the firm extended over a period of fourteen years, until 1875, when he retired from active business life and engaged in the management of his home estate. In 1877, Mr. Southworth was elected a member of the Board of Selectmen, and served in that capacity one year. In 1882 he was

chosen a member of the Common Council from Ward Six to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John W. Porter, and in 1883 was elected assistant assessor for his ward. His was the first death which had taken place among those that constituted the first city government of Brockton, and at a meeting of the Common Council of 1882 these resolutions were adopted :

" WHEREAS, Our former associate in the Common Council of 1882, Henry Southworth, has been called by death from the scene of his earthly labors;

" Resolved, That we see in this dispensation of Providence the hand of him who indeed 'moves in a mysterious way,' but whose works are done in righteousness and wisdom.

" Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Southworth the city has lost one who was ever true to its best interests, whose counsels and services in the official stations to which he was repeatedly called were given with an honest purpose, and with a careful judgment that always aimed for the highest welfare of the people.

" Resolved, That it is with a deep sense of our personal loss that we note the first death in the number of those who were associated together in the first city government of Brockton, and that we cherish the memory of him who has fallen as one that was faithful in the duties that were laid upon him, ready to bear his part in the responsibilities of the untried course through which we walked, courteous in his intercourse with all his fellow-members, and exhibiting an integrity of life that gave respect and character to the body of which he was a member.

" Resolved, That we choose a delegation to attend his funeral, and that a copy of these resolutions be presented to his afflicted family, with the assurance of our heartfelt sympathy in this the hour of their great sorrow."

He died May 20, 1883. Jan. 15, 1846, Mr. Southworth united in marriage with Eleanor Clark, daughter of Azel and Pamela (Reynolds) Packard, and their family consists of the following: E. Bradford, M. Norman, and R. Minnebel, all of whom reside in Brockton. The sons, in connection with other parties, are proprietors and sole manufacturers of the patent duplex shipping tags, under the name of the Duplex Tag Company.

Henry Southworth always resided in his native town, and secured a strong hold upon the affections of his fellow-townsmen, and died as he had lived, one of Brockton's most honored and esteemed citizens.

BELA KEITH.

Bela Keith, son of Benjamin and Martha (Cary) Keith, was born in Campello, then Bridgewater, Feb. 2, 1793. He was a branch of the numerous and honored Keith family who were descended from Rev. James Keith, the first ordained minister in Bridgewater. The line of descent is as follows: Rev. James, Timothy, Timothy, Levi, Benjamin, and Bela.

From early manhood till his death Bela Keith was prominently identified with the interests of Campello, and was an active worker in all measures which had for their object the advancement of the social, material, and religious welfare of the town. He was a carpenter and builder by occupation, and carried on a large business in the erection of residences, churches, etc. He built the second church edifice belonging to the Congregational Church at Brockton, and also the first house of worship at Campello. Mr. Keith also owned a farm at Campello, upon which a portion of the village is now located. He was a safe and prudent man to trust in the management of town affairs, and as early as 1837 he was commissioned justice of the peace. He was chosen selectman in 1845, and again in 1848-51 and 1854, and was also assessor and overseer of the poor for a number of years, and in all of these various official positions he discharged their duties with an eye single to the public good, and died honored and esteemed by his fellow-citizens, and a large circle of friends and relatives. He was a consistent Christian, and one of the principal founders of the South Congregational Society. He died Sept. 6, 1867.

Jan. 1, 1821, Mr. Keith united in marriage with Mary, daughter of Seth and Judith Kingman, and their family consisted of the following: Lewis, born Nov. 12, 1821, married first Charlotte L. White, of Mansfield, and second, June 5, 1855, Mariet White, of Norton,—he died June 11, 1859; Seth Kingman, born Sept. 23, 1823, died Aug. 12, 1825; Henry Kingman, born Dec. 17, 1826, married Vesta S. Cary, July 18, 1847; Mary Kingman, born Oct. 12, 1828; Louisa, born Sept. 20, 1830, married Simeon Franklin Packard, Jan. 25, 1855; Ellen Sherman, born Sept. 16, 1836, married Jonas Reynolds, Nov. 29, 1866.

JOHN WASHBURN KINGMAN.

John Washburn Kingman was born in that portion of the old North Parish of Bridgewater, afterwards known as North Bridgewater—now the city of Brockton—July 24, 1804. He was the son of Seth and Judith (Washburn) Kingman. His father being a farmer, he was early taught to work upon the farm and assist in the labors incident to a farmer's life. When he arrived at a proper age to learn a trade he was placed under the care and apprenticeship of his brother Abiel Kingman, who was a manufacturer of cabinet furniture in the Kingman neighborhood, near the place of his birth, on Summer Street. In the



Bela Wood



John R. Greenman



Josiah W. Kingman

spring of 1831 he removed to Reading, Mass., to take the management of his brother Henry's business, who was also a manufacturer of cabinet furniture in that town. There he remained for two years, when he returned to his native town. About that time Marcus Shaw commenced the manufacture of rolling machines for the purpose of hardening leather, thus superseding the old method of using the hammer and lap-stone in the making of boots and shoes. Mr. Kingman purchased his interest in that business, and after making several improvements he continued making these machines and supplying the shoemakers throughout Plymouth County and surrounding towns. In this business he continued successfully for several years, when he sold the same to his son-in-law, Welcome H. Wales, Esq., who continued the same for a few years, and who sold to Gustavus H. Farrar.

Mr. Kingman was appointed ensign in the militia of Massachusetts July 15, 1825; captain, July 4, 1828. During the latter part of his life he was engaged in the care of his real estate.

He became an active member of the First Congregational Church at an early age, and was often called to advise and assist in its management, in which he took a deep interest.

In the days when the subject of the abolition of slavery was unpopular, he was one of the most active and strongest sustainers of the principles advocated by Garrison, Phillips, Douglass, and others, for the emancipation of the colored race, and lived to see four millions of slaves liberated from the thralldom of slavery. As a promoter of good morals and advocate of all social reforms of the times, he has left no uncertain record. He died Jan. 30, 1876. Of the estimation in which he was held by the church of which he was a member, we find the following record:

"Our heavenly Father having taken from our midst Brother John W. Kingman, we desire to place upon record some expression of our feeling of loss. We shall miss him from his seat in the sanctuary, from his place in our social meetings and Sabbath-school, and in his earnest endeavors to promote the interest of this church and society in every department of his work. For many years he has stood as a leader, devoting a full share of that energy for which he was marked to the defense of the Truth as held by this church. Devoutly would we thank our heavenly Father for the long consistent life of our brother in the midst of this people, for his bold advocacy of every true reform, and the pleasant memories which remain of his social intercourse with us, while to us his death seems only loss. We know to him it was gain, having lived his three score and ten years here, and finished the work given him to do, he has entered upon the life eternal, and commenced the service of heaven. Imitating his example, let us, as followers of Christ, be active and earnest, that when the time for our departure comes we be found ready, so may this affliction work out for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory. We also

desire to express our sympathy with the afflicted family, and commend them to the God of all consolation, He who has styled himself the widow's God, and the Father of the fatherless, in whom is all blessing.

F. B. GARDNER, Clerk."

JOSIAH WASHBURN KINGMAN.

Josiah Washburn Kingman is the sixth son of Seth and Judith (Washburn) Kingman, of Brockton, Mass. He was born Feb. 6, 1802, on Summer Street, in that part of the city known as the "Kingman neighborhood." His early life, like most boys of that day, was rather uneventful, consisting of plenty of work and no play sort of a boyhood. There were several able-bodied boys in his father's family, and they each had to contribute to the common interests of agriculture by exercising upon the farm during the summer season, while in the winter they indulged in the luxury of hammering nails, which in those early days were all that were made (the quick-moving machines for making cut-nails had not then been invented). It will be borne in mind that at the time of his boyhood there was no Massachusetts Board of Education, no high schools, and only now and then an academy in the commonwealth, therefore but a very limited portion of the year was spent in school in acquiring an education. When Mr. Kingman had arrived at the age of ten the militia company, under command of Capt. Nehemiah Lincoln, was called to the defense of Plymouth Harbor in the war of 1812. The glittering swords and bright uniforms of the company were too much for the young lad, and having a brother in the rank and file he was also fired with military ardor, and volunteered to the country's service by carting supplies for the company.

At the age of seventeen years he became an apprentice to his brother, Abiel Kingman, with whom he remained for four years, learning the cabinet-maker's trade. Upon arriving at the age of twenty-one Mr. Kingman commenced manufacturing furniture for the wholesale trade, succeeding his brother Abiel, in a building afterwards finished into a dwelling-house, and for a long time occupied by the late Peleg Holmes, near to the old homestead, and thus commenced a business which he conducted for upwards of thirty years with signal success.

In 1825, the business having outgrown its original limits, he began to look about for more extensive accommodations, and, in a short time after, at the solicitation of personal friends, he purchased a lot of land of Bela Keith, Esq., situated at the corner of Main and South streets, on what was then known as "The Plain," now the thriving village of Campello, where

he pitched his tent, and became one of the then few inhabitants occupying that section of the town.

In the mean time he was married, and resided for a time in the house of Bela Keith, Esq., at the corner of Main and Depot Streets, till he erected a house of his own. After becoming fully established in housekeeping, he entered upon the cares of business by building a manufacturing shop, and soon entered upon the wholesale trade, at first finding a market in Boston, and from thence extending his business to other cities of New England. The business soon became an established success, and the facilities for conducting the same were increased, building after building were added, till at length a large warehouse and store-rooms were erected, in which a large stock of furniture of every description, bedding, and other housekeeping goods were kept for the retail trade.

When Mr. Kingman commenced business he employed at first such water privileges as the immediate vicinity afforded, and afterward erected a mill conducted by horse-power nearer home, which served his purpose for a time, till his trade, which had extended to the rapidly-growing Western and Southern States, required additional facilities for the prosecution of his business, and in 1851 he erected a large building for steam-power, on the westerly borders of his grounds, which had then become nearly covered by the various buildings used in manufacturing. In this mill the most modern and most approved machinery was introduced, so that at that time no establishment in South-eastern Massachusetts had better, if as good, facilities for conducting the rapidly-growing business.

After a lapse of two years and the erection of this new mill, with a prospect of a large expansion in business, the entire establishment was destroyed by fire on the 23d of May, 1853, entailing a loss of nearly fifty thousand dollars. At the time of this fire, besides the manufacturing buildings, the dwelling-house and home of Mr. Kingman were destroyed, and by this calamity a large number of persons were thrown out of employment, and the growth of the village of Campello was for a time retarded. It has, however, recovered from this stroke of adversity, and is now in a thrifty condition.

Previous to 1836 the people of Campello for church worship were dependent upon the First Church in the Centre. The population of the southerly portion of the town at that date was small, and among those who felt the necessity for church accommodations nearer home was Mr. Kingman. He was a pioneer in a movement in that direction, and was active in the procuring of land and the erection of a meet-

ing-house, and has ever been active in promoting the interests of both church and society. In the early history of the church he was always on committees connected with and interested in this church, and when they were fairly organized a Sabbath-school was formed, and Mr. Kingman was elected their first superintendent, which office he held for many years. He was an early, active, prominent, and consistent member of the church, and enjoys the confidence of his friends and fellow-citizens to an eminent degree.

After a life of activity, varied as most lives are, he lives a calm, serene life at the ripe old age of eighty-three, at a point beyond the time allotted to the average of man; and his qualities of mind and experiences of life make him still a most entertaining and instructive companion. He is still youthful in spirit, social and affable in his manners, and takes a lively interest in the events of every-day life. In 1838 he was chosen one of the board of selectmen of the town, an office to which he was nine years re-elected. In 1847 and 1848 he represented the town of North Bridgewater (now Brockton) in the Legislature of Massachusetts. He was often on the board of overseers of the poor, assessor of the town, and one of the first engineers of the fire department. During the Rebellion of 1861 he was appointed by the provost-marshall as recruiting officer for this section. In 1875 he was one of the road commissioners for the town. He was also on the committee for introducing the first public water-works into the town. He was appointed justice of the peace by Governor John A. Andrew, Jan. 14, 1864.

In all and every position to which he was called, his public spirit, his wise yet liberal judgment, his earnest devotion to the interests of the town, and his large comprehension of its needs have been marked, and rendered him a valuable public officer.

His comparative freedom from active business pursuits, and the excellent qualifications he has exhibited in town and other public affairs, have pointed him out to his fellow-citizens for their frequent and repeated choice to positions of responsibility and honor, in all of which he has shown himself worthy of the confidence reposed in him.

ELLIS PACKARD.

Among the oldest business men, and one who has been intimately identified with the rise and development of Brockton is Ellis Packard. He is a son of Micha and Lucinda (Hartshorn) Packard, and was born in Brockton (then North Bridgewater) July 30, 1820. His early education was acquired at the com-



Eliza Partridge



Frederick Howard

mon schools of his native town, supplemented by a course at Taunton and Hardwick Academies. At the age of eighteen he went to Cincinnati as clerk in a store, where he remained two years, and returned to Brockton. In 1862 he commenced business on his own account, dealing in grain and coal. In this business he was eminently successful, and in 1882 retired with a competency, the business now being conducted by his son, Elmer C. Mr. Packard has ever been considered one of the solid business men of the town, and has been a director in the Home National Bank since its organization. He was originally a Whig, and has been a Republican since the organization of the party. He has been a member of the school committee, and was selectman in 1855 and 1861, and justice of the peace in 1857. Mr. Packard was married, June 12, 1844, to Nancy G. Reves, who died July 10, 1845. June 15, 1847, he united in marriage with Abby Heard, a native of Wayland, Mass., and their family has been as follows: Clara Gray, born Sept. 28, 1849, died Feb. 13, 1875; Warren Newell, born April 8, 1852, died Oct. 11, 1861; Elmer C., born March 8, 1854; Marion Heard, born July 9, 1855, died Nov. 7, 1879; Allen Ellis, born March 3, 1859; Horace Newell, born Dec. 12, 1862; and Isabel Abby.

FREDERICK HOWARD.

It is always a pleasure to place upon the page of history "passing incidents" in the life of one whose career has been marked by unostentatious benevolence, and whose kindly spirit has carried sunshine into many homes of suffering and want. Such an one is Frederick Howard, the subject of this sketch.

He was born in Brockton, then the north parish of Bridgewater, Feb. 14, 1815, and has passed his entire life in his native town. His education was confined to the common schools, and at the early age of thirteen years he entered the employ of Lysander Howard, dressing and cutting shoes, receiving the meagre salary of one shilling per day for the first six weeks. He remained here until twenty-one years of age, and then, after having worked one year for Rufus E. Howard in the same business, in 1837, he commenced in a small way for himself in the manufacture of boots and shoes, which he continued six years, when failing health compelled him to relinquish the business. Since that time he has dealt some in real estate, and been more or less engaged in town affairs. He was selectman, assessor, and overseer of the poor one year (in 1849), and was special county commissioner nine years. He has also been somewhat engaged

in settling estates. He was also a director in the North Bridgewater Bank during its existence, and is the only surviving director of that old institution. He is a Republican, and has been from the organization of the party. Quiet and unostentatious in the bestowal of his charities, Mr. Howard expends thousands of dollars that the public know not of, and rests in the sweet satisfaction of having done his duty to his fellow-man. Many there are, not only in this State but in others, that can speak of the benevolence of Mr. Howard. He is a kind neighbor, and one of Brockton's most honored citizens.

Mr. Howard traces his ancestry in this country to John Howard, who came from England, and first settled in Duxbury, and later (1651) in West Bridgewater. When a lad John Howard is said to have lived in the family of Miles Standish. He was a man of great influence in the new plantation, and was one of the first military officers in Bridgewater. The line of descent is as follows: John, John (2), Capt. Robert (one of the first settlers of the North Parish), Daniel, Darius, and Frederick. Darius married Sophia, daughter of Jonas Howard, June 3, 1804, by whom he had three children. His wife died Aug. 15, 1807, and June 5, 1808, he married Huldah, daughter of Jonathan Cary, and their family consisted of seven children, of whom Frederick was the fourth. His father died April 8, 1836. He was a selectman of the town, and also deputy sheriff several years.

In addition to other matters in North Bridgewater in which he manifested a decided interest, he was for a long series of years actively engaged in improving the thoroughfares of the town, and many of the noteworthy improvements in the roads and streets are largely the result of his energy and good judgment.

MARCUS PACKARD.

Marcus Packard, son of Luke and Lucinda (Battles) Packard, was born in North Bridgewater (now Brockton), Mass., Sept. 7, 1808. He was descended in a direct line from Samuel Packard, who came from Windham, near Hingham, England, to America in the ship "Diligence," and settled first in Hingham, Mass., in 1638, but afterwards removed to West Bridgewater, where he was a constable and tavern-keeper, and a man of some consequence in the community. Here he resided till his death, and was the founder of a family who, through the various generations to the present time, have been numerically and otherwise of prominence and importance in the town. Most, if not all, of the Packards of New England

are descended from him. The line of descent to Marcus is as follows: Samuel¹, Zacchous², Capt. Abiel³, Josiah⁴, Josiah⁵, Capt. Luke⁶, Marcus⁷.

The educational advantages of Marcus Packard were limited to the common schools of his locality, and when he grew up to manhood he chose the trade of carpenter and builder as his avocation. This was the field of labor in which most of the active years of his life were spent, and many of the best buildings erected in that vicinity at that period attest his handiwork. He was a skillful and honest mechanic, and achieved not only local repute in his calling but also success financially.

Being prudent, industrious, and of primitive habits, he was enabled to gradually build up not wealth but an ample competence. He purchased a farm near the old homestead, and on it erected a beautiful residence, where he passed many years of his life, devoting during his latter years most of his attention to husbandry. Marcus Packard belonged to that class of New Englanders who, while unostentatious and unpretending, are yet the true benefactors of the community in which they live, in that they add to the material prosperity of their respective localities and leave behind them tangible results of their life's work. He was a man who preferred the quiet walks of life to the turmoil of public strife, and consequently never sought political or official distinction. The only capacity in which he ever figured in public affairs was as selectman and overseer of the poor in his native town.

He was deeply religious in his nature, and an active, earnest member of the First Congregational Church. In this society he did much useful work, and left the accumulations of his lifetime to its uses and benefit after the decease of his wife, the estate being left in trust to her during her lifetime.

He married Lucinda Bates, Nov. 28, 1833. To their marriage there was no issue. He died Dec. 6, 1871.

WILLIAM FRENCH BRETT.

William French Brett, the subject of this sketch, was born July 13, 1816, in the North Parish of ancient Bridgewater, or what is now Brockton. He was the seventh generation from his immigrant ancestor, William Brett, who came to this township about 1656. The line being, in brief, as follows:

First generation, William Brett, who married Margaret —.

Second generation, Nathaniel Brett, married Sarah Hayward.

Third generation, Seth Brett, married Sarah Alden. Fourth generation, Samuel Brett, married Hannah Packard.

Fifth generation, William Brett, married Molly Allen.

Sixth generation, Zenas Brett, married Sibbil French.

Seventh generation, William F. Brett, married Rebecca Packard.

The first William Brett came from England, and was at Duxbury, according to Judge Mitchell, in 1645. He was one of the original proprietors of the town of Bridgewater, and lived in what is now West Bridgewater. He was a devout man, an elder in the church, preaching in the absence or sickness of the Rev. James Keith, the first pastor of Bridgewater, and in every way was a leading man in the town and province, and often a representative to the Old Colony Court.

The old homestead, where William French Brett was born, and the home of at least two or more generations that preceded him, was situated not far from the residence of Charles Johnson, Esq., on North Main Street, in this city, and was occupied for many years by the late Lucien B. Keith.

Mr. William F. Brett came of good stock. In his veins ran some of the best blood of the Plymouth Colony. He was a lineal descendant of Experience Mitchell, Thomas Hayward, John Alden, Samuel Packard, John Cary, John Howard, John and William Ames, forefathers and original settlers in this section of Massachusetts. With such an ancestry, we may well conceive that he believed in muscular Christianity. His attendance at church, although not a member, was as constant as that of his ancestor, who was deacon in the First Church of this ancient town.

The Brett family have been distinguished for ability from the earliest period in our colonial history. In the past fifty years of the business history of North Bridgewater there are two men whose lives, standing out in bold relief from the masses, have exercised a very potent sway in influencing and shaping public sentiment and dominating the popular will. This honor should be divided between the Hon. H. W. Robinson, who now lives, and William French Brett, the subject of this sketch. At no period since the settlement of the Plymouth Colony has any one man possessed or exercised the mercantile business influence, or wielded it so wisely and beneficially, as has Mr. Brett, of Massachusetts. He was born a merchant. Commencing at the early age of seventeen years, the whole trend of his nature seemed to be in a mercantile direction. At this early age he opened a small



MARCUS PACKARD.



store near the old homestead on North Main Street. This was continued until 1835, when, the business increasing, he removed to the green near the church, on the west side of Main Street, then known as the Ephraim Howard store. The next year he formed a copartnership with Albert Smith, which continued but a short time. In 1846, Rufus P. Kingman became a partner, under the firm-name of Brett & Kingman. This distinguished firm occupied a leading place among the merchants of Plymouth County for many years. In 1854 the partnership was dissolved, and a new firm formed of Brett, Ellis, Ripley & O'Neil. At this time he also commenced a wholesale business in Boston, being interested as whole or part owner in more than thirty country stores in New England, among which may be mentioned those in Kingston, Duxbury, Foxboro', Wareham, Palmer, Quincy, East Randolph, Halifax, Abington, Bridgewater, Plymouth, and Stoughton, in Massachusetts; also at Lewiston, in Maine, and Portsmouth, in New Hampshire. Disposing of his interests in Massachusetts in 1864, he removed to Washington, D. C., where he remained in business until 1872. From that date until he died, in 1882, he was engaged in business in Boston, Chicago, and other cities in the Western States.

He married, Jan. 21, 1836, Rebecca, daughter of Caleb Packard, and by her had children born as follows: William Henry, Nov. 16, 1838; Rufus Emery, July 31, 1840; Fred. Lyman, July 21, 1843; Alice Maria, May 1, 1848; Clara Amelia, Dec. 12, 1852.

Mr. Brett was a man of very peculiar temperament,—shrewd, genial, manly, and without pretense, yet dignified and generous. With a heart as tender

as that of a woman, no one in business or distress ever applied to him for advice or assistance in vain. Unceasing attention to business marked every weekday of his mercantile career. The use of praise was almost unknown to him. The absence of criticism or silence was considered the highest commendation by his subordinates.

His ideas and business methods in many respects were undoubtedly largely in advance of the age in which he lived. Some of the most distinguished merchants of to-day in Massachusetts and elsewhere received their first lessons in a mercantile career from Mr. Brett. Among those who have become distinguished in business or achieved social distinction may be mentioned Hon. H. H. Packard, R. P. Kingman, C. C. Bixby, H. A. Brett, W. W. Cross, and others, of Brockton; the Hon. Nathaniel Wales, of Stoughton; Thomas H. Wood, of New York; George B. Tolman, of Lynn; H. K. Keith, of Kingston; Henry C. Jackson, of Boston; and Ira Conant, of Bridgewater.

Mr. Brett built a beautiful residence in his native town, which still stands a monument to his taste and business judgment. His gentle nature and inflexible honesty prevented that large accumulation of property that oftentimes in these days curses the recipient. His mission in life was a noble one, and a grand success, as all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance well know. He believed that integrity was the prime element of success. The influence of his example will last with his friends until the last one is called home, while the future residents of this city will pleasantly note in our cemetery the monument erected by his grateful and admiring townsmen.

HISTORY OF BRIDGEWATER.

BY JOSHUA E. CRANE.

THE town of Bridgewater, which was originally the South Precinct of the ancient town that comprised East and West Bridgewater, Bridgewater, and Brockton, is pleasantly situated midway between Boston and New Bedford. In the early years of this century some of the leading citizens, alive to the interests of the town, were instrumental in constructing a turnpike that connected it with the two cities, and the Bridgewater Hotel was for many years styled the half-way house for the stage lines of that day. Town River, which takes its rise in Easton and Nippenicket Pond, winds through the northern and eastern sections, furnishing excellent water-power and healthy drainage. Clay-beds upon a portion of its banks furnish superior facilities for the manufacture of bricks, and the intervale meadows are well suited to grass and cultivation. The soil generally partakes of the character of sandy loam, and is well wooded in some portions that were formerly under cultivation. Oak and pine are the prevailing forests, and the latter enters largely into the manufacture of boxes, which is carried on quite extensively. The town is in some portions pleasantly undulating, and from many points presents to view a varied and beautiful landscape. The town is well supplied with lively springs of pure water, and the wells afford an ample supply of like quality.

The gentle slopes render it attractive and healthy for residences, and the pleasant streets that centre at the village square are evidence that these characteristics have had their influence in the growth of the town. The Old Colony Railroad, which was built in 1846, and the Abington Branch, constructed the same year, furnish convenient communication with Boston, Plymouth, and Fall River.

In early times it had a good reputation as a farming town, and its productive resources were such that it not only supplied its own needs, but was able to furnish quantities of grain for the neighboring markets of Weymouth and Plymouth. The pioneers in the settlement of the town were a sturdy band that subdued the forests, and the virgin soil was generous

in return. The ancient stone walls that bound and divide the estates and far-reaching woodlands are still monuments to their indomitable will and ceaseless industry. The early homes were mere log houses and humble cottages, so constructed as to render them a protection against the incursions of hostile savages. Under such circumstances the growth of the settlement was slow, and its progress in establishing all social and civil institutions most difficult. But the fact that they were of a colony that came to these shores for a distinct purpose seems to stand forth prominently in all their acts, hence the church and the school had the first place as a prerequisite to the founding of a commonwealth.

The early records of the court of the Old Colony at Plymouth, in 1645, show that certain inhabitants of Duxbury were granted a portion of land in the westerly part of that plantation, and "are to have it four miles every way from the place where they shall set up their centre." Capt. Miles Standish, Mr. John Alden, George Soule, Constant Southworth, John Rogers, and William Brett were appointed to lay out and divide said lands to the inhabitants. Said inhabitants confirmed this division by an agreement among themselves and were denominated original proprietors. Their names, as appears from the town records, are as follows:

William Bradford.	John Fobes.
Edward Hall.	John Washburn, Jr.
William Merriek.	Samuel Nash.
Nicholas Robbins.	John Ames.
John Bradford.	Abram Sampson.
Thomas Hayward.	Thomas Gannett.
Abram Pierce.	George Soule.
Mr. Ralph Partridge.	William Brett.
John Rogers.	Experiencia Mitchell.
Nathaniel Willis.	Edmund Hunt.
George Partridge.	Henry Howland.
John Willis.	William Clark.
John Starr.	Henry Sampson.
Thomas Bonney.	William Ford.
Mr. John Alden.	John Brown.
William Collier.	Mr. Constant Southworth.
Mr. Miles Standish.	John Hayward.

Christopher Wadsworth.	John Carey.
Love Bowdor.	Francis West.
John Pabody.	Edmund Weston.
John Irish.	William Tubbs.
William Pabody.	Samuel Tompkins.
Philip Delano.	James Lindall.
Francis Sprague.	Edmund Chandler.
Arthur Harris.	Samuel Eaton.
William Bassett.	Moses Simmons.
John Washburn.	Solomon Leonard.

To these fifty-four shares were subsequently added two more, one to Rev. James Keith and one to Deacon Samuel Edson.

Mr. Keith was the first minister, and Deacon Edson, who was from Salem, was the proprietor of the first mill. The grant of this plantation was simply a right to purchase of the Indians, and Capt. Miles Standish, Samuel Nash, and Constant Southworth were appointed to make the purchase.

This purchase and contract were said to have been made on a rocky hill in the east parish, anciently called "Sachem's Rock," a little south of Whitman's mill, where the manufacturing establishment of the Carver Cotton-Gin Company now is, near the house where Seth Latham formerly lived, and the place now owned by David Gurney. The weir, which was the central point of this purchase, was directly back of the William Harris house, on the south side, and of the William Allen place, on the north side of the river. Traces of the old dam and fording-place are still visible on both sides of the stream. This neighborhood and the river still retain the name of Satucket. In 1656, eleven years after the grant of the plantation, and the same year in which Bridgewater was incorporated into a distinct township, a grant of three hundred acres was made to Miles Standish, "with a competency of meadow to such a proportion of upland, lying and being at Satucket Pond, now known as Robbin's Pond, provided that it did not come within the court's grant of Bridgewater."

The town received an order from the court at New Plymouth to "fix and set up the centre of their town in order to the laying out of Mr. Alexander Standish's land, joining to the outside of said Bridgewater four-mile line from the centre, which being, according to said order, done about the year 1659, the centre being a small white-oak tree, standing on high ground on the westerly side of a stony swamp and brook about ten rods to the westerly side of said brook, on the south side of the highway, it being a mile and a quarter to the eastward of Bridgewater meeting-house." This entry was made upon the records at a much later date, and, according to Mitchell, was made nearly thirty years after the work

was performed. It also appears that the court's committee, and not the town, fixed the centre, as the monumental tree bore the initials of Constant Southworth, who doubtless performed the work. Capt. Miles Standish had deceased in the mean time, and the land was laid out to his son, Alexander. There is no evidence of dissatisfaction on the part of Bridgewater. The centre was near the house of Thomas Hayward, and but a short distance from the East and West Bridgewater depot.

The original town embraced what now constitutes the greater part of Hanson, and was the first interior settlement in the Old Colony. The grant of the plantation was as early as 1645, but the actual settlement was not commenced until after 1650. In 1658 it was found desirable to add to the western borders of the town a large tract known as the Hockomock meadows.

The following original purchasers became permanent settlers:

Thomas Hayward, John Cary, Nathaniel Willis, Samuel Tompkins, John Willis, Arthur Harris, William Bassett, John Fobes, John Washburn, John Washburn, Jr., Experience Mitchell, John Hayward, John Ames, Solomon Leonard, Thomas Gannett, Mr. James Keith, William Brett, Deacon Samuel Edson.

William Bassett and Experience Mitchell were of the company that came in some of the three first vessels,—the "Mayflower," the "Fortune," or the "Ann." The most of the Bridgewater proprietors came before 1630.

The plantation was incorporated into a town June, 1656. The name of Bridgewater was probably adopted from fancy, as none of the inhabitants are known to have come from Bridgewater, England. The first officer chosen by the town was John Cary, who was elected constable in 1656.

In May, 1657, the town officers chosen were John Willis, deputy; Lawrence Willis, grand juror; Samuel Tompkins, constable; Arthur Harris and John Hayward, surveyors of highways. The first freemen were William Brett, Ensign Josiah Standish, William Bassett, John Cary, Thomas Hayward, Lawrence Willis, John Willis, Thomas Howard, Jr., Samuel Tompkins, Arthur Harris. In 1657 we find the additional names as freemen,—Samuel Edson, Mark Lothrop, Francis Godfrey, William Snow, John Ames, John Hayward, Guido Bayley.

The first settlements were along the river banks of West Bridgewater, and it was here that the first church was established and the first meeting-house was erected. The settlement extended south towards

Taunton, and the proprietary interests were managed in town-meetings, the records being kept for several years by the town clerk. In the year 1674 the town ordered the purchase of a new book for the recording of lands.

1695. Chose Lieut. Hayward and John Field to have oversight in the recording of lands for the purchasers and proprietors.

The town clerks have been John Cary, 1656-81; Thomas Hayward, 1682-83; Samuel Allen, 1683-1702; Nathaniel Brett, 1702-36; Nathaniel Brett, Jr., 1736-79 (with the exception that Col. Josiah Edson served a few years previous to 1745); Capt. Eliakim Howard, 1779-1822, when the town was divided.

The first military officers were Josiah Standish, lieutenant, 1660; Thomas Hayward, Jr., lieutenant; John Hayward, ensign, 1664. Capt. John Hayward was the first magistrate in town, and one of the Governor's Council in 1690; he was also a judge, and was killed by a fall from his horse while on his way to Marshfield, Aug. 15, 1698. Elihu Brett succeeded him as judge, but died suddenly in his chair, Jan. 12, 1712. In 1689, "David Perkins, John Aunes, and Samuel Washburn to get in Mr. Keith's salary by all loving persuasions and legal means."

King Philip's War.—This town has much in common with the early settlements of the Old Colony whereof to note relative to its early history. It can hardly be imagined what hardships fell to the lot of the pioneer settlers. In 1675, Philip, the great sachem of Mount Hope, became prejudiced against Governor Winslow, and made war upon the little colony. The people of Swansea being in great distress, a requisition was made by Governor Winslow for twenty mounted men from Bridgewater, all to be forthwith dispatched to their relief. But seventeen men could be found, and June 21st they were on the march. "They met some of the Swansea people between here and Taunton, who persuaded them to return back." But they proceeded, and the next day they came upon a party of Indians thirty in number, who discharged their guns and gave a shout and left. They then proceeded to the garrison. A company of whites were attacked by a band of Indians, and six were killed outright. The Bridgewater men pursued them, and a few days after had an encounter, killing several Indians. On the 20th of July this party of Bridgewater men captured sixteen Indians. The inhabitants had experienced frequent assaults from the Indians a short time previous, and several dwellings had been destroyed, five of them in the town, as it was called, and eight in the out-

skirts of the settlement. About three hundred Indians were engaged in this attack, "Tisquogen" being their chief leader. This was at the easterly quarter of the town on the south side of the river. "Under God the courage of the inhabitants was a great means of their preservation."

July 31st. A party of Bridgewater men went in pursuit of Philip, and succeeded in killing several of his particular friends, and soon after, with Capt. Church, killed and captured one hundred and thirty Indians. The Plymouth County men were in the fight when Philip was slain, and also in the great swamp fight which closed the scene of this long and bloody struggle. The Bridgewater company that participated in the many engagements, and traversed the trackless wilderness in the snow of midwinter, was in command of Thomas Hayward, Jr.; John Hayward, Sr., was ensign. Jacob Mitchell, who was slain by the Indians at Dartmouth, was son of Experience Mitchell, of Bridgewater, who was one of the Pilgrims; the wife of Jacob Mitchell was likewise slain, and it is said they were the first victims to the tomahawk. The son of Jacob Mitchell, one of the children who escaped the first butchery, was Thomas Mitchell, whose remains are interred in the old graveyard in Bridgewater.

Williams Latham, Esq., who visited the battle-ground of the "swamp fight" a few years since, found much of it under cultivation and with but little in its appearance that could give a clear impression of its condition two hundred years ago. But the great battle should be commemorated by some appropriate monument to mark the spot where the decisive blow was struck that opened New England to the advance of civilization and enlightenment by our intrepid ancestors.

(The foregoing, it will be understood, applies mainly to the ancient town that embraced the three Bridgewaters and Brockton.)

The Early Ministry.—The early ministry of Bridgewater is so closely connected with the entire social fabric of the ancient town that even an epitome of a town history would be incomplete without it. The settlement of Rev. James Keith as the first minister, in 1664, gave to the sparsely-settled neighborhood a man of marked ability, and to the colony an example of rare Christian traits and sound learning. He was educated in Scotland, and his aggressive spirit that ventured to explore the wild and untried shores of New England at once found in this wilderness ample scope for an untrammeled utterance upon the subject of religion, to which he was most ardently devoted. He was indorsed by the Mathers, and his

long career of nearly sixty years proved him worthy of the sacred trust committed to his hands. His church gave character to the entire region, and within its influence sound morals and a love of learning was soon manifest.

His posterity, so numerous, have honored their ancestry, and the name of the first minister is worthy of the highest place among the founders of the Old Colony. It is much regretted that the early records of the first church have been lost, and much that would have been treasured in the history of the first parish remains only in tradition.

First Congregational Society.—A second precinct or parish was incorporated June 1, 1716, in what was then called South Bridgewater. This embraced what is now Bridgewater substantially. The General Court appointed a committee to consider the matter, and it was in pursuance of a favorable report that this action was taken, but with this condition, "That the whole town stand oblige to an honorable maintenance of Rev. James Keith, their present aged minister, if he should outlive his powers and capacities of discharging the office and duty of their minister."

The parish erected a meeting-house upon the site of the present Unitarian Church, the land, together with the churchyard, being the gift of John Washburn. The dedication of the new meeting-house took place June 14, 1717; Rev. James Keith delivered the sermon appropriate to the occasion.

Rev. Benjamin Allen, the first pastor, was ordained July 9, 1718, and continued his pastorate for thirteen years. Mr. Allen was a native of Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, and graduated at Yale College (1708). He preached his first sermon in the new meeting-house Aug. 18, 1717, and his last Oct. 11, 1730. He built the house on Central Square, now owned and occupied by Mrs. Nahum Washburn, and which was owned and occupied by Col. Josiah Edson in 1775, and by Deacon Isaac Lazell in 1810. Mr. Allen removed to Cape Elizabeth, and was the first minister in that place, where he died in 1754, aged sixty-five years.

Rev. John Shaw, son of Joseph Shaw, of East Bridgewater, was the successor of Mr. Allen. He was a graduate of Harvard College (1729), and was ordained Nov. 17, 1731, continuing his pastorate until his death (1791), the remarkable period of sixty years. His intellectual endowments were of a superior order, and his call to the ministry in Bridgewater was most fortunate for the parish, as he was not only gifted in his special calling as a preacher and theologian, but his literary taste gave a fresh impulse to education that continued to be felt for several generations.

The house which he built in 1740 is still standing,

having been occupied by his son, Dr. Samuel Shaw, and by his grandson, the late Hon. John A. Shaw, and is still remaining in the family. From this historic parsonage have gone out large numbers of students that were fitted for college under the ministry by Mr. Shaw. The veneration and love manifested towards Mr. Shaw was without abatement to the close of his long life. His children inherited the virtues and talents of their father, and several of them were ministers of the gospel. Rev. Oakes Shaw, his eldest son, settled in Barnstable, and was the father of the distinguished Lemuel Shaw, chief justice of the Supreme Court; Bezael, the second son of Rev. John, born 1738, graduated at Harvard in 1762, and settled in the ministry at Nantucket; William, the third son, born 1741, graduated at Harvard College, and settled in the ministry at Marshfield; John, the fifth son, graduated at Harvard College, and settled in the ministry at Haverhill; Samuel, his sixth son, studied medicine, and settled in Bridgewater.

The following elegy was occasioned by the death of Rev. John Shaw, but by whom written is uncertain:

"Lo! virgin spring on genial wings returns,
Unlike herself in raven plumage drest,
'Tis Shaw's sad fate in tenderness she mourns,
While pallid grief sits swooning on her crest.
The great divino is snatched from mortal sight;
Mad envy, hostile malice, wail at heart;
In blossom'd ago ho took his eagle flight,
Death stay'd his hand, and nature cast the dart.
Alas! he's gone! the melancholy knoll
In long-drawn notes proclaims the preacher dead;
Yet hope, assuasive hope, delights to tell
To realms of bliss the enraptured spirit fled.
No more those golden days to us belong;
No more, alas! those years are seen to roll,
When from his lips bless'd Gabriel's song
Enforced attention and engaged the soul.
Religion sheds the fond maternal tear,
And, sorrowing, casts her mournful look around;
Yet may his memory, held forever dear,
To listening captives sing a joyful sound.
Sweetly his drama closed, life almost gone,
No stinging thoughts his tranquil mind assails,
Hope winged his spirit, and religion's sun
Burst through the gloom and cheered the livid veil.
Insensato archer! Can none thy terrors brave?
From thy arrest can nothing hand relief?
Ah, surely no! kings crowd th' unsocial grave,
The Roman conqueror, and the Grecian chief."

Nov. 19, 1759. The South Parish voted to build a new meeting-house sixty-four by fifty feet.

November 30th. The parish voted to use the old meeting-house in building the new one, and to take it down when they shall think proper.

March 3, 1760. Voted not to build a belfry.

Forty-seven pews were sold upon completion for

£3775, old tenor; twelve pews sold in front gallery for £1012, old tenor.

Six pews on the men's side of the meeting-house, and six pews on the women's side, sold for £474 10s. old tenor.

1766. Col. Edson to procure a curtain for the pulpit.

1767. Jacob Washburn & Co. to purchase a bell. Lieut. Washburn to hang the bell.

Voted. That the bell be rung on all public days in the year according to the custom of other parishes, and to be rung at nine o'clock if free of charge to the parish, and at funerals, if desired, free of charge. Abram Washburn to ring the bell at the rate of £3 15s. per year.

1773. Voted to paint the outside of the meeting-house as much as has been painted heretofore, and, the inside, the canopy, pulpit, the front work of the galleries, the pillars under the galleries, the posts and braces.

The first meeting-house was forty-three by thirty-eight, eighteen feet posts. It fronted south with a large door in the middle and "small doors on east and west side in the middle, stairs on east side, men's stairs on west side."

The Rev. Zedekiah Sanger, D.D., settled as colleague of Dr. Shaw Dec. 17, 1788. He was a native of Sherborn, born in 1747, graduated at Harvard University in 1771, and his first settlement was at Duxbury. His call to Bridgewater proved him a worthy successor of his distinguished associate, who, in a little more than two years after this connection, was called to the rewards of the just. The settlement of Dr. Sanger was just after the close of the war of the Revolution, when the people were greatly impoverished by the inevitable taxation of that period. His salary was four hundred dollars and twenty cords of wood delivered. Dr. Sanger proved himself not only an able and faithful spiritual adviser, but an earnest and efficient promoter of education. The church and parish prospered under his ministry, and his influence was felt throughout the town. He was also held in high esteem by the clergy of the Old Colony as a conspicuous example of piety and sound learning. From the time of his settlement until the establishment of the academy, his home was a school for the preparation of young men for college, and in subsequent years he had many students in theology. His home was what is now known as the Stetson farm, and like the ministers of his day he was a practical farmer. His family of five sons and five daughters grew up to adorn with social graces the parish of their father.

Several of his sons were liberally educated. Ralph,

the third son, graduated at Harvard in 1808, and was a distinguished clergyman in Dover, Mass., and was the father of Judge George P. Sanger, of Boston. Richard graduated also at Harvard in 1800, and was preceptor of Bridgewater Academy from 1805 to 1810. Zedekiah, the youngest son, graduated at Harvard in 1807, and was preceptor of the Bridgewater Academy from 1810 to 1815. Samuel, born 1788, remained for many years upon the ancestral estate, and his long life was that of an exemplary Christian gentleman. He attained the age of nearly ninety years. He left no children. There was but one meeting-house in the village in Dr. Sanger's time, and the congregation was large, and the church harmonious. It was not until near the close of his pastorate that doctrinal dissensions disturbed the churches of this region. Dr. Sanger was in agreement with the pronounced views of the ministry in this region, and his sermons are said to have been very impressive. His life was one of thorough devotion to his charge, and although of a remarkably strong physique, his incessant labors gradually impaired his health, and he was called from earth Nov. 17, 1820. Dr. Reed, of West Bridgewater, preached his funeral sermon, in which he delineated with much power the eminent career of the distinguished minister.

The church in which Dr. Sanger was installed was built in 1760, the timber of the original church being used in part in its construction. It was enlarged in 1810, and was taken down to give place to the present beautiful edifice of the parish in 1845.

Rev. Richard M. Hodges, the fourth minister of the South Parish, succeeded Dr. Sanger, and was settled Sept. 12, 1821. He was born in Salem, Aug. 5, 1794, and graduated at Harvard College in 1815, in a class peculiarly distinguished for its men of eminence in the ministerial profession.

The council invited to solemnize Mr. Hodges' ordination convened at the Academy Hall, and organized under the direction of Dr. John Reed, of the West Parish, assisted by a classmate, Rev. John G. Palfrey, of Boston, as scribe. Afterwards, at the church, were celebrated the solemnities of the occasion, which took place in the following order: Rev. Ralph Sanger, of Dover, made the introductory prayer; Rev. Charles Lowell, of Boston, preached the sermon; Rev. Thaddeus M. Harris, of Dorchester, offered the ordaining prayer; Rev. John Prince, of Salem, gave the charge; Rev. Charles Briggs, of Lexington, presented the right hand of fellowship; and Rev. J. G. Palfrey made the concluding prayer.

Rev. Mr. Hodges assumed the responsible duties of

his ministry at a period of great controversy, which tended to the general separation of the Evangelical and Unitarian elements of the churches, and in the course of his pastorate witnessed the withdrawal of a number of his parishioners, who became identified with the newly-organized church in Scotland, of which Rev. Ebenezer Gay was the first pastor. Mr. Hodges was inclined to the conservative school of his denomination, adhering to the views of Channing, which prevailed largely among the Unitarians of New England. Possessed of marked literary acquirements and a genial and accomplished manner, he manifested his devotion to his sacred calling by a most earnest and faithful service among his people, and at his own request, at the expiration of twelve years, in 1833, received a peaceable dismission from his pastoral duties.

Mr. Hodges' connection with his people was the foundation of an abiding friendship and an ardent interest in the church and parish. He was a frequent visitor to the scenes of his early labors, ministering consolation in seasons of sorrow and bereavement, and mingling in the social gatherings of festive occasions.

On the fiftieth anniversary of his settlement (1871) Mr. Hodges preached a fitting and eloquent sermon, commemorative of the event, from the text, "And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year." But of those who had acted as a committee in behalf of the parish to invite him to settle, not one was among the living. For more than forty years Mr. Hodges was a resident of Cambridge, where, with the blessings of an ample fortune, he was permitted to enjoy the social and literary associations of its classic walks. Mr. Hodges died Aug. 12, 1878, leaving three children,—a son, Dr. R. M. Hodges, an eminent physician, and two married daughters.

Rev. Theophilus P. Doggett, a graduate of Brown University, was the fifth minister of the First Church, and was the son of Rev. Simeon Doggett, of Raynham, and grandson of Rev. Perez Fobes, of Raynham, a native of Bridgewater. Mr. Doggett was ordained Nov. 13, 1833, as successor of Rev. Mr. Hodges. The clergymen who participated in the services of his ordination were Rev. Pitt Clark, of Norton, moderator; Rev. Mr. Edes, of Canton, scribe; Rev. Mr. Bigelow, of Taunton, who addressed the society; Rev. Mr. Hodges, who offered the introductory prayer; Rev. George Parkman, of Boston, who gave the charge to the pastor; Rev. Mr. Crafts, of East Bridgewater, who gave the right hand of fellowship; Rev. Charles Lowell, of Boston, and Rev. Dr. Kendall, of Plymouth.

Mr. Doggett continued the pastor for eleven years, when, by reason of bronchial disease, he was disqualified for the duties of the pulpit, and resigned his pastorate.

He subsequently was settled at Ashby, in 1847, continuing there for six years, and then removed to Barnstable, where he preached for seven years. His last pastorate was at Pembroke, which was for thirteen years. His death was from apoplexy, May 18, 1875.

First Congregational Society.—Rev. Claudius Bradford was the pastor of the First Congregational Church and Society from May 29, 1845, to July 26, 1851, when dismission was granted. It was during Mr. Bradford's pastorate that the present beautiful church was erected.

Rev. John J. Putnam was installed pastor Jan. 16, 1856, and dismissed in 1864.

Rev. George Dexter, installed Jan. 25, 1865, and dismissed Dec. 17, 1866.

Rev. George H. Hosmer was settled Dec. 15, 1868, and resigned his pastorate Dec. 15, 1878, after a most harmonious connection of ten years, during which he won the warm respect and affection of his parish, while held in high esteem by the citizens of the town. Mr. Hosmer left Bridgewater to accept a most eligible position as pastor of a church in Salem, Mass.

Rev. Albert E. Goodnough was pastor from Sept. 25, 1879, to April, 1881.

Rev. John Albert Wilson was ordained May 11, 1882, and died in Bridgewater, Dec. 8, 1883. His brief pastorate was sadly ended by his sudden death, as he had preached on the Sabbath before his decease. He was much beloved for rare social gifts, and his funeral was largely attended by the people of the parish and neighboring clergymen. His remains rest in the cemetery of the village.

The clerks of the First Congregational Society have been,—

Eleazar Carver, 1716, '17, '18.

Richard Davenport, 1719.

Josiah Edson, Nathaniel Willis, Eleazar Carver, to 1724.

Thomas Hayward, 1724, '25, '26, '27, '28, '29, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35.

Col. Josiah Edson, Jr., 1736, '37, '38, '39, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48, '49, '50, '51, '52, '53, '54, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66.

Josiah Edson, Jr., 1766, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75.

Capt. Abram Washburn, 1775, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80.

Samuel Kinsley, 1781, '82, '83, '84, '85.

Dr. Samuel Shaw, 1786, '87, '88.

Winslow Hooper, 1789, '90.

Isaac Laxell, 1791, '92, '93, '94 '95, '96, '97, '98, '99, 1800, '01, '02, '03, '04, '05, '06, '07, '08, '09.

Caleb Cary, 1810, '11, '12, '13, '14, '15.

Holmes Sprague, 1816, '17, '18, '19, '20, '21, '22.

Nathan Lazell, Jr., 1823, '24, '25, '26, '27, '28.
 Nahum Stetson, 1829, '30, '31.
 Mitchell Keith, 1830.
 Philo Leach, 1831, '32, '33, '34, '35, '36, '37, '38, '39, '40, '41,
 '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48.
 Williams Latham, 1849, '50, '51, '52, '53, '54, '55, '56, '57.
 Eli Washburn, 1857, '58, '59, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67,
 '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77.
 Henry T. Pratt, 1877.

Among the names of the fathers whose memories we would ever cherish may be mentioned those of the worthy deacons who were associated with the organization and growth of the church of the South Parish. Though no date may indicate the time of the choice of the first standard-bearers of Mr. Allen's pastorate, the duties of the office devolved upon two honored members of the community whose Pilgrim names, Carver and Alden, have ever graced the banner of the Old Colony.

It was not, however, till Oct. 17, 1734, sixteen years after the settlement of the first pastor, that "the brethren, being met together at the public meeting-house, declared it as their judgment that there ought to be an ordination of deacons," and upon the choice of Thomas Hayward as deacon, whose home overlooked the woods and vales of Pratt Town, arranged for the solemn service of ordination to take place November 17th, on the third anniversary of Mr. Shaw's settlement.

This occasion can have been of no ordinary interest to the welfare of the infant church, the membership of which was rapidly increasing under the care of its youthful pastor, and, with the establishment of schools, was to determine the perpetuity of religion and good learning in the community. We would seek to know more of the character and lives of those who gathered to witness these services and who were so scattered from Titicut and Nippenickett to the little hamlet of Satucket. We can be quite sure that among the number were two of the sons of Minister Keith,—Samuel of Scotland, and John of South Street,—who had early become identified with the welfare of the church and would watch with interest the growth of a vine of their father's planting.

Deacon Eleazer Carver and Deacon Joseph Alden lived to witness the prosperity of the church, and in a ripe old age, before the decease of Deacon Hayward, in 1741, were considerably relieved of the responsibilities of their office by the appointment of Capt. Josiah Edson, who lived near the site of the old Pratt Tavern, and of Solomon Pratt, whose farm must have extended into the valley of the forge. The vacancy caused by the death of Deacon Pratt, in 1757, was filled by the choice of Jacob Hayward, of Pratt-

town, who upon the decease of Capt. Edson, in 1763, was probably assisted in the duties of the office by Col. Josiah Edson, who at this time, with Lieut. Joshua Alden, was a "tuner of the psalms." In 1775, nearly three years before the close of Deacon Hayward's life, occurred the election of Benjamin Willis, Jr., and Seth Pratt, the former an honored judge, whose mansion still stands near ancestral trees, on the way to Woodward's bridge, the latter a nephew of Deacon Solomon and of prominence as a selectman for many years. Deacon Pratt and Deacon Willis were the last of the eight recorded deacons of Mr. Shaw's long pastorate, and lived not only to witness the installation of Mr. Sanger as colleague of their aged minister, but to cheer for many years their pastor's life. Faithful in the maintenance of the ordinances of the gospel in the town, these fathers were no less active in their chosen callings. But though time has thrown into oblivion many an incident of their lives, and left us but few landmarks to remind us of their names, we who have the inestimable legacy of Christian homes can strive to manifest in our lives their spirit and steadfast Christian character, and inscribe above their resting-places the words of the Psalmist, so fittingly written of one of their number, "Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaseth, for the faithful fail from among the children of men."

At the beginning of Mr. Sangar's pastorate, in 1788, the brethren of the church made choice of James Perkins, Jr., as an associate of Deacon Willis and Deacon Pratt, the former of whom was at that time quite advanced in years. Deacon Perkins was a great-grandson of the first settler of the name in Bridgewater, and resided but a few steps beyond the site of the old Trinity Church, not far from the site of the original family homestead. The enterprise and skill of Deacon Perkins as a gunsmith, in developing the growth of the mechanical industries of the parish, were of no inferior order, and in the war of independence had been recognized in the manufacture of a thousand stand of arms for the American army. Subsequently, in the days of 1812, with his son, Rufus, and son-in-law, Dr. Shubael Lovell, he still continued to fill orders for the government. The gun-shop of Deacon Perkins still stands incorporated in the old mansion of the Lovell family, and in its concealment is expressive of the changes of a century, and of the obscurity of many a landmark of the Revolution.

Two of Deacon Perkins' grandsons, Nehemiah and Lorenzo Lovell, were graduates of Brown University in 1833, and studied for the ministry. Shubael re-

mained upon the homestead place, and, as a manufacturer of straw goods, was long known as a businessman of energy and integrity. The old house of Deacon Perkins was destroyed by fire not many years before the close of his life, which occurred in 1827, in his eighty-first year.

Another of Mr. Sanger's deacons was Ephraim Orcut, the son of Ichabod, whose early home, long since removed, once stood beyond South Brook at the entrance of the road to the State work-house. He removed to the West Parish in 1806, but subsequently returned to his native parish and lived at the Horton place (now owned by M. F. Barney), where he died in 1831, at the age of eighty-seven years. His widow and several members of his family removed to Chester, N. H.

Deacon Orcut's humble sphere in life was no barrier to his recognition as a worthy and exemplary candidate for the sacred office, and the intrinsic excellence of his character was freely acknowledged in the thoughtful affection of the community. Of his ancestry, as of his brethren,

"Their names, their years, spelt by the unlettered Muse,
The place of fame and elegy supply,
And many a holy text around she strews,
That teach the rustic moralist to die."

A prominent man in Dr. Sanger's day was Maj. Isaac Lazell, who, with Peter Conant, was chosen deacon as early as 1803. Deacon Lazell's name will long be revered as one which was connected not only with the work of the church, but with the development of all good objects of a public character. He was born in 1756, and his life spanned that deeply interesting Revolutionary period which so tested the patriotism of our countrymen. Fitted by sterling qualities of mind and heart to be a prudent adviser, he became one of Dr. Sanger's enduring friends, and in the capacity of clerk of the parish evinced his interest in its affairs by a faithful service of eighteen years. Associated with his brother, Nathan Lazell, Esq., at the old store, Maj. Lazell, with others, was active in the inauguration of the great manufacturing industry that for two generations has given distinction to his native place, and reflected in its business management that solid integrity characteristic of the original firm. As merchant and manufacturer he was instrumental in concentrating about his home such enterprise as to render it the nucleus of the future village, and his participation in the endowment and erection of the academy of the county in 1799 was indicative not only of his foresight but his bounty. "May science flourish in the academy now rising," written in his day-book of June 20th, is but an ex-

pression of those who sought the educational and moral elevation of the community and the blessings of good learning for their children.

As proprietor of a public-house in later years, Maj. Lazell naturally felt a deep interest in the project of opening a grand turnpike road between Boston and New Bedford, and most significantly co-operated with his brother, Gen. Lazell, in its construction in 1805. Deacon Lazell's home, with its poplars and offsets and its walks of box, was brightened by the presence of a worthy helpmeet whose refined nature fitted her for the prominence which she occupied in the social circle, and whose spirit of hospitality rendered so attractive the surroundings of the deacon's inn. As the fortunate mistress of such a home she raised a large family of daughters, and upon the death of her husband, in 1810, continued to welcome to her board a gladsome company of students—often twenty or more—whose faces cheered the halls of the old academy. The spirit of generosity of her husband, Mrs. Lazell lived to see revived in the presentation of the commodious grounds of the second Academy by his heirs in 1822, and to the end of life in the home of her daughter, Mrs. Eddy, was the friend of many a student.

An associate of Deacon Lazell was Peter Conant, the son of Phineas, and nephew of Rev. Silvanus Conant, a distinguished minister of Middleboro'. About the time of his marriage, in 1777, Mr. Conant took up his abode on the eastern slope of Great Hill, on an old bridle-path that now winds through quiet woodland not far from the site of the old family homestead, which was owned by Lot Conant, son of the first Nathaniel. Mr. Conant was an artisan of acknowledged skill, and possessed the spirit of enterprise and of loyal citizenship. In early life in company with his brother, Phineas, and his uncle, Lot, he was a soldier in Capt. Allen's Bridgewater company, and with several others of the name was foremost in patriotic service. Upon the death of Deacon Lazell, in 1810, with Deacon James Alger and Deacon Cornelius Holmes as associates, Deacon Conant continued to perform the duties of his office till a few years before the close of Mr. Sanger's ministry, when he became an attendant of the religious service at Scotland, and was an original member of that church. In 1823, Deacon Conant sold his place and removed to Northfield, N. H., the home of his son, Rev. Lebbeus Conant, where he died surrounded by his kindred.

James Alger, who acted as a deacon as early as 1810, was the son of Lieut. James Alger, of the West Parish, and brother of Capt. Abizer Alger, a furnace-man of prominence, and father of Cyrus Alger,

the distinguished metallurgist and manufacturer. Deacon Alger lived on the old Samuel Keith place in Scotland, and for a number of years in partnership with Col. Salmon Fobes carried on an iron furnace and store at Freetown. He was an influential and respected member of the parish, especially interested in the welfare of the schools, and so long as his health permitted retained his official connection with the church. Upon his resignation, in 1822, Cyrus Cope-land, Sr., was chosen his successor. Deacon Alger was a devoted student of the Scriptures, and it was said of him that he would speculate with considerable ability upon subjects that have found opposite advocates in the Christian Church. He was an occasional contributor to the *Christian Register*. He spent the last of his days with his son, Rev. Horatio Alger, who at that time was pastor of the Unitarian Church in Chelsea. Deacon Alger's wife was a daughter of Lieut. Joseph Bassett, a descendant on her father's side of William Bassett, and on her mother's of Robert Cushman, both of whom were among the Plymouth Pilgrims.

The erection of the church at the East Precinct in 1720, and the organization of a church in Halifax in 1734, had slightly affected the membership of Mr. Shaw's parish; but in 1743 the people of Titicut, by a petition for a separate precinct, created a more serious loss to its membership, and in course of time no small disturbance of its disciplinary peace. The preaching of Whitefield, Davenport, and the Tennents, and Edwards, Hopkins, and Bollamy, had at this time of the great awakening made a deep impression upon the churches of New England, and the controversy of the Old and New Lights was making inroads upon the churches of the established order, and given rise to the organization of separate parishes. The Old Lights favoring the undisturbed privileges of the established clergy, and relying upon the power of the civil law for the support of the ordinances of religion, were in direct conflict with the upholders of new measures, who aimed at the complete separation of Church and State. So great was the prejudice, moreover, against any innovation in the modes of preparation of the clergy for their sacred office, that in Connecticut, where the controversy more hotly raged, a law was enacted, prohibiting any person who had not been educated or graduated at "Harvard, or Yale, or some other allowed Protestant college or university," from taking "the benefit of the law of the government, respecting the settlement and support of ministers." But, on the other hand, it was the express conviction of many, who sought the more pronounced views of republicanism, and advocated a more ardent spirituality of the church,

that, to limit the functions of the gospel ministry to those only who had enjoyed the privileges of a liberal education, was to debar from most active service a certain element in the church whose qualifications for the ministry was evinced by their efficiency and spiritual life. With fifty-three original members in 1718, and with seventy-five additional names during Mr. Allen's pastorate, the prosperity of Mr. Shaw's church had ever been apparent in the cheerful support of his ministerial labors, and in the continued increase of its membership. The first ten years of his ministry had witnessed the reception of one hundred and eight members, fifty-seven of whom signed the covenant during the first three years, and the great revival of 1742 had produced most gratifying results by the accession of thirty-three in January, thirty-seven in February, and fifty-seven during the remainder of the year. During the first twenty years of Mr. Shaw's ministry two hundred and fifty-eight had been added to the church. In 1741 and 1742, for a period of fourteen months, the preaching of Eliab Byram, at Titicut, had aroused a deep interest in the ordinances of the gospel, and the desire for the incorporation of a parish, which was granted with considerable delay.

Silas Brett, John Wadsworth, Mr. Tucker, and Solomon Reed were among those who afterwards conducted religious services there, but there was yet no permanent ministry. The efforts of Rev. Nathaniel Shepherd, of Attleboro', prepared the way for the arrival of Rev. Joseph Snow and Rev. Isaac Backus, the former a New Light minister of Providence, whose father was a native of Bridgewater, and the latter a well-known Evangelistic preacher, of Connecticut. Mr. Snow and Mr. Backus were hospitably entertained at the home of Seth Hayward, a "Christian brother," and on the following day Mr. Backus writes: "We came down to Titicut, to Brother Samuel Alden's, where Brother Snow, who had labored in the place before, was welcomed with much rejoicing." Numerous services in December and January now aroused an interest in the speedy acknowledgment of a covenant, and a discourse of Mr. Backus upon the building and government of the church hastened the action of those who favored the claims of the New Lights. The precinct had already taken measures for the completion of its plans. In the month of March, 1747, at the home of James Keith, a grandson of Minister Keith, it was voted "to provide material to enclose and cover the meeting-house," but the members of neighboring churches could obtain no letters of dismissal. The mutual jealousy of the Old Light Church of Bridgewater and the New Light Church of Mr. Conant, at Middleboro', that their

brethren at Titicut would not be beneath the protecting wand of a suitable shepherd, finally led to a resolution of the petitioners that they would be "restrained by such tyranny no longer," and resulted in the organization of a church in 1748, which soon accepted the ministrations of Rev. Isaac Backus. Sixteen persons signed the covenant, nine of whom were of the church of the South Parish. At this time the little church was increasing, and at the date of the ordination, April 13th, numbered thirty-four. "Only pastors of kindred churches, with delegates of Norwich, Canterbury, Attleboro', and Providence, had been invited to participate in the ordination. Rev. Mr. Snow, of Providence, preached the sermon; Deacon Israel Washburn was chosen to lay on hands; Brother Cleveland, of Canterbury, offered the first prayer; Brother Paine, of Canterbury, gave the charge; Brother Hyde, of Norwich, gave the right hand of fellowship; and Deacon Washburn made the concluding prayer." A period of violent commotion among the churches of New England respecting the modes and subject of baptism was the occasion of continued discussion and distraction for several years, and the occurrence of five New Light councils from 1751 to 1753, which followed Mr. Backus' decision in favor of believer's baptism, resulted in the decline of the growth of the church, and a gradual separation of conflicting elements. Mr. Backus continued to preach as a Congregationalist until the formation of a Baptist Church, January, 1756. The church called Mr. Backus, and June 23d witnessed his installation. This was the first Baptist Church organized between Boston and Rehoboth, and between Bellingham and the end of Cape Cod.

Though favored with but a small number of adherents, Mr. Backus' church in 1779 had increased in membership from fifty-nine to one hundred and thirty-eight, and at the expiration of forty years, with the changes that came from the decease of thirty-four, the dismission of sixty-one to other churches, it still possessed a thriving body of followers, who numbered ninety-one, and had already acquired the title of mother of ministers and churches.

At the beginning of his pastorate at Titicut, Mr. Backus adopted the course of an Evangelistic preacher, and, like Wesley, called the world his parish, for of no part of the Old Colony was he unwindful. During the first eleven years of his ministry he delivered two thousand four hundred sermons, and traveled fourteen thousand seven hundred miles beyond the limits of his parish. This course of life he pursued until quite advanced in years, and delivered annually about two hundred sermons. In the formation of kindred

churches of Middleboro', Barnstable, Marshfield, Cocheset, and Carver, we recognize the legitimate influence of the Christian code of Rhode Island, under the administration of an active reformer. With but six churches of his denomination in Massachusetts and Connecticut before 1734, Mr. Backus witnessed a most remarkable growth of his cause in the establishment of forty-eight churches in Massachusetts in the course of thirty years, and, before 1792, of a thousand churches in the country.

His prominence in concentrating the strength of the Baptist element in New England, and promoting its claims of equality, found honored expression in his mission at Philadelphia in 1774, at the meeting of the First Continental Congress, and his protest against the establishment of old ecclesiastical laws in Massachusetts, and in his plea for the amendment of the Bill of Rights, placed him in the ranks of the most noted advocates of religious liberty. Associated with President Manning, of the College of Rhode Island, of which he was trustee, Mr. Backus was heartily identified with the interests of liberal learning, and was a dispenser of charities for the education of youth. His numerous publications upon both political and religious subjects attracted the attention of statesmen, and enlisted the sympathy of many. With an established fame as a preacher and historian he was also a recognized teacher in his profession, and welcomed not a few to his fellowship, who became eminent as clergymen.

At his humble home, on Nov. 20, 1806, Mr. Backus passed away in the eighty-third year of his age, and the sixty-first of his ministry. He was born in Norwich, Conn., Jan. 9, 1724. His father was a descendant of one of the first planters of Norwich (1660). His mother was of the family line of the Winslows, who were early settlers in the Old Colony.

Ecclesiastical History.—In 1821 certain members of the First Congregational Church withdrew and organized a new church, viz., the Trinitarian Congregational Church, and the following are the names of those who constituted said church at its organization, Oct. 17, 1821: John Conant, Deborah Conant, Jason Dyer, Theophilus Wentworth, Betsey Wentworth, Rufus Wood, Susannah Wood, Mary Conant, Mary Hooper, Nancy Washburn, Oliver Conant, Peter Conant, Jane Conant, Polly Conant, Levi Leach, Betsey Leach, Giles Leach, Deborah Conant, Ruth Keith.

Nov. 10, 1821, an organization was had for the erection of a meeting-house, which was to be built in shares of one hundred dollars each, and the following persons were chosen building committee: Benjamin

Keith, Jason Dyer, Seth Conant, Zephaniah Caswell, Ezra Fobes, Jr., William Bassett, Caleb F. Leonard. It was agreed that there should be thirty shares, and the following persons are named as agreeing to take shares: Jason Dyer, Caleb F. Leonard, William Bassett, Benjamin Keith, Ezra Fobes, Jr., Nathan Bassett, Zephaniah Caswell, Josiah Bassett, Cornelius Holmes, Seth Conant, Rufus Wood, Oliver Conant, Joseph Bassett, Morton Eddy, Levi Hooper, George Bassett, Zephaniah Wilbar.

Seth Conant and Ezra Fobes contracted to build the meeting-house, which was located in what is known as "Scotland." The church was completed during the year 1822, at a cost of three thousand dollars. Ezra Fobes, Oliver Keith, and Morton Eddy were chosen deacons.

Jan. 29, 1823, this church installed the Rev. Ebenezer Gay as its pastor, Rev. Dr. Codman, of Dorchester, preaching the sermon, and the following clergymen taking part in the exercises of the occasion: Dr. Calvin Hitchcock, of Randolph; Rev. William Cogswell, of Dedham; Rev. J. B. Fiske, of Sharon; Rev. Elisha Fiske, of Wrentham; Rev. Luther Sheldon, D.D., of Easton; Rev. P. Colby, of Middleboro'; Rev. Daniel Thomas, of Abington; Rev. Sylvester Holmes, of New Bedford; Rev. Mr. Shaw, of Middleboro'; Rev. Daniel Huntington, of North Bridgewater. Mr. Fiske was moderator; Mr. Sheldon, scribe.

Mr. Gay continued his labors with success, and the following year about fifty were added to the church. After about fifteen years (in 1836) the members of the church in the Centre had increased, and a majority being in favor of removing to that locality, Mr. Gay, with much reluctance, parted with his Scotland charge, and established the church, with a new house of worship, on the west side of Central Square. This course was approved by neighboring clergymen and laymen, and proved to be what is now the strong and well-established Central Square Church. Rev. Mr. Gay was dismissed, at his own request, Dec. 29, 1841, and his successor was Rev. S. S. Tappan, who was the pastor for two years,—Morton Eddy, Cornelius Holmes, and Abiel Bassett, deacons.

In 1845 (April 23d), Rev. David Brigham was installed the pastor. The council was Rev. P. Colby, of Middleboro'; Rev. Paul Couch, of North Bridgewater; Rev. Israel W. Putnam, of Middleboro'; Rev. Dennis Powers, of Abington; Rev. Daniel Huntington, of North Bridgewater; Rev. Baalis Sanford, of East Bridgewater; Rev. Willard Pierce, of Abington. Sermon by Rev. Sewall Harding, of Medway.

Mr. Brigham's pastorate continued until Dec. 24, 1858, when he tendered his resignation, after nearly fourteen years of faithful devotion to his sacred calling, during which time there were many additions to the church.

Rev. John M. Prince, from Georgetown, was the next pastor. His installation took place Feb. 23, 1859, and gave promise of good for the church.

In a few months he was stricken with fatal disease, which terminated his brief but most devoted labors with this people, Nov. 16, 1859. Mr. Prince was very much beloved, and his death was deeply lamented. His remains were tenderly laid in the cemetery of this town with most touching expressions of affection by his church and parish.

The meeting-house, which was erected in 1836, was destroyed by fire in 1860.

Rev. Ebenezer Douglass was the next minister, coming to the place the week before the church was destroyed. He engaged with zeal in the interest of the church, and aided much in raising funds for rebuilding the present spacious and convenient edifice. The funds for the new meeting-house were raised by subscription and given to the corporate church that owned the land, on condition that the annual rental of pews should be applied to the support of the gospel ministry and the incidental expenses of the church.

The meeting-house was completed in the spring of 1862.

Solomon K. Eaton was the architect, and Ambrose Keith the master builder.

The building committee were Joshua E. Crane, Philip D. Kingman, Christopher D. Copeland.

There was a commendable spirit of liberality and self-sacrifice manifested by the church and parish in accomplishing this work, which was carried on amid the trying season of the war of the Rebellion.

Mr. Douglass was installed June 26, 1862, the following ministers participating in the exercises: Rev. E. A. Park, D.D., who preached the sermon (Boston); Rev. E. Thurston, D.D., charge to the pastor (Fall River); Rev. J. C. Seagraves, Scotland; Rev. N. H. Broughton, East and West Bridgewater; Rev. T. G. Brainard, Halifax; Rev. I. W. Putnam, D.D., Middleboro'; Rev. E. G. Little, North Middleboro'; Rev. J. G. Haskell, Raynham; Rev. F. Wallace, Boston.

Mr. Douglass retained the pastorate for five years and resigned, having accomplished much for the prosperity of the church.

Rev. Horace D. Walker was installed pastor April 9, 1868, Rev. Eli Thurston preaching the sermon,

continuing a successful ministry for twelve years, when he tendered his resignation.

Rev. J. C. Bodwell, the present pastor, was installed in 1880.

The church edifice was enlarged for an organ-loft, etc., and frescoed and much improved in 1883, at an expense of seventeen hundred dollars, by the generous gifts of a few members of the parish. Under the faithful ministry of able and devoted pastors, the church and parish has strengthened in numbers, and its congregation is among the largest in the town. The Sabbath-school is well sustained, under the superintendence of Mr. George H. Martin. Deacons, Abiel Bassett, Levi Walker, George H. Martin; Parish Clerk, Albert G. Boyden; Treasurer, A. C. Boyden; Standing Committee, Levi Walker, R. W. Wilber, James Reed; Committee on Pews, James Reed, I. M. Conant, A. G. Boyden; Collector, James Reed; Auditor, John M. Stetson.

Deacon Henry D. Sanford, who for many years was an efficient and devoted worker as deacon and as Sunday-school superintendent, was called from the scenes of earth, greatly lamented, February 14, 1883. He was the son of Rev. Baalis Sanford, of East Bridgewater.

Trinity Church.—In January, A.D. 1747, Samuel Edson, of Bridgewater, gave by deed, in trust, to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts of the Church of England fourteen acres of land, the annual proceeds of which were "to be applied to the maintenance of public worship & ministration of the word and sacraments according to the rites and usages of the ch. of England." "A small society was formed, who commenced the building of a church in the spring of the year 1748."

Among the names of those early builders were Samuel, Jr., John, Obad, Abel, and Ezra Edson, Thomas and Francis Perkins. This first church building was not completed nor even glazed until long after public worship was held under its roof, according to the records. Some years after the raising, we read of the sale of the wood on the glebe, by Ebenezer Keith, to obtain window-glass and to erect pulpit, reading-desk, and altar. It was not until sixty-eight years afterwards that the earnest and faithful John Edson, a descendant of the founder, at his own expense thoroughly repaired and completed the first Trinity Church, which was then first consecrated by Bishop Griswold in 1816. This was a glad day for the church people of Bridgewater, but the institution seems to have hardly less than a name to live until Rev. Matthias Monroe accepted the rectorship in 1831, when the church was filled with a

congregation. Rev. William Warland became the rector in 1836, and a new church was erected, to take the place of the old one of 1748, and consecrated by Bishop Griswold.

The new Trinity ranked among the finest buildings of that day, with its fine mahogany pulpit, and when demolished, last November, had long been one of the most attractive objects in the rural landscape. Among its rectors of this second period are many names that still live gratefully in the hearts and memories of parishioners.

During the year 1883, by a combined effort of the friends of the church, a fine lot has been purchased, upon which the third and new Trinity Church is rising to gladden the hearts and eyes of Trinity people. The contracting builder is Mr. S. L. Ryder, of West Bridgewater. The new church, which is now well advanced towards completion, is seventy-seven by thirty-three, being a simple nave only, with a corner tower, and was designed by Mr. Stephen C. Earle, of Worcester.

Among those who have rendered faithful service as rectors of the church are the Rev. Charles Clark Harris, Rev. B. R. Gillord, and Rev. Joseph Jenks.

The present rector is Rev. J. Milton Peck, under whose ministry this church of the fathers seems to have taken a new lease of life in Bridgewater. Mr. Peck is a native of Fall River, a graduate of Trinity College, Hartford, of the class of 1854, and was ordained in 1856 as a minister of the gospel.

New Jerusalem Church.—The society of the New Jerusalem Church was formed in 1824, and the first preacher was Mr. Artemas Stebbins, who was a zealous believer of the doctrines of Emanuel Swedenborg. Mr. Eleazer Smith began to preach for the society in 1824 and continued until 1826, when the society arranged for service at the Academy Hall, where it was continued most of the time until 1831. In 1833 a church was organized by Rev. Thomas Worcester, with the following members: Seth Washburn, Sarah Washburn, Daniel Mitchell, Eunice Mitchell, Cyrus Benson, Lydia Benson, Thomas Broadhurst, Chloe Broadhurst, Thomas Cushman, Lucy Cushman, Simeon Leonard, Philander Wood, Ralph Copeland, Charles Pratt, William Snow, Deborah Hayward, Polly Alden, Rebecca L. Conant, Mary Perkins, Susan Copeland, Bethiah Bates, Bodicea Leonard.

On Sept. 3, 1834, the house of worship was dedicated. It was the first erected by this denomination in New England, Rev. M. M. Carll, of Philadelphia, as consecrating priest, Rev. C. I. Doughly and Rev. Samuel Worcester participated in the services. Mr.

Worcester continued the minister until 1839, when the society voted to dissolve the relation.

Rev. Thomas P. Rodman was the minister in 1845, and closed his pastorate in 1863.

Mr. Rodman subsequently preached in Portland, Me., and at Philadelphia, where he died April, 1870. Mr. Rodman was an able, scholarly man, of ready speech, and most earnestly devoted to his ministerial office. The interest which he took in all public affairs, particularly the cause of education, gave him a prominent place as a citizen, and in humility he exemplified the Christian character. Mr. Redman was born in Newport, R. I., in 1811.

Rev. T. B. Hayward was a stated supply for a number of years, closing his connection with the society in 1868. He was a graduate of Harvard College, and had a high standing as a student of the doctrines of the New Church, and accomplished much for the Boston society prior to his connection with the Bridgewater Church. His death occurred in 1878, ten years after leaving Bridgewater.

Rev. Theodore F. Wright became the pastor in 1869, when the society entered upon a prosperous experience, and proceeded to the erection of the new edifice, which was completed in 1871. The late Mr. Joseph A. Hyde was a liberal promoter of this enterprise, giving the land for the church and contributing generously to its building fund. The building committee were Philo Keith, E. H. Sprague, Spencer Leonard, M. H. Cornell, and Sumner Keith. The church building is a beautiful and convenient structure, and an ornament to the village. The society is still favored with Mr. Wright's pastorate.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in Bridgewater May 3, 1874; the following persons holding church letters were enrolled as original members: George Adams, Margaret Adams, Albert Harriman, Mahala Harriman, Sarah A. Lawrence, John McBain, Letitia McBain, Abbie F. Lawrence, and Silva Shedd.

The ministers who have served the charge are as follows: Revs. George H. Baker, J. R. Wood, W. G. Wilson, T. J. Everett, George W. Morgan, George W. Coon, W. F. Farrington, J. B. Hingeley, and W. A. Wright.

For four years the church rented the old Swedenborgian meeting-house. In the fifth year steps were taken to purchase the house, and three years ago (1881) the debt for lot, building, and refitting was entirely paid. The church has shown a commendable spirit of self-sacrifice, and seems to exert a good influence in the town. The officers are H. F. Barnes, recording steward; Albert Harriman, collector; F. C.

Gammons, Sunday-school superintendent; J. B. Rogers, assistant Sunday-school superintendent.

Catholic Church.—The Catholic Church was built in this town in 1855, and has been an institution that has conferred much benefit upon the large class of adopted citizens. Rev. John Conlon is the pastor, and an able, scholarly preacher.

Bridgewater Iron Manufacture.—From a very early date in the history of the country, Bridgewater has been identified with the manufacture of iron, and more than a century ago was a central point of this important enterprise. Even as early as 1628 special encouragement from the mother-country promoted a search for minerals, and gradually called into being important iron companies in Abington, Raynham, Middleboro', and Bridgewater. The ponds and bogs of the Old Colony were found to yield an abundant supply of ore, and furnaces and forges for smelting and working up the metal with charcoal from the swamps and hills presented scenes of primitive activity that can be but faintly realized. The earliest mention of iron manufacture in Bridgewater is recorded in 1707, in a lease of land by Indians of Titicut to Capt. Edson, Edward Mitchell, Edward Fobes, Samuel Washburn, and Ephraim Howard, in consideration of an annual payment of twenty-five shillings, "to have liberty to set up iron works," and "to joyn their damm to our land, and also to improve what is needful for ponding." In 1737, Capt. Josiah Edson and others were engaged in the manufacture of hollowware at South Brook, near the present margin of Carver's Pond, and laid the foundation for an active trade in "skellets, cauldrons, and dogs." The foundry of Amos Keith and others at the "old Forge Brook" at Titicut, about the same time, were engaged in casting cannon, and the furnace of Jeremiah Keith & Brother, not far away, were among the establishments actively engaged in contributing supplies at this period. The rapid growth of our colonial industries, however, had in 1750 met with most rigorous restrictive measures on the part of Great Britain in the prohibition of the further erection of slitting-mills, rolling-mills, and forges, and had called forth an immediate declaration of natural rights from the people of Massachusetts. It was therefore not until after the Revolution that iron manufacture was able to resume its former prominence in the colony.

As a home of artisans and manufacturers Bridgewater became a centre of renewed activity, and in 1818, a short time before the division of the town, possessed three forges, two slitting-mills, two anchor-shops, four trip-hammers, three nail-factories, and one air furnace. At the present site of the Bridgewater

Iron Company's works was erected, in 1785, the second slitting-mill in the country, after the return of peace. Another slitting-mill was erected in 1793, and in 1795 the establishment and success of the business were indicated by the cutting and rolling of four hundred and forty-five tons of iron, of which one hundred tons were made into hoop-iron and for cutting nails. This branch of industry, through the foresight of Messrs. Isaac and Nathan Lazell and others, was steadily increased in magnitude and importance. In 1826 an act of incorporation was obtained and the business was carried on under the name of Lazell, Perkins & Co. Without railroad accommodations, and at a distance of ten miles from a landing, the large business was pushed forward with success through the indomitable energy of the managing agents. After the death of Nathan Lazell, Esq., his son, Nathan Lazell, Jr., succeeded to the chief management until his death, in 1835, when Mr. Nahum Stetson was chosen his successor. With all the energy of youth and a rare executive ability he entered upon his most responsible duties. The business at this time had grown to large proportions, and it was on credit that goods were largely sold. It was at this period in its history that the panic of 1837 burst upon the company, and, through the wise management of its managers, withstood the shock, establishing a credit that has been steadily maintained from that time to the present.

It was not until 1846, when railroad accommodations were opened with Boston and Fall River, that this company was able to take its present prominence among the largest iron manufactories of the country. From that time forward it has been foremost in the department of heavy castings and forgings. The shafts of the largest ocean steamers are made at this establishment. We will not attempt to enumerate the variety of work done by this company, as it embraces almost all kinds of heavy machinery. The manufacture of yellow metal and tubing is an important branch, and for several years the cutting of horse-nails has been carried on with success. The extent of these works is such that they cover an area of about ten acres. During the war of the Rebellion this company contributed much in the line of heavy forgings for the construction of the navy, and furnished the wrought-iron work of Ericsson's invincible "Monitor." It is but just in sketching the history of the Bridgewater Iron Company to make special allusion to Mr. Jacob Perkins, who early became connected with it as a practical millwright as well as owner, and to Gad and Jacob Robinson, who for many years occupied prominent places in the department requiring the greatest

skill in the working of metals. For more than twenty years Mr. James Ferguson has been superintendent of the works, and within that time has witnessed a great increase in their capacity.

Paper Manufactures.—The site of the paper-mill at Pratt Town has long been occupied for manufacturing purposes. The first dam was built as early as 1792, in its present position, about fifty rods above the old "foot and horse" bridge, which for many years accommodated the people of this neighborhood. The flume of the old grist-mill was built in 1794. At the time of which we write, Lieut. Hezekiah Hooper, Joseph Hooper, Winslow Hooper, Elijah Hayward, and Beza Hayward were among the movers in this enterprise, and formed with others the first mill company, with Beza Hayward as clerk. In 1798 there had been added to the establishment a fulling-mill and a dressing- and dye-house; the firm was Beza Hayward & Co. Mr. Joseph Hooper, whose father was a partner in this concern, remembers the early progress of this branch of the business and is authority for the date of the erection of the dam. In 1823, Mr. Joseph Hooper, with the aid of skillful artisans, manufactured a superior quality of paper of all grades of finish. This was the first paper-mill in the county. In 1830, Messrs. George Hooker and Silas Warren took control of the business and carried it on several years. Mr. Hooker continued the business until 1851, when he was succeeded by Joshua Norton. In 1857 the Hollinsworth Company purchased the privilege, and have continued the business under the agency of Mr. Mark H. Cornell. This establishment is furnished with the most approved machinery for paper manufacturing, with both steam- and water-power, and is prosperous under Mr. Cornell's management. Although Bridgewater can lay no claim to paper manufacturing earlier than 1823, she can with pride refer to the enterprise of Jeremiah Keith, who manufactured paper-mill screws, seven inches in diameter and three and one-half feet long, as early as 1786.

The Eagle Cotton-Gin Company was formerly known as Bates, Hyde & Co., and established the manufacture of cotton-gins in 1833 on the site now occupied by Mr. Alfred Hall as his residence. Upon the completion of the railroad the works were removed to the present site, where the business was enlarged, and with improved facilities the company conducted a prosperous business. The main shop was destroyed by fire in 1852 or 1853, and rebuilt on a larger scale the same year. Joseph A. Hyde was the managing agent and the leading proprietor for more than twenty-five years until his death.

This important industry has given employment to

a large number of men, and the various improvements that have been added to the machine have given the Eagle gin a prominent place among the planters of the South. This company still do a large and prosperous business. In addition to the cotton-gin business, this company for several years has done a large business in the manufacture of boxes. For many years Mr. Asa Copeland was connected with this company, and is the oldest and only person living who was engaged in the cotton-gin business with Mr. Eleazer Carver, sixty years ago.

Mr. Edwin Keith and Philo Keith were, during their lifetime, connected with this company, the former as foreman, and Mr. E. H. Keith has been for thirty years a prominent artisan in connection with these works. The president of the company is Mr. Henry Perkins; treasurer, Samuel P. Gates.

The iron foundry of Henry Perkins, situated opposite the Eagle Gin Company's works, on the line of the Old Colony Railroad, has long held an important place among the manufacturing establishments of the town. It is a substantial brick structure with slate roof, commodious and convenient for the purposes for which it was designed. Mr. Perkins established this business more than thirty years ago in connection with the cotton-gin works, carrying on the business in that locality until he occupied the present spacious establishment.

The finest piano frames are extensively manufactured at this foundry, and Mr. Perkins has a high reputation in his special line of foundry business, as well as for his energy, promptness, and integrity as a business man. Mr. Perkins is a signal example of an untiring, energetic, self-made man. He has a family of five sons and four daughters.

During the years 1864 and 1865 the United States tax upon all kinds of manufactures was heavy, and as an illustration we will give that of June, 1865, as relates to two of our leading establishments. Lazzell, Perkins & Co. (Bridgewater Iron Company), \$1560.38; Bates, Hyde & Co. (Eagle Cotton-Gin Company), \$788.69. This it will be observed was for a single month. This, with the income tax, was a burden that no one who did not live in that day can but faintly comprehend. The remarkable demand for all kinds of goods enabled the manufacturers not only to meet this war tax, but also enabled them to make good dividends. This high tax was not long continued; had it been, most manufacturers would have retired from business. The income tax was gradually modified, and has for years been quite unknown.

For the past ten years our manufacturers have had

much to contend with, and the low prices of most domestic goods have depressed the price of manufacturing stocks nearly one-half in valuation. It is quite evident that it is time for the government to interpose with more vigorous protective measures if our great industries are to prosper in New England.

Biographical.—Dr. Samuel, youngest son of Maj. Judah Alden, of the Revolution, was born upon the ancestral estate of John Alden, the Pilgrim, at Duxbury, Jan. 24, 1803, and graduated at Harvard College in 1821, and from Dartmouth Medical College; settled in Bridgewater in 1825. He possessed brilliant talents, and took a prominent position among the physicians of the county. His collegiate and medical course was marked with fine literary attainments, which gave him the prestige of high social position among the people of the town. He at an early period secured an extensive practice, and won the esteem and confidence of the entire community. His rare social gifts and ready, cheerful wit rendered him a welcome visitor in sickness and in health, and his fund of anecdotes dissipated much of the depressing atmosphere of the sick-chamber. For fifty years his life was devoted to the people of the town, and amid the storms of winter and in summer's heat his cheerful service was ready at their command. The families of the town have long held him in the most affectionate esteem, and his ready response to the calls of the poor, when no fee was to reward him, has long since accorded to him the title of a public benefactor. He was happily married to Mary A., daughter of the late Ezra Hyde, Jan. 29, 1829, who shared with him more than fifty years of his professional life. They celebrated their golden wedding Jan. 29, 1879. Dr. Alden still retains his mental faculties to an unusual degree for one of his age, and sustains the infirmities of age with the same cheerful composure that has characterized his long and busy life. Dr. Alden is a lineal descendant of the distinguished Pilgrim in the sixth generation, and is an honored member of the Society of the Cincinnati. His wife died May 31, 1883, aged seventy-seven years.

Dr. Lewis S. Hopkins was born in Boston, Sept. 15, 1815. He was the son of John Hopkins, a merchant, and fitted for college at Amherst, and entered college, but, on account of his health, failed to graduate. He graduated at the South Carolina Medical College in 1837, was physician at one of the city institutions in Boston for two years, and then traveled for two years in Europe (after a few years of professional life in Northampton). He settled in Bridgewater in 1844, and purchased the Judge David Perkins place, where he still lives as a retired gentleman.

Dr. Hopkins is a man of fine literary endowments, an able theological scholar and writer, a large-hearted, benevolent citizen. He is a member of the Central Square Church, and is held in esteem by his associates and by his townsmen, having been frequently chosen school committeeman and chairman of the Board of Health of his town.

Col. Abram Washburn, who was a prominent citizen of Bridgewater during his long life, was a son of Nathaniel Washburn, and grandson of Capt. Abram Washburn, of Revolutionary fame. He spent his early years in Vermont, but in 1811, a number of years before his father's return to his native place, he came to Bridgewater, and became of service to his uncle, Capt. Abram Washburn, an active citizen of that day. He was thus early connected with the business of Carver, Washburn & Co. in the development of the cotton-gin business, and for a time traveled in the South in the interest of the concern, of which he was a subsequent partner. Col. Washburn was interested in all good objects for the promotion of the public welfare. He was when quite young active in the organization of the local rifle company in 1819, and, under Col. Samuel Leonard, who was at that time captain, he first served as lieutenant. He was possessed of a fine physique, and in the saddle presented a most commanding figure as an officer. He was an earnest advocate of the temperance reform, and early sympathized with the anti-slavery cause. For his espoused principles of Christian living Col. Washburn was highly esteemed, and, though a man of strong prejudices, had a wide circle of friends. He was one of the early active members of the Plymouth Agricultural Society, and served in various capacities as an officer. For many years he was a trustee of the academy, and was a firm friend of that institution. His first wife was Pamela, daughter of Isaac Keith, and his second wife was Sarah, sister of Hon. John A. Shaw. He died May 28, 1881, aged eighty-six years.

Dr. Samuel H. Worcester, son of Rev. Samuel Worcester, was born in Gloucester, Mass., Feb. 16, 1824. Fitted for college at the Bridgewater Academy, pursued collegiate studies at Brown University, but owing to ill health left before graduating; taught school several years, among other schools had charge of Framingham Academy; was ordained as a minister of the New Jerusalem Church (Swedenborgian) in the year 1851; was settled as a clergyman at Baltimore, Md., for several years. In early life he pursued the study of medicine to some extent, and in 1850 attended medical lectures in the University of Maryland, and in 1861 graduated at the New York Ho-

mopathic College; had a large practice at Gloucester, and later at Salem, Mass.; retired to Bridgewater September, 1878, where he has since resided, engaged chiefly in literary labor. Dr. Worcester is a gentleman of fine scholarly attainments, and has done much good work in connection with the school board of the town, of which he is chairman.

Zebulon Pratt, Esq., was born Jan. 8, 1816, and was the son of Zebulon K. Pratt, of Middleboro', a lineal descendant of Phineas Pratt, who landed at Plymouth in 1623. He was one of a large family of brothers, and was educated in the schools of his town and at the Bridgewater Academy. He engaged in teaching school for a few years, and at the age of twenty had a clerkship in Boston. Subsequently he engaged in the book-trade, starting for the West in 1837, visiting the principal cities, selling his books at auction. He followed this business for twenty-five years, visiting such important points as Washington, New Orleans, Nashville, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Cleveland, and various places, and the trade-sales of New York. Possessed of great energy, and gifted as an auctioneer, he became widely known to the trade, and soon entered upon a career of prosperity that gave him an excellent credit in all central points where the book-trade was carried on. His brother, Benjamin, was for a time associated with him and succeeded to the business when he retired, in 1862. Few men have seen more extended travel or have had a wider acquaintance. His promptness in meeting all his engagements was a characteristic that secured his success, and rewarded him with an independent fortune. He was married to Matilda, daughter of Silas Hathaway, in 1842. Mr. Pratt has been identified with all public enterprises in his neighborhood for many years, and was the chief promoter of the Pratt Free School when that institution was established, and was liberal in his gifts to the building of the church at Titicut. He removed to Bridgewater in 1873, and is still active in the care of his estate and in the promotion of the public interests of the town. He is a member of the Central Square Church, and of the American Board of Foreign Missions, and a liberal giver to the various religious and charitable associations of his denomination. He has been a trustee of the Pratt Free School from its organization, and for many years its president. Socially he is one of the live, wide-awake citizens of the town, and his beautiful residence is on the corner of South Street and Spring Hill Avenue.

Edgar Parker, son of Charles Parker, was born in Framingham, Mass., June 7, 1840; was educated at Norwich University, and received his degree of M.D.

from Harvard University in 1863; entered the United States service as assistant surgeon March, 1863; wounded at Gettysburg July 1, 1863; and was discharged by reason of disability.

Dr. Parker practiced his profession a few years as a physician, and then relinquished it for that of an artist in painting, for which he early had disclosed a special talent. He visited Europe, and had the advantages afforded by such observation as was congenial to his taste. Having established his studio in Boston, he soon received the patronage of many distinguished persons as a portrait-painter, and his work has given him a high position among the profession. Dr. Parker has resided in Bridgewater for many years, and his wife is the daughter of the late Joseph A. Hyde.

Lafayette Keith, Esq., has been a prominent citizen of the town for many years. He was the son of Solomon Keith, and was born Oct. 21, 1824. He was educated in the schools of the town, and early took an interest in public and political affairs.

He was appointed postmaster of Bridgewater April 1, 1854, continuing in that office until Jan. 1, 1862. Upon the enactment of the internal revenue law, in 1862, he was appointed an officer in that department for this district, which position he has held with special acceptance to the government until the present time.

At the annual meeting of the Plymouth County Agricultural Society (1863) he was chosen secretary in place of Williams Latham, Esq., which position he now holds. In 1872, at the organization of the Bridgewater Savings-Bank, he was chosen clerk of the corporation, and a member of the board of trustees.

Mr. Keith is one of a family of six brothers and two sisters; five of the brothers and one sister are still living. In all the relations of life Mr. Keith has been an example of rectitude and moral uprightness of character worthy of imitation.

Hon. Philo Leach, who was born in Bridgewater in 1797, occupied a prominent place as a citizen for many years. He was the son of Apollos Leach, a master builder and farmer, who gave to his son the best opportunities for education that the schools of that day afforded. The subject of this notice was a young man of vigorous physique, and after finishing the allotted time for schooling made choice of the trade of his father, and became qualified to take his place as a master workman. For many years he was a successful and leading builder in the town. Mr. Leach early took an interest in public affairs, and was active in political movements of the day. When a little more

than thirty years old he was chosen one of the selectmen, and for nearly twenty years was chairman of that board. He was prompt and energetic, and as an assessor was vigilant in discovering the property of citizens, and few escaped their share of the public burdens under his administration. He was specially active in looking up the settlements of persons who became a public charge, and at one time the almshouse was almost vacant through his agency. He represented the town for several years, and was active and efficient upon committees. He had a wide reputation as an expert in matters of settlement, and was employed upon that subject in various parts of the commonwealth. He was early identified with the Free-Soil party, and was elected a member of the Governor's Council, serving with signal ability upon that board. He had an extensive acquaintance with public men, and was discriminating in his judgment of human character. He was of strong mind, with decided opinions, which he held with great tenacity. He was active in promoting the cause of education, and a zealous advocate of whatever was for the best interest of the town. His death, which was sudden and greatly lamented, took place Sept. 7, 1853.

Mr. Jacob Perkins, son of Francis Perkins, was early connected with the Messrs. Lazells as a millwright at the iron-works. He was a skillful mechanic, and his services were in great demand wherever a new mill was projected. His rare ability soon secured him recognition as an adviser in the improvements that were being made at the Bridgewater works, and he became a partner under the style of Lazell, Perkins & Co. He resided near the works, and had personal oversight of much of the mechanical department for nearly forty years. Under his special charge success was assured, and his careful supervision permitted no neglect or waste about the premises. His kind and genial disposition won the friendship of the workmen, and they sought his advice as that of a father. It was during his lifetime that the business of the iron company grew to large proportions, and it was in no small degree, owing to his wise counsel, that so great measure of success was attained. In his home he was an example of those virtues that win respect and admiration, and his large family of children grew up like olive-plants to love and venerate the kind and indulgent parent. He was a liberal supporter of the institutions of religion and education, and his family shared a place in the best social circle of the town. He will long be associated with the great iron industry of Bridgewater, and his memory will be treasured among the distinguished citizens of a past generation. He died in 1853, aged seventy-seven years.

Hon. Artemus Hale, the oldest surviving ex-member of Congress for many years, and who died in Bridgewater Aug. 3, 1882, was born in Wincendon, Mass., Oct. 20, 1783. His early life was spent on his father's farm, with the limited opportunities for education, which he improved to the best of his ability. At the age of nineteen years, he became qualified to teach school and to do the surveying for the town for several years. He was subsequently called to Hingham, Mass., where for several years he was a successful teacher, one of his pupils being the late Rev. Calvin Lincoln, who deceased, at the age of eighty-one years, a few years ago. Mr. Hale was teaching at Hingham in 1813 at the time the British were menacing the seaports of the New England coast, and was a spectator to the memorable fight between the "Shannon" and the "Chesapeake" in Massachusetts Bay. After the close of the war he engaged in mercantile business at East Bridgewater, and in 1819 engaged with Lazell, Perkins & Co., at Bridgewater, as clerk. Subsequently he associated himself with Elenzer Carver, and was a partner in the firm of Carver, Washburn & Co., who were engaged in the manufacture of cotton-gins, acting as the agent and treasurer. He was a man of correct business habits, and proved a valuable acquisition to the new enterprise. His sterling integrity and ability attracted the attention of his townsmen, and he was called to various offices of trust and responsibility which he filled with rare acceptance. He was chosen to represent the town in the Legislature in 1824, and was subsequently elected senator from Plymouth County, serving in both branches eight years. In 1846 he was elected to Congress, serving two terms with ability upon important committees. He was active in political affairs, being identified with the Whig party, and was a zealous advocate of the policy of protection to home industry and internal improvements. In all the high social virtues that distinguish and adorn the best New England homes he was an example worthy of imitation. With pronounced adherence to the Whig party until its mission was accomplished, he naturally allied himself to the Republican party, with which he was identified during the remainder of his long life, and few men in the prime of life were so well informed upon all current political matters. His religious faith was such as sprung from a deep reverence for the Scriptures, while he was a liberal supporter of the ordinances of the church with which he was long connected. Successful in the management of his own business, he was often consulted in the interests of others. He retained his physical and mental facul-

ties to a remarkable degree until a few weeks before his death, and long awaited its summons with serenity and resignation. His death was deeply lamented by a wide circle, particularly by the citizens of the town to whose interest and welfare his long life had been so largely devoted.

Hon. John Angier Shaw, who was long identified with his native town as a distinguished teacher, was the son of Dr. Samuel Shaw, and grandson of the second minister of Bridgewater, and was born Oct. 8, 1792. His early education and preparation for college was at the Bridgewater Academy, and he entered college at Harvard with Edward Everett, Nathaniel Frothingham, John C. Gray, and Harrison Gray Otis, graduating in 1811. In the choice of a profession his religious nature suggested a theological course, which was completed; but he subsequently relinquished it for the profession of teacher. He went to Mississippi, where his success gave him a high reputation, and after several years he was called to the preceptorship of the Bridgewater Academy in 1825. In connection with this school he was eminently successful, and his connection with it as teacher and president of the board of trustees forms a very important portion of its history. His entire connection as preceptor, in point of time, was sixteen years, terminating in 1841. For many years he was an efficient member of the board of trustees, and at the time of his death, which was Oct. 4, 1873, was president of that body. His interest in public affairs was not circumscribed to the school-room, but his broad culture fitted him for other fields of usefulness. In 1834 he was elected to the State Senate, and his subsequent election to that office in 1835, and four elections to the House of Representatives by the citizens of his town, indicated the measure of his popularity as a legislator. He was distinguished for his deep interest in the cause of popular education, and was active in the many reforms of his time and prominent in reducing the number of representatives, which had become burdensome and unwieldy. In all the walks of social life he was endeared to those with whom he was associated as a man of great purity of heart, exerting a most beneficent influence upon all about him. He was early connected with the church of his fathers, and was ever a consistent example of the religion which he professed. The long catalogue of his pupils would show the names of many persons of eminence in the learned professions, and his name is held by them with honor as a public benefactor. The town of his nativity, from which no allurements of station could estrange him, holds him in grateful remembrance. The institution of learning with which he

was connected so closely will most indelibly inscribe his name as chief among its friends, and cherish it as an important page in its history. Of an honored ancestry he left a name alike honored, and his example of moral uprightness and Christian living cannot fail of its influence upon succeeding generations.

Mr. Mitchell Hooper, who for half a century has been identified with the manufacture of bricks, an important industry in his native town, was born May 29, 1808. He was the son of Capt. Joseph Hooper, a prominent man, who was active in the business of Bridgewater in his generation. Mr. Hooper commenced the manufacture of bricks in 1829, and from small beginnings has built up a large and prosperous business. His first yard was about half a mile below his present site, and Jeremiah Townsend was for a time a partner in the business. Mr. Hooper has given employment to a large number of men, and the production of a single year has been four millions. His life has been one of great industry, and his reputation for sterling integrity has never been questioned. His kind and generous nature has ever secured the friendship and respect of his workmen, while as a citizen he has ever been held in high esteem. His modest worth has frequently been recognized by his townsmen, and in 1861 he was the representative to the State Legislature. His quiet, unobtrusive manners have ever been a noticeable characteristic. He has held a prominent place in the First Congregational Church and parish, having been its treasurer, and a liberal supporter. He is still active for one of his age, and his home is the seat of a cheerful hospitality. His only son, Mr. George M. Hooper, is a well-known citizen, and is active in the business with his father.

Dr. Noah Fearing died June 20, 1824, aged fifty-four years. He practiced his profession in Bridgewater twenty-nine years. The cheerfulness with which he met every duty, and the faithful performance which always ensued, gained for him general esteem and confidence. March 6, 1823, he was stricken with apoplexy, preventing him from practicing his profession, and his death was from a second shock. In domestic life he displayed those virtues which are calculated to make affection pure and enduring. He was the son of Gen. Israel Fearing, of Wareham; graduated at Harvard University, 1791; married Anne, daughter of Maj. Isaac Lazell, 1799, and had Jane, George, and Thomas B.

John Washburn was early at Duxbury, and had an action in court in 1632. He and his sons, John and Philip, were included among those able to bear arms in 1643. He and his son John were original proprietors, and became residents of Bridgewater in

1665. John, Jr., married a daughter of Experience Mitchell, 1645, and had John, Thomas, Joseph, Samuel, Jonathan, Benjamin, Mary, Jane, Elizabeth, James, and Sarah.

John (son of John, 2d) married Rebecca Lapham, 1679; had Josiah, John, Joseph, William, Abigail, and Rebecca. He died in 1724.

Thomas, son of John (2d), lived near the iron-works, Bridgewater, and had Nathaniel, Thomas, and Timothy, and five daughters, one of whom, Elizabeth, married Josiah Conant. Joseph, son of John (2d), married a daughter of Robert Latham. Samuel, son of John (2d), married Deborah, daughter of Samuel Packard, and had Samuel (1678), Noah (1682), Israel (1684), Nehemiah, Benjamin, and Hannah. He died in 1720, aged sixty-nine years; Israel, son of Samuel, married Waitstill Sumner, 1708, and had Sarah (1709), Deborah (1712), Seth (1714), and Israel. Israel (son of Israel) married Leah, daughter of Joshua Fobes, 1740; settled in Raynham, and had Israel, Nehemiah, Seth, and Oliver.

Israel's sons were Israel, Sidney, Benjamin Ruel, Elihu Philandor, and Eli K.

Israel Washburn was born in Raynham, in the old house which now stands, and where his brother, Eli K., lived and died. In the prime of life he removed to Maine, where he embarked in farming and trade as a country merchant. His sterling talents soon attracted attention, and he was called to stations of trust, representing his town in the Legislature and his county at the Senate board. Eight sons and three daughters were born to him, and under the guiding hand of such parents were educated for lives of usefulness. Three sons have been Governors of three different States, and have had seats in Congress for a long term of years. All the brothers have been distinguished in their special callings. One has been a major-general in the Union army, another an elector of President (Lincoln) from California, editor of the *Alta California*, United States minister to South America, author of the "History of Paraguay;" one has been minister to France for seven years during the French-Prussian war. The seventh son is the fourth member of Congress. Three of these brothers are graduates of Bowdoin College. The posterity of John Washburn had reached more than five hundred in number forty years ago. The marriage of John Washburn, Jr., to a daughter of Experience Mitchell, of the Pilgrims, transmitted some of the best blood in the colony to the Washburns. John Washburn, who donated the land to the First Congregational Society in 1717, was the same stock, residing in Bridgewater during his long life. The

late Governor Emory Washburn and Governor William B. Washburn, also John D. Washburn, are of the same lineage.

In the development of the various industries of Bridgewater few are entitled to more prominence than Mr. Eleazer Carver, who was early identified with the improvement and manufacture of the cotton-gin. Mr. Carver was the son of Dr. Eleazer Carver, and was born in Bridgewater in 1785. With the limited advantages of his times, he made the most of his opportunities, and was able to gain what is considered a fair common-school education. The place of his birth was near the works of Lazell, Perkins & Co., and amid such surroundings his attention was called to the mechanical industry there so prominent. He learned the trade of a millwright, which, with the increase of manufactures, gave promise of ready employment. His genius and energy, after completing his trade, inclined him to seek new fields of labor. The wild regions of "York State" and Ohio were open for the young adventurer. With such a kit of tools as he could carry with him, he made his way over the Alleghanies to visit his friends and ply his trade as best he could, for a time, and then pressed into the wilderness, reaching the Ohio River. With no steamboats or public conveyance, but with the self-reliance of a pioneer, he soon constructed a boat, or "dug-out," and, taking advantage of the current, he made his way to the Mississippi, along the banks of which were a few scattered settlements of frontiersmen and planters. His mechanical skill found employment in constructing their rude buildings, and, in the region of cotton-planting, in repairing the cotton-gin, which, with the increase of the cotton trade, in consequence of its invention, was in general demand. Mr. Carver spent several years in the region of Natchez, and saw the vast productive resources of the great Southwest. It was here that he conceived the great improvement of the cotton-gin. After a most eventful and interesting experience incident to such a life and vocation, he returned to his native town with his plans matured for the manufacture of the improved machine. It was upon his homeward journey in the saddle that Mr. Carver first saw the working of the primitive Whitney gin, and examined the model at Washington before the burning of the Capitol. In March, 1817, he formed a company under the style and name of Seth and Abram Washburn & Co., which, under the conditions of a new agreement, in 1819, was called Carver, Washburn & Co., and set up the cotton-gin business at the site near Carver's Pond. In 1820, Artemas Hale and Nathaniel Washburn became associated in the enterprise, the former

of whom was a valuable acquisition to the concern as clerk and business agent. In 1822, Solomon Washburn was admitted into the company. The business, which started with small capital, rapidly increased, until the Carver gin became the leading machine throughout the South.

The improvements which Mr. Carver made gave a new impulse to the great Southern industry, and but a few years later the Southerner in his pride was ready to crown it as "king" among the great products of the country. Mr. Carver spent much time in experiments upon the gin, and his inventive genius was most noticeable for more than a quarter of a century. The importance of this special branch of manufacture founded by Mr. Carver was not confined to his town or State, but its influence was world-wide in its sweep, carrying trade and commerce over many a sea. Cotton-factories sprang up as if by magic throughout New England, and contributed to the great prosperity of the country. Mr. Carver continued in the manufacturing business until his firm was dissolved, in 1848, after a prosperous career. Subsequently he had an interest in the East Bridgewater Company, which he retained until near the close of his life. As a citizen Mr. Carver sought no prominent activity in public affairs, but was content with the retirement of his occupation and his study. In constant devotion to the development of his Southern interests, he manifested conservative views, and in all the relations of life, which he sustained with manly independence, he acquired the esteem of a wide circle of friends, and was adorned with the honor of his achievement. His only son, Joseph E. Carver, succeeded to the business of his father, and has been actively engaged in it for the past forty years, still connected with the Eagle Cotton-Gin Company. Mr. Eleazer Carver died in 1866, aged eighty-one years. His only daughter, Mary, is the wife of Mr. John C. Alden.

Among the men of Bridgewater who are pleasantly remembered for their many virtues and genial social qualities was Mr. Jonathan Cushing. He was a native of Boston, but came to Bridgewater when a boy, in 1800, and was educated at the academy. His first journey to the town was upon horseback with Miss Relief Jacobs, who was the mother of Charles Sumner. Miss Jacobs was learning the trade of a tailorress of Maj. Hartwell, and young Cushing, then fourteen years old, was put in her charge, and occupied the pillion with her in the journey from Scituate to Bridgewater. After leaving the academy he engaged as clerk in the store of Nathan and Isaac Lazell, and subsequently married one of Esquire Lazell's daughters, 1809. He became a merchant in

Boston, and was associated with Nathaniel Fisher Ames, and for many years carried on a successful business in the West India goods trade, and as agents of the Braintree Cotton-Gin Company. Mr. Cushing retired from business in 1842, and lived in quiet ease and independence at his pleasant home on Main Street until his death, November, 1877, at the age of ninety-two years. He was esteemed for the many amiable and manly qualities that lend grace and lustre to a refined citizenship. His only daughter is the wife of Charles M. Reed, Esq., of Bridgewater.

Rev. David Brigham, son of David, was born in Westboro', Mass., in 1794, and graduated at Union College in 1818, and studied theology with Nathaniel Emmons, D.D., of Franklin, and Rev. Dr. Jacob Ide, of Medway, and was ordained Dec. 29, 1819, over the Second Church in Randolph (now Holbrook), where his pastorate continued until 1836. Dec. 29, 1836, he was installed over the Hollis Evangelical Church, Framingham, where he remained seven and one-half years. 1845, April 23d, was installed as pastor of the Trinitarian Congregational Church, Bridgewater, where he continued until Dec. 31, 1858. Mr. Brigham subsequently supplied the churches at Falmouth, Plymouth, and various places until the infirmities of age disqualified him for that service. He married Elizabeth H. Durfee, of Fall River, who was born 1796. Both are still living in Bridgewater. Their children are Elizabeth Durfee, 1821; David Sewell, 1823; Lucy Harrington, 1827; Charles Durfee, 1831; Thomas R., 1834; Martha A., 1837; Mary A., 1839. Mr. Brigham was regarded as an able and faithful minister, and his theological views were esteemed as especially sound by his denomination.

Rev. Ebenezer Gay is a lineal descendant of John Gay, who came to this country in 1630 in the ship "Mary and John," of the seventh generation. He was born in Walpole, Oct. 11, 1792, entered Harvard College in 1810, and graduated in 1814. In a class of sixty-two who graduated with him but three were living in 1880. He studied theology with Rev. Joshua Bates, of Dedham, was ordained over the church in Stoughton in 1818, continuing five years, when doctrinal dissensions were the cause of his asking a dismission. Mr. Gay was called to Scotland, Mass., in 1823, where he had a prosperous ministry for about fifteen years. Subsequently the church removed to the Centre of Bridgewater, built a new church, in which he preached until 1842, when at his own request he was dismissed. He remained a resident of Bridgewater, supplying the churches in the vicinity, temporarily and statedly, for twenty-five years. His interest in education was manifested in special labor

upon the school board of the town and as a trustee of the academy for a generation. As a preacher, Mr. Gay ranked among the ablest of his denomination, and his catholic spirit opened the pulpits of the Unitarian Churches in the vicinity, where he frequently preached with acceptance. He removed from Bridgewater in 1876, and has since resided at Tompkins Cove, N. Y., with his youngest son, Rev. Ebenezer Gay, Jr. He still retains his mental vigor, but great age has withdrawn him from active life.

Dr. Theodore Edson was born in Bridgewater, Aug. 24, 1793, and was the son of John Edson, and brother of the late John Edson. He was educated at the Bridgewater Academy, and graduated at Harvard College in 1820, with honors. His self-reliance prompted him to gratify an early desire to enter the ministry, towards which his deep religious convictions seemed to point. He took a theological course, and was ordained a deacon of the Episcopal Church in 1822. On the 6th of March of that year he went to Lowell, and conducted the first religious service at that place since the days of Eliot. A church was extemporized under the direction of Mr. Boot, the pioneer manufacturer, and Mr. Edson was engaged as permanent pastor. In 1825 a new church was erected, under the patronage of Mr. Kirk Boot and Mr. Patrick T. Jackson, and consecrated by Bishop Griswold, who, at the same time, ordained Mr. Edson as the pastor. With marked success in his work, Dr. Edson witnessed the rapid growth of the rising city, and for twenty years devoted himself to philanthropic and mission work, in connection with his parish. In 1844 he established the "Rector's Library," which was a blessing to the church and to that growing city. Subsequently he was active in establishing St. Ann's Church. In 1875 he saw the realization of his hopes in the erection of St. Mary's Orphanage, and the following year saw it organized under the statutes. He was not only the first minister of the city, but the leader in educational enterprises for two generations. For many years he was trustee of Trinity Church, Bridgewater. He died, greatly beloved and lamented, June 25, 1883.

Rev. Isaac Dunham, son of Isaac Dunham, was born in Plymouth, Jan. 30, 1813, and married Marbra S. Brown, daughter of Rev. Parley Brown, of Douglass, Mass. He was ordained May 29, 1835, in Dennis, Mass., in which town he preached ten years, and thereafter in Pelham, N. H., five years; Duxbury, Mass., ten years; Westport, Mass., ten years; Taunton, Mass., five years; when from ill health he resigned, and removed to Bridgewater, serving for four years as chaplain of the Massachusetts Senate.

For the past three years he has supplied various churches as his health permitted. Mr. Dunham has sustained a high reputation as an earnest and faithful minister of the gospel. He has one son and one daughter, the latter the wife of Rev. Mr. Hill, of Lynn. He lost one son in the service of his country in the late war of the Rebellion.

Hon. Elijah Hayward, who died at McConnelsville, Ohio, Sept. 22, 1864, was a native of Bridgewater, and the eldest son of Elijah Hayward. He was born Nov. 17, 1786, and was educated by Hon. Beza Hayward, and at the academy. He was in early life engaged in mercantile affairs, and went to England in pursuit of business. He returned to his home with his plan of life changed, and engaged in the study of law with Judge Nahum Mitchell. He subsequently was admitted to the bar, and went to Ohio, where he became distinguished in his profession. He was not only a diligent student of law, but was prominent in historical investigation, and was in the latter part of his life engrossed in his favorite antiquarian and genealogical pursuits. He made frequent visits to his native town, and was greatly esteemed for his many superior qualities. He ever retained his love for the Old Colony, and was widely known and respected.

Rev. Samuel T. Livermore was born March 16, 1824, and is the son of Abel and Deborah Livermore, of German, Chenango Co., N. Y. At the age of sixteen he left home with the determination of obtaining an education, and by his labor earned money to procure books for that purpose. He taught school in 1841, and in the summer of 1842 pursued his studies at Cortland Academy, at Homer, N. Y., and subsequently taught school at Virginia, near Bowling Green, and at Cincinnatus in the winter of 1844-45. He entered college at Madison University, Hamilton, N. Y., graduating in 1850. He then spent two years at Rochester Theological Seminary, and was ordained as pastor of the Baptist Church at Livonia, N. Y., October, 1852, retaining the pastorate four and a half years. In 1853 he was married to Melvina T. Brown, daughter of Capt. William Brown, of Fall River. His second pastorate of five and one-half years was at Cooperstown, N. Y., where he published a history of Cooperstown and Cooper. He was next settled at Lowville, N. Y., where he remained five years, after which he spent several years in the life insurance business and as superintendent of agencies. In 1870 he moved his family from Albany, N. Y., to Bridgewater. In 1874 he became pastor of the church at Block Island. While there he published the history of Block Island. During 1881

and 1882 he was engaged on the "Biographical Encyclopedia" of Rhode Island, published by J. H. Cheever, Esq., by subscription, at twenty-five dollars per copy, in one volume. Among the articles which he prepared for this work may be mentioned the sketch of the life of Hon. William Beach Lawrence, of Newport.

Dr. Calvin B. Pratt was a graduate of Amherst College (1832), and of Dartmouth (N. H.) Medical College. He practiced medicine for several years at Hanover, Mass., and settled then in Bridgewater, and continued the practice of his profession until his death, which occurred Aug. 25, 1862. He was regarded as a physician of good judgment, and possessed those qualities that endeared him to his patients and all with whom he associated. His election to the State Legislature and to various elective offices in the town, is evidence of the esteem in which he was held by his fellow-citizens. He married Mary, daughter of Mr. Jacob Perkins, and had two sons, Henry T. and Calvin Pratt, M.D., and two daughters, Mary Barton and Sarah. Dr. Pratt was most warm-hearted and sympathetic in his nature, and exemplified the best traits of the good physician. His death was most sincerely mourned, and the town regarded his demise, while hardly past the prime of life, a public loss. His second son, Calvin, inherited the best traits of his honored father, making choice of the same profession, and is settled in his native town with a successful practice. His youngest son, Jonathan Washburn, is also a physician, and is connected with the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston.

Dr. Nahum Washburn, who was the pioneer in the practice of dentistry in Southeastern Massachusetts, was the third son of Solomon Washburn, of Bridgewater, and of a family of nine sons and two daughters. Dr. Washburn was fitted for college at the academy in Bridgewater, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1832. He early disclosed a taste for scientific study, and made choice of the profession of medicine, becoming a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1835. He subsequently studied dentistry, and settled in Bridgewater, where he had an extensive practice for forty years. His native genius and skill won for him a reputation that extended to distant towns and cities, and he received the patronage of distinguished persons, even from beyond the limits of the State. With untiring industry he made himself master of his profession, while his rare conversational gift dissipated much of the dread that usually surrounds the dentist's chair. His inventive genius produced most of the delicate instruments used in his profession, and a mill for grinding rock crystal for the manufacture of teeth. He was a close observer and

an enthusiastic lover of nature, which rendered his companionship entertaining and instructive. His defective vision compelled the relinquishment of his profession about ten years ago, but his mental vigor was unabated, and his declining years were spent in the quiet of his historic home, surrounded with family and friends, in whose society he ever had the highest interest. He was never an active participant in public affairs, but was thoroughly informed upon the leading questions of the day, while his shafts of wit and sarcasm were never withheld against the follies of the times. His death took place Dec. 28, 1883, at the age of seventy-seven years.

John Ames was one of the original proprietors of Bridgewater, and married Elizabeth Hayward in 1645. He was a man of large estate, but having no children deeded his property to his nephew, John Ames, son of his brother William, of Braintree, and to the sons of his said nephew. He died in 1689. John, nephew of John, married Sarah, daughter of John Willis, and came to Bridgewater (West Precinct) in 1672. Dr. Nathaniel Ames, a grandson of John, was born July 22, 1708, was distinguished as a mathematician and as the maker of almanacs, publishing his first in 1725; these were published regularly by himself and son until 1765. He removed to Dedham, and was father of the distinguished Fisher Ames, who graduated from Harvard College in 1774. The late Oliver and Oakes Ames, of Easton, were descendants from the same ancestry.

Hon. Lloyd Parsons, a native of Middleboro', was a resident of Bridgewater for thirty years, and well known for his many excellent traits of character. He was for many years agent of the Eagle Cotton-Gin Company, and traveled widely through the South. He was a gentleman of most courteous manners, of clear intellect, which was recognized by his townsmen in calling him to various places of responsibility. He was identified with the Republican party, and for two years represented the town in the State Legislature. Subsequently he was State senator for two years, serving his district with acceptance and ability. He was for several years president of the Bridgewater Savings-Bank, which office he held at the time of his death, in 1882, and also trustee and treasurer for a time of the Plymouth County Agricultural Society. For many years he was a leader in musical circles, possessing rare and discriminating taste for that delightful and elevating science. His death was deeply lamented by the wide circle of his acquaintance, and by Fellowship Lodge of F. and A. M., of which he was a Past Master. His age was sixty-six years.

Nathan E. Willis, son of Nathan and Rebecca

Dean Willis, was born in Bridgewater July 12, 1838; was educated at Bridgewater Academy, and at the State Normal School; graduated at Amherst College (1862), and was teacher of the high school at Weymouth, and subsequently of the high school at Jamaica Plain, and later was appointed sub-master of the English high school, Boston. In 1872, on account of his wife's health, he resigned the position in Boston, and went South, where he was ordained as a minister of a colored church in Marion, Alabama. Here for two years he was engaged in teaching and in Christian work, with a devotion that reflected the spirit of the true missionary of the cross. Thus engaged, he was on his way to renew his labors among a benighted people, when, within a few hours' ride of his destination, he and his wife met with a tragic death by railroad accident. He died Sept. 21, 1874, and his wife survived but a few days. Mr. Willis' life was a remarkable example of devotion to duty, and his memory is cherished as a marked instance of self-sacrifice among the poor and lowly. Memorial services of the most deeply interesting character were held at the church in Bridgewater, in which the scholarly, Christian character of the devoted couple was most touchingly delineated by Rev. H. D. Walker and Rev. George W. Hosmer. Mr. Willis left one son, who escaped death in the accident that was fatal to his parents.

Lewis Holmes, son of Joseph Holmes, of Plymouth, was born Sept. 17, 1806; settled in Bridgewater in 1834, and for twenty-five years was in trade as a merchant in the village; was elected town clerk and treasurer in 1847 to 1850, and again town clerk from 1859 to 1873, and again treasurer from 1859 to 1867. He was appointed postmaster in 1862, and has held the office to the present time; was a member of the Legislature in 1873; justice of the peace from 1862 to the present time; and trial justice ten years. He was active in the early anti-slavery cause, and called the first meeting in the interest of that cause in 1839. His service as postmaster has been such as has won the popular favor of the citizens, and his kind and accommodating spirit is likely to direct that office until age and infirmity disqualifies him from its duties. Mr. Holmes has ever taken a lively interest in public affairs, and has been a pronounced Republican in politics since the organization of that party. His health is still vigorous for one of his advanced age. Few men have so long been identified with the affairs of the town, and none could more faithfully fill the place which he has so long occupied as postmaster.

Joshua E. Crane, son of Barzillai Crane, Esq., of

Berkley, Mass., was born in that town July 9, 1823. His education was received in the public and private schools of his native town, and at the age of sixteen years he was placed in the office of a commission merchant in New York City. In 1844 he became associated with his uncle, Morton Eddy, a merchant in Bridgewater, and continued in that relation for four years, when Mr. Eddy retired from the business. Since 1848, Mr. Crane has carried on the store business alone. He was early active in politics, and cast his first vote in 1844 for the candidates of the Liberty party, having been present at the organization of that party in Boston. Mr. Crane was subsequently active in the local political organizations, and was a delegate to the Worcester Convention that organized the Republican party, at which Judge Charles Allen presided. For about twenty years he was chairman of the Republican town committee, and for many years was a member of the State Republican Committee. He was elected representative to the General Court in 1856, and was the candidate for re-election in 1857. In 1861, upon the breaking out of the Rebellion, when party lines were in a measure dissolved, he was chosen senator from the South Plymouth District, and was again elected by almost a unanimous vote the following year, the Democracy of the district making no nomination against him. He participated in two elections of Charles Sumner to the United States Senate by the Legislature, and served on the Committees on Claims and on Mercantile Affairs and Insurance. Mr. Crane served the town for ten years as town clerk and treasurer, being first elected in 1855. For thirty years he has been connected with the Plymouth County Agricultural Society in various capacities, and was for a number of years treasurer and a member of the board of the trustees. He delivered the historical address on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the society, Sept. 30, 1869. For the past twelve years he has been chairman of the board of trustees of the Bridgewater State Work-House, and for nearly twenty years has been a member of the board of trustees of the Bridgewater Academy, being active in the erection of the present school building. Mr. Crane has long been actively identified with the Central Square Church, and was chairman of the building committee when the present church edifice was erected, in 1861.

For a quarter of a century Mr. Crane has been a correspondent of the newspapers in this vicinity, and his historical sketches have been of interest to people of antiquarian tastes.

He was married Jan. 9, 1849, to Miss Lucy A.,

daughter of Quincy Reed, of Weymouth, and has six children,—Joshua E. Crane, Jr. (a graduate of Brown University), Charles Reed (of Covington, Ky.), Morton Eddy, Henry Lovell, Anna Howe, and Edward Appleton. Mr. Crane is a lineal descendant of Henry Crane, of Dorchester, and on his mother's side from Samuel Eddy, one of the Pilgrim band at Plymouth (1630). His mother was Lydia Eddy, daughter of Capt. Joshua Eddy, of the Revolution.

Capt. Abram Washburn, son of Capt. Abram, born 1779, whose home was adjoining Mr. Hale's estate, was for two generations an active citizen of the town. The hotel was erected through his enterprise, and nearly all the mill-sites for ten miles around have the marks of his handiwork. In all public enterprises he was foremost, and he was esteemed as a reliable, large-hearted man. The wall around the old burial-ground was one of the monuments of his generosity and public spirit. For many years of his early life he was the village blacksmith, and he was a life-long supporter of the First Congregational Parish. He left no children. His wife was Mary, daughter of Dr. Eleazer Carver, married 1804.

Capt. Washburn was in command of the Bridgewater company in 1818 and 1819.

Nathan Willis, a lineal descendant of one of the original proprietors, is a resident of the town, and possessed of many of the characteristics of the family. His quiet and industrious life has not only been devoted to his farm and trade, but in good measure to that profitable reading that is the foundation of a well-stored and cultivated mind. Mr. Willis has ever been held in high respect, and is now among the few that well remember the scenes at the old town-meetings before the town was divided.

Charles M. Reed was born in Lexington, Sept. 12, 1819, and was the son of Charles Reed, a prominent and public-spirited citizen of that town. He was educated in the schools of his native town, and was early in life placed in a wholesale dry-goods store in Boston. Active and energetic, he, soon after attaining his majority, entered business in the firm of Pierce, Clark & Reed, dry-goods commission merchants. He was married, October, 1844, to Miss Mary Cushing, daughter of Jonathan Cushing, Esq., of Bridgewater. He was for twenty-five years engaged in business in Boston, and subsequently was engaged in business in New York City. Since 1875 he has been in Bridgewater. In 1883 he represented his district in the State Legislature, and was active and efficient in the promotion of the interests of his constituents. His only son, Charles H. Reed, a

prominent merchant and a much-esteemed member of the Boston school board and a graduate of Norwich University, was accidentally killed by falling through a hatchway in his store, July 31, 1882. This crushing blow was sustained by Mr. Reed with a manly courage and fortitude seldom surpassed. Mr. Reed is still a resident of Bridgewater, where he is greatly respected.

Business Men.—The firm of Hooper & Clark, composed of Avery F. Hooper and P. O. Clark, have a large business at the old store of the Bridgewater Iron Company.

J. E. Crane, general store, Central Square, since 1844.

John H. Fairbanks, hardware, stoves, etc., was born in Boston, Nov. 4, 1834; settled in Bridgewater in 1863.

William Prophett, furniture, etc., born in England in 1834, son of John, settled in Bridgewater in 1858.

Nahum Washburn, apothecary, son of Nahum, born July 30, 1839, graduated at the College of Pharmacy in Boston, 1872; established business in Bridgewater in 1874.

Robert Ferguson, boots and shoes, born Jan. 18, 1840.

Darius Cushman, boots and shoes.

H. N. Robinson, photographer.

Charles F. Myer, clothing.

E. A. Hewitt, jeweler.

Thomas W. Crocker, dry goods.

Sumner Keith, coal.

Herbert Pratt, dry goods.

A. I. Simmons, market.

O. B. Cole, apothecary.

Southworth Harlow, blacksmith.

Richard W. Wilber, boots and shoes.

H. T. Pratt, printer.

Jerome B. Rogers, stoves, etc.

Joshua Gibbs, harness-maker.

John W. Perkins, groceries.

Joseph A. Bowman, expressman.

Sturtevant Brothers, groceries.

John Donevan & Co., groceries.

John G. & Henry Braman, painters.

A. S. Lyon, Ambrose Keith, George Hayward, builders.

F. D. King, livery stable.

Mr. William M. Whitney, a distinguished merchant of Albany, N. Y., has been a resident of Bridgewater since 1873. He is a native of Boston, and was born Jan. 12, 1829. Mr. Whitney is a gentleman of large business capacity, and ranks among the foremost of successful merchants of the Empire

State. His modest worth and unostentatious bearing has won the esteem of his business associates and the community wherever he has resided. His home, which is the mansion formerly owned by the late Capt. Thomas G. Jewett, is the seat of a most generous hospitality, and his reputation as a sterling, large-hearted merchant has long been established. His eldest son, William, is associated with him in the famous business house at Albany.

Capt. Edwin W. Barstow, a well-known shipmaster for thirty years, and a merchant for many years in New York, was, early in life, a resident of Bridgewater, and continued such until his death, May 16, 1877. He commanded the ship "Bridgewater" for many years, which was one of the largest class of vessels in the foreign trade. He was distinguished for his hospitality and high social qualities. The religious society with which he was connected lost a liberal contributor by his death, and the town one of its most public-spirited citizens, and his family a most affectionate husband and father. He left two sons and three daughters. His age was sixty-six years.

Philip D. Kingman, son of Bela Kingman, was a native of Middleboro', but settled in Bridgewater in 1834. He held the office of deputy sheriff for forty years, and was agent of the Hingham Insurance Company for thirty years. He was a man of good ability, and as a law-officer had a wide reputation. He was not only highly esteemed by the courts as an efficient and faithful officer, but in the more private relations of domestic life he was an example of those virtues that adorn the home and fireside. His life was one of great activity, and he was widely known throughout the county. His death was much lamented and his funeral largely attended by the legal officers and members of the bar of the county.

He left a widow and three sons, F. M. Kingman, of East Bridgewater; Hosea Kingman, the well-known attorney-at-law; Bradford S. Kingman, of Newmarket, N. H.

Mr. Ira M. Conant is the son of Ira Conant, and was born in Bridgewater, Jan. 3, 1827, educated at the old academy, and was clerk in a store when a boy with Cobb & Sawin, and also with Lewis Holmes. He subsequently was in company with Mr. Holmes for a few years, and then engaged in business at Attleboro', where he resided for several years, and carried on a dry-goods store. He subsequently embarked in the manufacture of hoop-skirts, and transferred his business to Boston, where, with his brother, it was enlarged and successfully carried on. The firm then engaged in the manufacture of gossamer rubber goods, and were the pioneers in that enter-

prise. This proved a popular business stroke and also a profitable one. About eighteen years ago Mr. Conant took up his residence in Bridgewater and purchased the fine estate and mansion of George W. Bassett, which he now occupies. Starting in life without the aid of any one, he has by good judgment and good fortune won the goal of his highest ambition. Mr. Conant has ever held a good position among his fellow-citizens, and was, when a resident of Attleboro', a representative of that town in the State Legislature. He is a courteous and large-hearted gentleman, ready to lend his influence to promote the best welfare of the town. He has taken a lively interest in the Central Square Society for many years, and is a liberal contributor to its support. He married Mary, daughter of the late George Bassett (1850), and has three sons.

Scotland Trinitarian Congregational Church.—The Scotland Church was organized July 4, 1836, being composed of that portion of the church that remained when the original church removed to the centre of the town. This organization consisted of thirty-two members, retaining the same covenant and articles of faith to which they had subscribed. Ezra Fobes and Isaac Fobes were chosen deacons. Rev. Stetson Raymond became the pastor the same year, continuing until 1851.

In August, 1851, Rev. D. D. Tappan became the minister, remaining a little more than a year. Rev. Cyrus Mann supplied the pulpit the following year until May, 1853, when Rev. James Farnsworth was called, and was installed September 1st of that year, Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Braintree, preaching the sermon. Mr. Farnsworth died in the midst of his duties on Sunday morning, Nov. 12, 1854, while reading his sermon preparatory to service, overwhelming his family and people with grief. The pulpit was then supplied by Rev. Otis Rockwood for more than a year. January, 1857, Rev. James C. Seagrave became the minister, continuing with special acceptance for about eight years. The church was subsequently supplied by Rev. A. G. Duncan (six years), Rev. Isaac Dunham (five years), and for several years has enjoyed the ministry of Rev. Charles W. Wood, formerly of Campello. The original members of this church are nearly all deceased. The church has, in view of its losses by death and removals, shown a degree of vitality and spiritual life that is to be commended. The Scotland meeting-house was built and dedicated Jan. 29, 1823.

Bridgewater in the French War.—Bridgewater had a large share in the struggles that marked the continuance of the French wars.

In the expedition against Nova Scotia, in 1755, Lieut. Jonathan Carver and twelve men were under Gen. Winslow; in the expedition against Crown Point were Capt. Joseph Washburn and thirty-four men; in Capt. James House's company from Sept. 15, 1755, to Jan. 1, 1756, were Corp. Obadiah Edson and five men.

In the company of Capt. John Loring, of the East Precinct, on the Crown Point expedition, from February to December, 1756, were fourteen men, and in May of the same year sixteen additional men were raised for the same officer.

The following were with Capt. John Clapp at Fort Edward, July, 1756:

Elisha Gurney.	Nathaniel Hayward.
George Monke.	John Mitchell.
Benjamin Southward.	Jona. Willis.
Joseph Darling.	Polycarpus Snell.
David Leach.	Lemuel Orcut.
Joseph Cole.	Joshua French.
Zebn Field.	Jah Snell.
Tho ⁿ Cornish (died).	Samuel Loach.
Soth Kingman.	Dan. Leonard.
Eben ⁿ Wade.	Jacob Reed.
King Howard.	Daniel Leach.
Lemuel Dunbar.	Ebenezer Pratt.
Matthew Gannett.	Noah Washburn.
Jona Bozworth.	Jos. Gannett.
Caleb Packard.	Sam ^l Orcut.
Nathan Hartwell.	Joshua Shaw, Jr.
David Conant, Jr.	Abner Bisbee.
Samuel Bowlich.	Sam ^l Loach, Jr.
Humphrey Burrell.	Solomon Shaw.
John Ransdell.	Samuel Pratt.
Josiah Leach.	Richard Buck.
James Leach.	Joseph Parker.
John Whitman.	Isaac Pool.

The following men were in Capt. James House's company from Bridgewater, August, 1757:

Eliphalet Phillips.	John Hagen.
Sam ^l Pratt.	Nath ^l Cole.
Adam Kingman.	Job Chamberlain.
James Robinson.	William Corbit.
Abner Aldon.	Isaac Packard.
Jacob Alden.	William Snell.
Ja ^s Shaw, Jr.	Jos. Bates.
Joshua W. Bird.	Sam ^l Soper.
Abner Kingman.	John Witherell.
Abner Pratt.	Joshua Cushman.
Ichnabod Thompson.	Prince Corwing.
Benj. Porter.	

Muster-roll of Capt. Thomas Mitchell's company, August, 1757:

Daniel Pottingill.	Benj. Mahurin.
Boriah Willis.	Henry Washburn.
John Bolton.	Jos. Keith.
Tho ⁿ Carr.	Stephen Leach.
Robt. Ripley.	Eliab Washburn.
Benj. Monke.	David Perkins, Jr.

Daniel Littlefield.	Uriah Record.
Jona. Randall.	Abisha Leach.
Chas Loring.	Josiah Mahurin.
James Allen.	William Barlow.
Eliphalet Cary.	Anos Hayward.
Timy Hayward.	Joseph Harvey.
Edward Packard.	Isaac Lee.
Elisha Hooper.	Jon ^a Pratt.
Rob ^t Gilmore.	Josiah Leach.
Joseph Sampson.	Moses Sash.
Ephraim Allen.	Matthew Buck.
Geo. Harris.	Jos. Belcher.
Joshua Willis, Jr.	Geo. Buckard.
Peres Waterman, Jr.	Francis Goward.
James Snow.	Hezekiah Mahurin.
Jonas Turner.	Timothy Fobes.
John Doughty.	Saml. Packard, Jr.
Rob ^t Leach.	Gregory Belcher.
Henry Chamberlain.	Ebenezer Edson.
Jona. Willis.	

Rev. Mr. Backus, under date of May 10, 1758, writes, "Tis remarkable to see what a martial spirit prevails among us. Nearly twenty soldiers are going out of Titicut Precinct, among whom are Brethren Harvey, Campbell, and Wood, likewise Joshua Fobes, John Wood, and many others, who attend our meetings. There appears in our part of the land an uncommon forwardness to enlist."

Two months later he writes, "The rumors of slaughter, and garments rolled in blood, which we have from our army, fill many with distressing agitations of mind."

In Capt. Simeon Cary's company in Col. Doty's regiment, raised in the spring of 1758 for the reduction of Canada, were Lieut. Lemuel Dunbar, Serj. Eliphalet Cary, Corp. James Allen, and ninety-six men. In Capt. William Augier's company in Col. Williams' regiment, there were fifteen men, three in Capt. Foster's, and one man in Capt. Newhall's.

In 1759, the year that witnessed the capture of Quebec, Massachusetts furnished about seven thousand men, or one-sixth of all who were able to bear arms.

In Col. Thomas Clapp's regiment, to be placed under Gen. Amherst for the invasion of Canada, April 12, 1759, were officers Lemuel Dunbar, Eliphalet Phillips, Josiah Dunbar, and eighty-eight men.

On the muster-roll of Capt. Simeon Cary's company, in the expedition against Canada, 1759, were the following Bridgewater men:

Capt. Simeon Cary.	Henry Chamberlain.
Lieut. Micah French.	Elisha Allen.
Surgeon Thomas Willis.	Ebenezer Hayward.
Surgeon Timothy Mayward.	Gideon Herrick.
Surgeon Thomas Phillips.	Thomas Leach.
Surgeon Jona. Snow.	Benjamin Phillips.
John Davenport.	Jesse Perkins.
Joseph Egmon.	Joseph Pottingil.
	Joseph Pool.

Daniel Hayward.	Benjamin Peterson.
Simeon Ames.	John Ripley.
Benjamin Byram.	James Snow.
Joseph Belcher.	John Snell.
Samuel Cole.	

The following Bridgewater men were in the Canada expedition of 1760:

Nehemiah Washburn.	Thomas Leach.
Seth Latham.	Amasa Lewis.
Benjamin Porter.	Samuel Packard.
Silas Pratt.	Abiel Wood.
Benjamin Skif.	Samuel Whitman.
Daniel Pottingil.	Timothy Howard.
Henry Cary.	Nathaniel Howard.
Elisha Blackman.	Daniel Leonard.
Samuel Shaw.	Elisha Batton.
Joseph Shaw.	John Benson.
Eben Drake.	Thomas Hooper.
Reuben Curtis.	Charles Perkins.
Jesse Briggs.	Henry Washburn.
Solomon Leach.	Jonathan Willis.
John Doty.	Elijah Blossom.
Daniel Leonard.	Jacob Keith.
Benjamin Mahurin.	Ephraim Cole.
Seth Mitchell.	Benjamin Phillips.
Jacob Mitchell.	Phineas Parris.
Thomas Mitchell.	Edward Koith.

Josiah Dunbar was first lieutenant in Capt. Nathan Hodge's company at Crown Point in 1759, and was promoted to a captaincy.

The following Bridgewater men died in the service, under Capt. Josiah Dunbar, during the year 1760:

Jonathan Pratt (son of Jona- than Pratt).	Barney Snow.
Robert Snell.	James Turner.
John Snell.	William Gilmore.
Timothy Koith (son of Eph- raiam Keith).	Amasa Lewis.
Chandler Keith.	John Bonson.
	Benj. Clark.

Enlisted from Bridgewater in Capt. Josiah Dunbar's company in 1761:

Josiah Keith.	James Maxon.
Simeon Kipp.	Moses Snell.
Benmanuel Leach.	Seth Sweny.
Benmanuel Leach, Jr.	Noah Washburn.
Nathan Leach.	

Pay-roll of Capt. Lemuel Dunbar's company, Jan. 18, 1761:

Lieut. John Haunor.	Sergt. Thomas Latham.
Ensign Joseph Byram.	Sergt. Richard Bartlett.

<i>Privates.</i>	
Benjamin Johnson.	John Cully.
Ebenezer Allen.	Daniel Corthwell.
Peter Dunbar.	Nathaniel Conant.
James Allen.	John Doty.
Charles Bisbee.	Samuel Drake.
David Clark.	Ebener Eddy.
James Chamberlain.	Nathan Edson.
Jesse Curtis.	Elijah Edson.

Samuel Fuller.	Jacob Keith.
Charles Gibbs.	James Latham.
John Gilan.	Thomas Leach.
George Harris.	Benjamin Marshall.
John Higgins.	— Perkins.
Nathaniel Hersey.	Stephen Pettengall.
Seth Kingman.	Sater Soper.
Adam Kingman.	Abner Torrey.
Benjamin Kipp.	Benjamin Washburn.

Pay-roll of Capt. Lemuel Dunbar's company, December, 1762:

Licut. Benjamin Snell.	Abijah Hill.
Ebenezer Allen.	Benoni Hunt.
Joseph Allen.	John Higgins.
Josiah Allen.	Jacob Keith.
Seth Bryant.	Nathan Viles.
Charles Bisbee.	John Pratt.
Daniel Othman.	Philip Reynolds.
Hugh Carr.	Nathaniel Ramsdell.
Thomas Carr.	Moses Snell.
Ebenezer Drake.	Boriah Snell.
John Doty.	Enoch Thayer.
E. Eddy.	William Trask.
Daniel Edson.	Seth Woodward.
Samuel Fuller (son of Isaac, died).	— Goodrich.
Charles Gibbs.	Zechariah Washburn.
Ephraim Grover.	Michael White.

All enlisted men from Bridgewater, and probably mostly natives of the town.

Historical Record.—1774. The following account of the action taken by the citizens of Bridgewater is of interest in relation to Col. Josiah Edson, a mandamus councilor under the English government. At a full meeting of the town on Monday, Aug. 24, 1774, they unanimously voted the following resolves:

"1st. *Resolved*, That those persons who have taken the necessary oaths, and thereby qualified themselves to act as members of his Majesty's Council, according to a late act of Parliament have forfeited the love, regard, and confidence of their fellow-countrymen, and rendered themselves obnoxious to their just resentment and indignation.

"2d. *Resolved*, That until the aforesaid persons utterly retract from and renounce their appointment they shall be esteemed inveterate enemies to their native country, lost to a sense of honor or humanity, and by their own voluntary exertions are still pursuing a total subversion of our charter and Constitution. And whereas sundry of the aforesaid gentlemen, conscious of having rendered themselves obnoxious to their fellow-townsmen, have deserted their proper place of abode.

"3d. *Resolved*, That while any of them persist in retaining their aforesaid places as Councillors we will in nowise lend them the least aid or protection, but, on the contrary, treat them with all the contempt and neglect that such unparalleled conduct deserves.

"4th. *Resolved*, That a committee be chosen to confer with Col. Josiah Edson and demand his resignation, and in case of his acquiescence, or refusal, to report to this body at their adjournment.

"5th. *Resolved*, That Messrs. Edward Mitchell, Nathan Mitchell, Richard Perkins, Nathaniel Reynolds, and Thomas Hooper be a committee to join Congress with the several committees in the other towns in the County."

At a full meeting of the inhabitants of the town at their adjourned meeting, September 12th, the committee appointed to confer with Col. Edson and to demand his resignation reported that the continued absence of Col. Josiah Edson prevented their laying the before-mentioned resolves before the town. Then that body voted as follows:

"*Resolved*, That Col. Josiah Edson and others have long since and still continue in a perfidious, treacherous, and deceitful manner, and under pretence of being friends to the Government, to undermine the very foundations of our ancient Constitution by openly opposing at all times men and measures that are endeavoring and designing to frustrate the evil intentions of the British Ministry, working swiftly our ruin, openly and boldly declaring against the subject's right of resistance, using every means in their power to baffle Town-Meetings on political affairs, and many such enormities, have forfeited the love, regard, and confidence of this town, and they are declared enemies, and unfit to be trusted in any office again.

"*Resolved and voted*, That we will each of us (training soldiers and otherwise) provide ourselves immediately with every military accoutrement, and be ready to start to the assistance of any of our countrymen if needed.

"*Resolved*, That a Committee of Correspondence be chosen to confer with the other towns in the Province. Accordingly they made choice of Thomas Ames, Edward Mitchell, Richard Perkins, Eleazer Cary, Nathan Mitchell, Nathaniel Reynolds, Simeon Cary, Thomas Hooper, and David Kingman, committee.

"*Resolved and voted*, That a committee be chosen to consider of the necessity and expediency of speedily providing the town with a large stock of military stores for the defence of themselves, wives, children, and estates, and that they report at the adjournment of this meeting the ways and means most effectual to answer so desirable an intention."

The proceedings of these meetings indicate the patriotic spirit of the town one hundred years and more ago. Col. Edson, whose adherence to the British government was the special cause of this action of the town, was a graduate of Harvard College, and a man distinguished in public affairs. He left his home and family and joined the British about the time of the first-mentioned meeting, and died soon after. He owned the house on Central Square now owned by Mrs. Nahum Washburn. His son owned the old Withington house, and died before the close of the Revolution.

Col. Edward Mitchell, one of the Committee of Correspondence, lived in the East Parish, and was grandson of Experience Mitchell, the Pilgrim, and grandfather of Judge Nahum Mitchell, the historian. Thomas Ames, who was one of the committee, was, we think, the grandfather of the late Oliver Ames, and father of Rev. Sylvanus Ames. David Kingman was grandfather of the late Ezra Kingman, of East Bridgewater, and of the wife of Professor Greenleaf, of Harvard College, and Mrs. Ralph Sanger, of Dover. Simeon Cary, another of the committee, was grandfather of Mrs. John Reed. Eleazer Cary was

grandfather of Governor Marcus Morton, and great-grandfather of C. C. Gilbert, of Boston, and of Judge Marcus Morton. All of the committee were more or less distinguished for their prominence and activity in supporting our cause through all the dark and trying years of the Revolution, and their descendants have likewise been distinguished in the various walks of life. The posterity of Col. Edson, have been numerous in this vicinity.

The early records of the town but faintly outline the sacrifices, sufferings, and privations incident to the war of the Revolution. Nearly all the men of proper age were called into the service, leaving the wives and children with the men who were advanced in years to till the soil for a scanty subsistence. But enough is recorded to awaken admiration, and to inspire grateful acknowledgment from their descendants. Among the soldiers of Bridgewater, probably none rendered more efficient service than Capt. Abram Washburn, who was early detailed in the quartermaster's department. He was engaged all through the war in collecting and purchasing beef for the Continental army, traversing the scattered settlements from Cape Cod to the most distant borders of New England, with a squad of men, who drove the cattle to Cambridge, where they were slaughtered.

There was a beef tax levied upon the inhabitants, and the town, though poor, was prompt to respond to these repeated calls.

The beef tax assessed in Bridgewater was as follows:

	£	s.	d.
1776, Feb. 12.....	466	13	7
1777, March 11.....	397	4	4
1778, Jan. 26.....	4,204	6	3
1779, Jan. 12.....	7,444	9	2
1779, Dec. 14.....	19,038	3	0
1780, July 6.....	8,719	6	0
1780, Oct. 25.....	38,642	12	0
1780, Nov. 4.....	47,738	18	0
1781, Jan. 11 ¹	81,474	3	0
1782, Feb. 23.....	1,916	18	8
1783, Feb. 22.....	605	7	3
1784, Jan. 22.....	700	3	7

1780. The tax for raising soldiers was £536 3s. 6d. silver.

1781. It was voted to complete the payment of the nine months' men, the three months' men; also to defray the charge for horses raised in town for the army, in silver at six shillings per dollar. The balance paid the soldiers, as above, was £632 2s. 1d.

Paid Deacon Josiah Richards for four horses for army, £43 16s. 8d.

Paid Eleazer Cary for seven horses for army, £78 14s. 6d.

¹ This was when the Continental money was so depreciated in value as to be scarcely worth five cents on the dollar.

Paid Col. Josiah Hayden for four horses for army, £42 8*s.* 5*d.*

Paid Capt. Thomas Hooper for two horses for army, £21 19*d.*

Paid Simeon Dunbar, schoolmaster, eight and a half weeks.

The following companies of militia were in the field, duly organized, in 1781:

Capt. Eliakim Howard's company, forty-four men.

Capt. John Ames' company, forty-six men.

Capt. Abram Washburn's beef squad, eight men.

Capt. James Allen and thirty-six men.

Capt. Nathan Allen and thirty-four men.

Capt. David Kingman and thirty-three men.

Capt. David Packard and thirty-five men.

Capt. Nathan Packard and forty-four men.

Titient company, thirty-three men.

1775, March 20. At a meeting of the precinct, John Willis, Esq., moderator, voted to recommend to the captains of the several companies of militia in the parish that they immediately call forth their companies and endeavor to enlist a company of soldiers who shall hold themselves in readiness to march at the shortest notice, when certain information shall be by them received from proper authority that the inhabitants within the province shall be invaded, in their persons or property, by any foreign enemy; and in case the Provincial Congress do not order them (and each of them) suitable payment for such service, then the parish will pay and satisfy each man a reasonable sum according to his service rendered:

"Voted, That this parish will grant to each man, as well officers as soldiers, that for each twenty-four hours they or either of them shall be necessarily detained from home upon such alarm by the order of the captain, as aforesaid, four shillings of lawful money.

"Voted, That the English school shall go on as usual."

Even amid the perplexities of war the school was sustained, and this was largely through the influence of the devoted minister of the parish, Dr. Shaw.

1779. The town chose a committee to fix the prices of labor and of the various articles of produce, not excepting that of New England rum. The price of labor upon the farm was three shillings from April to October, and two shillings sixpence the remainder of the year. The committee were eighteen in number, including the selectmen.

Muster-roll of Capt. James Allen's company, in Col. John Bailey's regiment of foot in the Continental army, encamped at Roxbury, April 19, 1776:

Capt. James Allen.

Lieut. Jacob Allen.

Ensign Perez Waterman.

Corp. Christopher Severs.

Corp. Eli Hudson.

Corp. Ephraim Orout.

Sergt. William Perkins.
Sergt. Thomas Cushman.
Sergt. Moses Snell.
Sergt. Caleb Cary.

Privates.

Edward Allen.
Nehemiah Allen.
Anthony Bass.
Ebenezer Benson.
Israel Bunker.
Ebenezer Byram.
Jonathan Cary.
Consider Cushman.
Peter Conant.
Sylvanus Conant.
Benjamin Conant.
Solomon Conant.
Simeon Dunbar.
Thaxter Dunbar.
Samuel Dyer.
John Doty.
Caleb Fobes.
Ezra Fobes.
James Dunbar.
Samuel Green.
Amos Harden.
Daniel Harden.
Calvin Hooper.
Joseph Hamblin.
Silas Harris.
Israel Keith.
Samuel Leonard.
Daniel Leonard.

Zibe Leonard.
Jonathan Leach.
Caleb Leach.
William Latham.
Timothy Mitchell.
Protheus Mitchell.
Elias Mitchell.
Benjamin Mahurin.
Nathan Oreut.
Samuel Harden.
Daniel Pratt.
Joseph Pratt.
Jeremiah Pratt.
Levi Pratt.
Abraham Perkins.
Thomas Popo.
Gideon Sole.
Benjamin Sampson.
Lemuel Sturtevant.
Calvin Snow.
Zechariah Shaw.
James Shaw.
Elijah Washburn.
Daniel Washburn.
Salmon Washburn.
Joseph Whiting.
Robert Keith.
Simeon Snow.

1814. Capt. Sears Washburn's company that served at Plymouth:

Licut. Edward Southworth. Surgeon Dr. Noah Fearing.
2d Licut. Shepard Fobes.

Privates.

George Chipman.
Abiel Richmond.
Jonah Benson, Jr.
Daniel Dyer.
Joseph Hayward.
Allon Edson.
Samuel Leonard.
Isaac Leonard.
William S. Leonard.
Charles Leonard.
Alpheus Leach.
Opher Mitchell.
John H. Mitchell.
Calob Mitchell.
Robert Orr.
Benjamin Pratt.
Nathan Pratt.
Francis Perkins.
Almarine Hayward.
Joseph Bassett.
Cornelius Pratt.
Cyrus Benson.
Jonathan Benson.
Nahum Benson.
Seth Benson.
Martin Copeland.

William Bassett.
James Bouldry.
Josiah Bassett.
Ebenezer Hall.
Keith Bassett.
Jabez Harden.
Isaac Hooper.
Sylvanus Hall.
John Jackson.
Otis Keith.
Sion Swift.
Benjamin Sprague.
Calvin Hayward.
Axor Howe.
Caleb Keith.
Krasrus Hayward.
Levi Leach.
Benjamin Keith.
Oron Keith.
Sylvanus Keith.
Spencer Leonard.
Ansel Leonard.
Alpheus Fobes.
Ruil Fobes.
William Fuller.
Daniel French.

Samuel Short.
Seth Waterman.
Abram Thompson.
Theophilus Wentworth.
Samuel F. Sanger.
Edwin Hayward.
Nathaniel Fitner.
Sylvanus Conant.
Zophniah Caswell.
Thomas Cushman.
Joseph Hooper.
Jotham Dumphre.
Lewis Harlow.
Caleb Bassett, Jr.
Elisha Richards.
Elijah Pratt.
Warde Copeland.
Manasseh Andrews.
Thomas Alden.
Oliver Allen, Jr.
Jonathan Bassett.
Joseph Bassett.
Cyrus Bassett.

Barnum Hill.
Ziba Hayward.
Seth Pratt.
Seth Hayward.
Jeremiah Hayward.
Rouben Hall.
Charles Holmes.
Henry Holmes.
Ward Harden.
Jeremiah Hayward.
Benjamin Pratt.
Parden Packard.
John Pierce.
Zadock Pierce.
James Richmond.
Isaac Swift.
Benjamin Snell.
Ruel Swift.
Galen Conant.
James Thompson.
Nathaniel Whitman.
George Williams.
Andrew Conant.

Levi Leach served in the East Bridgewater Company at Plymouth. Andrew Conant also served in the same company. Joseph Hall was in the Light Infantry, under Capt. Cyrus Alden, and went to Boston. Jacob Conant, Otis Hayward, Benjamin H. Keith, Eaton Aldrich, Henry Monroe, Gardner Wilbur, and Nathan Bassett were at the Gurnet.

The rifle company organized in about 1819, by Samuel Leonard, who was captain; Abram Washburn, lieutenant and color bearer; Drummer, Martin Benson; Fifer, Enoch Conant.

Willard Wood was the youngest member of the company, which consisted of forty men, nearly all under age. Of this company six are still living, viz., Thomas Cushman, Thomas Hooper, Stillman Tucker, Willard Wood, Benjamin Bryant, and Martin Benson. Abram Washburn succeeded Samuel Leonard as captain.

The following Bridgewater men held commissions as colonels in the Third Regiment of Plymouth County Militia.

Josiah Edson prior to 1775, Edward Mitchell, 1776 to 1779; Eliphalet Cary, from April 28, 1779, to 1781; Salmon Fobes, 1817 to 1824; Abram Washburn, from 1829 to 1832; Franklin Leach, 1838 to 1840.

Lieutenant-Colonels were Theodore Mitchell, 1810 to 1815; Salmon Fobes, 1815 to 1817; Samuel Leonard, 1824 to 1828; Abram Washburn, 1828 to 1829; Benjamin Keith, 1838 to 1840.

The following-named men were of the Second Company of Bridgewater, South Precinct, and served in the East Bridgewater Company at Plymouth, 1814:

Nathaniel Billington.
Philander Wood.
Ephraim Keith.
Ezekiel Dyer.
Joshua Fobes (2d).
George Wilbar.
Amasa Alden.
Solomon Keith, Jr.
Zephaniah Keith.
Isaac Wilbar, Jr.
Barao Wilbar.
Israel Thrasher.

Poleg Leach.
Seth Leach.
Soranus Shaw.
Bela Fobes.
Leyman Hooper.
Barsillai Hall.
William Keith.
Abner Keith.
Oliver Keith.
Solomon Alden, Jr.
Salmon Keith.

The return of peace abated none of the interest in military affairs, and the organizations were kept up with a rank and file of sixty-two men on the roll of the Bridgewater company, in 1818, with the following officers:

Captain, Abram Washburn; Lieutenant, Shepard Fobes.

In 1819 the same officers were in command of the company, with sixty-two men.

1820. Ninety men were enrolled, with same officers.

1821. Marshall Bessey was captain and Charles Pratt lieutenant.

1823. Charles Pratt, lieutenant commanding; Josiah Fobes, lieutenant; seventy-four men.

1824. Charles Pratt, lieutenant commanding; Josiah Fobes, lieutenant; eighty men.

1828. Winslow Mitchell, commanding; Jabez Harden, lieutenant; one hundred and seventeen men.

1829. Winslow Mitchell, commanding; Jabez Harden, lieutenant; one hundred and eight men.

1830. Winslow Mitchell, commanding; Jabez Harden, lieutenant; one hundred and ten men.

1831. Winslow Mitchell, commanding; Jabez Harden, lieutenant; ninety-five men.

1832. Jabez Harden, commanding; Kenelem Winslow, lieutenant; eighty-three men.

1833. Kenelem Winslow, commanding; Martin Leonard, lieutenant; one hundred and forty-five men.

1834. Kenelem Winslow, commanding; Martin Leonard, lieutenant; one hundred and ten men.

1835. Franklin Leach, commanding; Philip E. Hill, lieutenant; one hundred and thirty-six men.

1839. Benjamin Bryant, commanding; Abiel Bassett, lieutenant; one hundred and seventy-four men.

From this date the military spirit declined in the Old Colony, and not until the outbreak of the Rebellion was it common to see a company of soldiers on parade. But it only required an occasion to call into the field a goodly number of young men of the town, not a few of whom were the descendants of those who had rendered loyal and patriotic service in the war of the Revolution.

The annals of the town afford striking evidence of

the valor of the men of Bridgewater, and the roll of honor that grace its ancient banner contained the names of some of the best blood of the colony. The record cannot fail to impress their posterity with the value of the institutions which they enjoy, and that were secured at such a cost.

The War of the Rebellion.—The outbreak of the great Rebellion aroused the patriotism of the citizens of Bridgewater, and in answer to the call for troops there was a prompt response from the first call, April 15, 1861. The first town-meeting touching the subject was held April 26, 1861, and it was voted to hold in reserve the sum of fourteen hundred dollars, appropriated at a previous meeting for the repairs of highways, and the selectmen were instructed to request the county commissioners not to lay out any new roads until we see to what extent we shall be called upon to exert ourselves in the defense of the country.

Voted, To authorize the treasurer to borrow six thousand dollars, as it shall from time to time be needed.

Voted, To pay each volunteer ten dollars per month while in the military service, also to provide aid for his family; and if any volunteer shall be killed in battle or die of disease his children shall receive a proper education, and be put to some honorable calling or pursuit, "not as a charity, but as a debt due."

Voted, That each volunteer be furnished with a revolver and a bowie-knife. Artemas Hale, Joseph A. Hyde, Mitchell Hooper, Lafayette Keith, and Joshua E. Crane were appointed to carry the foregoing votes into effect. Rev. E. Douglass was invited to close the meeting with prayer.

The call by the President, May 3, 1861, for volunteers for three years, unless sooner discharged, was largely responded to, and the committee, E. H. Keith, F. D. King, Arthur Byrnes, and B. N. Winslow, reported that eighty-five citizens had signed a roll. There was an attempt to organize a company of three months' men, but as the government would not accept them many enlisted for three years. The town had frequent meetings to encourage enlistments, and in the succeeding calls for men show no abatement of the patriotic spirit. July 17, 1862, the town voted that it would raise thirty-six volunteers as their share of the number called for by the government, and also voted to pay each volunteer one hundred and sixty dollars, provided that he enlist within sixty days. In addition to the bounty offered by the town, there were liberal subscriptions by the citizens, and many that were drafted, or liable to draft, but whose circumstances rendered it difficult for them to serve

Jonah Benson.	Homer S. Leach.	Adna P. Keith.	Woodbridge Bryant.
Woodbridge Bryant.	Frank E. Lee.	Nathan Dunbar.	Edwin A. Hayward.
Philo Carver.	Edgar H. Leonard.	Zephaniah Dunbar.	Benjamin W. Price.
J. K. P. Chamberlain.	Lysander W. Mitchell.	Daniel W. Leavitt.	Philo Carver.
Charles W. Clifford.	Nathan Mitchell.	William S. Harlow.	Granville Hartwell.
Seth W. Conant.	William Mitchell.	Elias Frawley.	Maurice M. Keith.
Lucius Conant.	William D. Mitchell.	John Frawley.	Frank E. Lee.
Elias Frawley.	William T. Murphy.	Albert Frazier.	Charles H. Neasmith.
Frederick H. Fuller.	Calvin M. Perkins.	Elijah F. Dunbar.	Uriah Phelps.
George F. Graves.	Lucius Pierce.	Nathan Washburn.	Henry W. Price.
Silas N. Grosvenor.	Joshua S. Ramsdell.	Beriah T. Hillman.	Israel Richmond.
William S. Harlow.	James H. Schneider.	George B. Smith.	James Brennon.
Edwin A. Hayward.	Roscoe Tucker.	Charles H. Thompson.	V. Justin Keith.
Samuel Jones.	William B. Wrightington.	Frank D. Millet.	James L. Keith.
A. Bartlett Keith.	Harry K. Washburn.	Henry V. Howes.	Richard Welch.
Maurice M. Keith.	Nathan Washburn.	Albert E. Winship.	Nathan Mitchell.
John C. Lambert.	Benjamin F. Winslow.	George L. Andrews.	Edward Mitchell.
Alvin Conant.	Rufus W. Wood.	Samuel Brock.	Jesse H. Jewett.
BRIDGEWATER MEN IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.			
Orob F. Mitchell.	Granville Gould.	Samuel P. Gates.	Lucius Crocker.
Charles L. Bryant.	Theodore Rodman.	Joseph H. Keith.	Freeman Jones.
Lewis James Holmes.	John C. Lambert.	James H. Schneider.	Nahum Leonard, Jr.
Freeman Holmes.	Francois A. Tuttle.	Edgar H. Leonard.	Nathan Fobes.
Benjamin Harden.	James Ellis.	Benjamin F. Winslow.	Samuel E. Hawes.
George Harrison Lee.	Horace Wilbar.	Enoch Pratt.	Nahum Washburn, Jr.
Avery F. Keith.	Franklin W. Ripley.	William D. Burtsch.	Marcellus G. Howard.
A. Bartlett Keith.	William D. Mitchell.	John H. Leonard.	Joseph C. Norton.
George C. Alden.	Benjamin T. Crooker.	Giles R. Alexander.	Isaac R. Alden.
Eleazer C. Alden.	Lewis G. Lowe.	Martin Egan.	William S. Alden.
John B. Cobb.	Soth W. Conant.	Ambrose Copeland.	Horace Wentworth.
George F. Graves.	John Holmes.	Hiram M. Wheeler.	Horace E. Wentworth.
David Richmond.	Edwin Hayward.	Roscoe Tucker.	Lucian F. Wentworth.
Joseph A. White.	Beza Hayward.	Rufus H. Willis.	M. Lloyd Andzows.
Alexander Dove, Jr.	William V. Hinsman.	Joseph L. Locke.	Caleb Alden.
Martin M. Keith.	Arthur Hooper.	Sumner Keith.	George D. Briggs.
William W. Hayden.	George T. Keith.	Sidney Keith.	Hial Barney.
Benjamin J. Keith.	Francis D. King.	Calvin M. Perkins.	Francois T. Crafts.
Henry B. Rogers.	Hosea Kingman.	Albert Harden.	Newell F. Cushman.
Edgar Parker, M.D.	Edgar D. Keith.	Arthur Byrnes.	Patrick Frawley (2d).
Horner S. Leach.	William T. Murphy.	Alvin Conant.	
William Holmes.	E. Herbert Ripley.		
Marcus M. Alden.	Samuel Jones.		
Jesse H. Briggs.	Dexter M. Sturtevant.		
John Elliot.	John P. Townsend.		
George F. Dunbar.	John A. Winslow.		
Charles W. Wilbar.	Nathan H. Washburn.		
Jarius Gammons.	John M. Washburn.		
C. Bradford Holmes.	Alfred H. Perkins.		
Marcus Holmes.	Frederick A. Fuller.		
Jared Robinson.	Francis M. Lambert.		
Henry H. Lawton.	Zaccheus Lambert.		
Rufus W. Wood.	Almanzo Osborne.		
Robert E. Smith.	Lysander W. Mitchell.		
Charles S. Wentworth.	William Mitchell.		
William B. Wrightington.	James W. Lee.		
William Y. Tuttle.	Joseph C. Norton, Jr.		
Edward S. Jacobs.	Calvin Pratt.		
Jeremiah Sullivan.	E. Harrison Keith.		
Edward Graves.	Lucius Pierce.		
Charles Porcherou.	Timothy Driscoll.		
Silas N. Grosvenor.	Lucius Conant.		
Preston Hooper.	Henry A. Washburn.		
Joshua Ramsdell.	Jas. K. P. Chamberlain.		
Charles W. Clifford.	Jonah Bonson, Jr.		
Amos L. Dorr.	Andrew H. Hayward.		

Capt. Orob F. Mitchell, son of Leonard Mitchell, born Sept. 22, 1838, enlisted in the service of the United States as a private, but was mustered as a first lieutenant Aug. 20, 1862. His character as a soldier won promotion, and he was commissioned captain Nov. 7, 1863. He was engaged in the battle of Drury's Bluff, Va., where he lost his left arm May 16, 1864. He has held State offices at the State-House, and was elected sergeant-at-arms of the State Legislature in 1875, which office he now holds.

Capt. John P. Townsend, of the Fifty-eighth Regiment, enlisted in the service for three years, March 2, 1864, as lieutenant; was promoted to captain May 3, 1865; was taken prisoner with seven officers and ninety-one men Sept. 30, 1864, and sent to Libby Prison, from thence to Salisbury, S. C., and from there to Danville, Va., until exchanged, February, 1865. Capt. Townsend is the son of Jeremiah Townsend, a native of Taunton, and who was a brick-manufacturer in Bridgewater, in connection with M. Hooper, as early as 1840.

There are many other soldiers, who enlisted from Bridgewater, of whom much could be said creditable to their valor in the service of their country, did space permit.

Capt. Nahum Leonard, Jr., son of Capt. Nahum Leonard, was born in West Bridgewater, Sept. 24, 1825. He was educated at the Bridgewater Normal School, and was for a few years engaged in teaching school; studied law with Judge Richardson, of Lowell, and was admitted to the bar in 1852. He was in the practice of his profession in the West for a few years, and then returned to Massachusetts. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion he volunteered as a private, Aug. 31, 1862; was commissioned and mustered second lieutenant March 23, 1864; transferred from Fortieth Regiment to the Fifty-eighth Regiment April, 1864; mustered in Company C, 1864, and mustered first lieutenant Aug. 8, 1864; captain in Company I, Nov. 1, 1864; appointed judge advocate, Second Division of Ninth Army Corps, May, 1865, holding the appointment until mustered out, July 14, 1865. Capt. Leonard did valiant and patriotic service as a soldier, and won the respect and enduring friendship of his associates and companions in arms. He was appointed to the superintendence of the State Work-House in 1872; retaining the place with credit to himself and the commonwealth for twelve years, when he tendered his resignation. He has represented his native town in the State Legislature, and is held in high esteem by all who are favored with his acquaintance.

L. Dow Monroe enlisted from Plympton, March, 1862, as a private in Company A, Heavy Artillery, stationed at Fort Warren; served two years, and was promoted to second lieutenant in the Fifty-eighth Massachusetts Regiment Infantry in 1864, serving through the campaign; was promoted to first lieutenant; was taken prisoner with seven officers and ninety-one men, Sept. 30, 1864; taken to Petersburg, Va., and subsequently, in October, sent to Libby Prison, Richmond, and thence to Salisbury, N. C.; thence to Dauville, Va., where he was confined till about a week before his exchange, when he was sent back to Richmond; released Feb. 22, 1865; received a furlough and came home; returned to Farmville, Va., April 9, 1865; was mustered out with the regiment July 14, 1865.

For the past ten years Mr. Monroe has kept the Hyland House, Bridgewater, and has a family of four sons and two daughters. Mrs. Monroe is the daughter of Col. Thomas E. Loring, a native of Plympton.

Edwin H. Keith, son of Edwin Keith, enlisted in the United States navy July 19, 1862, as acting

third assistant engineer; served on board United States steamer "Augusta" till September, 1863; then as fleet engineer's assistant; was promoted June 6, 1864, to acting second assistant, and had command, for about three months, of ships "Edward" and "India," which were the repair-shops of the squadron; subsequently was in charge of stores for South Atlantic Squadron, which position he held till date of his resignation, June 23, 1866.

Granville Gould enlisted June, 1864, and served on board United States steamer "Fort Donelson" as yeoman, paymaster's steward, and afterwards as paymaster's clerk; was engaged in both battles of Fort Fisher. Discharged July 20, 1865.

Lucius Pierce, son of Albert Pierce, enlisted in the navy at New Orleans, and served on a gunboat, and was killed by the explosion of a boiler, June 16, 1866.

Richard A. Breck, a graduate of the Naval Academy of the class of 1869, son of Samuel Breck, was master on the United States steamer "Yantic;" was accidentally drowned at Amoy, China, Sept. 22, 1874. He was a young man of high character and most amiable and manly qualities. His steady advancement in the service gave promise of a life of great usefulness, and his untimely death was deeply deplored by the officers of the department and his associates. A massive granite monument was erected to his memory by the officers of the "Yantic."

Plymouth County Agricultural Society.—The Plymouth County Agricultural Society, whose grounds and hall are located in Bridgewater, was organized in 1819, with the following officers: President, Hon. Daniel Howard, of West Bridgewater; Vice-Presidents, Hon. Wilks Wood, of Middleboro', Rev. Morrill Allen, of Pembroke; Trustees, Abiel Washburn, Nahum Mitchell, Charles Turner, Benjamin Barker, Obediah Lyon, James Thatcher, Elisha Ruggles, Samuel Frazier, John Thomas, Benjamin Fearing, William Bourne, Phineas Hammond; Recording Secretary, Bartholomew Brown; Treasurer, William Davis; Sub-Treasurers, Zachariah Eddy and Nathaniel Gurney. The society was duly incorporated June 11, 1819.

This society has had a prosperous history as one of the acknowledged and valued agencies in the promotion of the cause of agriculture in the Old Colony. It located its permanent exhibitions in Bridgewater in 1824, where they have been held until the present time. The present beautiful site for the exhibition was purchased in 1855, and the hall was erected in 1856. Joseph Chamberlain, Amasa Howard, George W. Wood, and Spencer Leonard, Jr.,

were the building committee. Benjamin Hobart having served for two years as president with zeal in the promotion of the enterprise, was succeeded by Charles G. Davis, who continued his service in that capacity for fifteen years or more with great acceptance.

The park and exhibition hall, with other buildings and appurtenances, extended and enlarged from time to time to meet the growing needs of the society, have involved the expenditure of fully sixty-five thousand dollars. Hon. B. W. Harris succeeded Mr. Davis as president, and gave to the society his earnest support and encouragement. John Lane, Esq., of East Bridgewater, succeeded Mr. Harris as president of the society, entering upon his duties with enthusiasm that has greatly aided in the improvements that have been made for the past three years. The citizens of Bridgewater have always taken an honest pride in the society, which has had their generous patronage during its entire existence. The society has had the support of the best men in the Old Colony for two generations, and has a history that is pleasant to review as we trace the substantial progress of our varied interests during the past half-century. Lafayette Keith, Esq., has held the office of secretary of the society since 1863, conducting the duties with rare fidelity and discretion. The grounds of the society are delightfully located on the margin of Town River, and embrace an area of about sixty acres, pleasantly studded with shade-trees. The hall is one of the finest of its class in New England.

State Work-House.—The Bridgewater State Work-House, which was established in 1853, has been one of the prominent institutions in connection with our system of charities for thirty years. Capt. Levi L. Goodspeed was the first superintendent, and Dr. Abram T. Lowe, Nahum Stetson, and Dr. Bradford L. Wales, were the inspectors. It has been an asylum for the poor who were without a settlement, and for the past seventeen years has also been a penal institution. In the early years of its existence the inmates numbered from six hundred to a thousand. Its history has been highly creditable to the management, and it has received frequent commendation from the boards of State charities. Capt. Goodspeed gave the best years of his life to the charge of the institution, during which time the production of the farm was increased from ten tons of hay to one hundred tons annually.

Upon the resignation of Capt. Goodspeed, in 1870, Capt. Nahum Leonard was appointed to the office of superintendent, continuing in that position until July 1, 1883, when he resigned. Capt. Leonard's administration was marked with rare discretion, and a most kind, humane consideration of the needs of the un-

fortunate class committed to his charge. Under his government the farm was greatly improved, and sixty acres of land was reclaimed, and the hay crop increased to nearly two hundred tons. The entire farm embraces two hundred and twenty acres. His resignation was received, and accepted with much reluctance on the part of the trustees. Capt. Leonard was succeeded by Mr. Hollis M. Blackstone, July 5, 1883.

The destruction of the work-house by fire on Saturday, July 7, 1883, was a surprise to the new superintendent, who was just entering upon his duties. The fire was of incendiary origin, and the inmate who confessed as its author was sentenced to twenty years in the State prison. The building consumed was a massive wooden structure, three stories in height, with a fourth story in the centre section, which was the chapel. The destruction of the building was in the forenoon, when the inmates were generally out at work, and at a season of the year when the numbers were at the lowest point. Fortunately no loss of life ensued, and some valuable property was saved, including the books and records of the institution. Steam fire-engines from Taunton and Brockton were called, and promptly responded in season to save the large barns and other out-buildings. The building destroyed was built by Ford & Miller, of Fall River, at a cost of eighty thousand dollars, and the total loss, including furniture, steam-heating apparatus, clothing, etc., was about one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

The property returned after the fire as an appraisal, including two hundred and twenty acres of land, two barns, sheds, pump-houses, stock, tools, carriages, etc., was \$61,405.90. The board of trustees promptly proceeded to secure an appropriation from the Legislature of sixty thousand dollars to rebuild in part the institution, the inmates in the mean time having been transferred to Westboro' Reformatory School.

This appropriation was not deemed sufficient to more than furnish shelter for those who were in the institution at the time of the fire and for furnishings for the same, but was accepted as sufficient to begin the work. Five brick buildings of plain, substantial style were erected, and before the end of the year one building was ready for occupancy. Subsequently thirty-five thousand dollars was appropriated for finishing the buildings, and in May, 1884, an additional appropriation of fifty thousand dollars was made to erect a prison and dormitory, making the entire appropriation one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars. The buildings which have been commenced, and are now well advanced, consist of superintendent's house, hospital building, three dormitory buildings, kitchen, and a story added to a building.

partially destroyed. The prison and dormitory to be erected are one hundred and eighty feet by forty feet; a water tower and office are also to be built. These buildings are two stories, with basement, granite underpinning, and freestone trimmings. The buildings will accommodate four or five hundred. This institution has held an important place in the system of charities of the commonwealth, and now enters upon a new era in its history.

June, 1884, the trustees were Joshua E. Crane, J. White Belcher, Weaver Osborn, Catharine P. Lothrop, Mary E. Crafts.

Bridgewater Savings-Bank.—The Bridgewater Savings-Bank was incorporated March 19, 1872; was organized with Mr. Joseph A. Hyde as president, Lafayette Keith clerk, and Samuel P. Gates treasurer.

Mr. Hyde retained the office of president until his death, when Hon. Lloyd Parsons was his successor, serving with acceptance and fidelity until his decease, in 1882.

The present officers are as follows: President, Spencer Leonard; Vice-Presidents, Nahum Leonard, Lewis G. Lowe; Treasurer, Samuel P. Gates; Clerk, Lafayette Keith; Trustees, Joshua E. Crane, Lafayette Keith, J. H. Fairbanks, James C. Leach, Hosea Kingman, S. P. Gates, Isaac Damon, L. G. Lowe, Charles K. Pratt, Nahum Leonard, Spencer Leonard, Edward A. Hewett, George M. Hooper.

The institution has had a good standing as a safe repository of money and has won the confidence of depositors, who are largely the people of the town.

Census of the old town of Bridgewater, 1746:

	No. of Dwelling-Houses.	Families.	Population.
West Precinct.....	106	121	880
South ".....	102	173	1056
East ".....	142	157	959
North ".....	120	131	833
Titicut ".....	41	48	262
			3990

Appropriations for schools for the old town, 1763:

	£	s.	d.
West Precinct.....	16	12	6
South ".....	17	0	1
East ".....	15	17	11
North ".....	12	17	1
Titicut ".....	4	5	7

Population in 1837, 2092; in 1880, 3620; valuation, \$2,620,298.

A large number of families emigrated from Bridgewater in the latter part of the last century and early in the present century, settling in Maine, Vermont, and Western Massachusetts, and quite a number of families moved to New York State and to Ohio when

it was a frontier State. Several Bridgewater families were pioneer settlers at Marietta, Ohio.

The following is an enumeration of the polls and estate of the old town of Bridgewater for the year 1773 by precincts, which embraced the three towns and Brockton :

	£	s.	d.
In the West Precinct, number of polls.....	191		
" valuation of estates.....	12,114	7	0
" South Precinct, number of polls.....	247		
" valuation of estates.....	10,375	15	0
" East Precinct, number of polls.....	203		
" valuation of estates.....	10,221	2	0
" North Precinct, number of polls.....	204		
" valuation of estates.....	9,906	2	0
" " Titicut, number of polls.....	67		
" valuation	2,897	8	0
Total number of polls.....	916		
Total valuation.....	£45,514	18	0

Thus it appears that the assessor's valuation of Bridgewater, with Titicut, was but \$66,365. It was in poverty that the fathers engaged in the struggle of the Revolution. It is possible that the above figures were based upon a slightly reduced valuation, but they are from the original sheet where the tax was computed.

Sprague's Hill.—Sprague's Hill is well known as the most commanding eminence in this quarter of the county, and upon its southern slope some of the early settlers made for themselves happy homes. Among these were the Aldens, the descendants of John, of the "Mayflower." From this picturesque elevation there is a commanding view of the river that creeps through the valley and the village with its half-dozen churches, a short mile distant; also the handsome grounds of the Plymouth County Agricultural Society. There have been many changes since these early settlements were made, and time, and the inevitable spirit of colonization, have scattered these of Pilgrim name and many of the old landmarks. There are two of the ancient Alden houses still remaining, though none of that name now inhabit them. The last of the Alden houses that was demolished was that of Capt. Joseph Alden, son of Seth, who was of a family of five sons and four daughters, two of the sons being graduates of Brown University, viz., Cyrus, who was a lawyer at Fall River, and Seth, a minister in Marlboro', both long since deceased. This hill is supposed to have taken its name from Capt. Benjamin Sprague, who lived in this locality, and died of smallpox in 1778, aged forty-two years.

The pine grove east of the brick-yard, on an attractive eminence upon the farm of Mitchell Hooper, Esq., was set out by Mr. Hooper in 1839 and 1842, and covers what was then a barren sand-hill.

Nippenicket Pond.—The beautiful sheet of water lying in the southwesterly portion of the town is

called Nippenicket Pond. There are few more delightful and romantic little lakes in this quarter of the State. Around its borders was a favorite resort for the dusky Indian hunter, and its waters were in early times well stocked with fish. The sportsmen still find it good shooting (with decoys) around its woody slopes, and boating upon its quiet waters has for years beguiled many an idle hour. This pond is about a mile and a half in length and of irregular shape, averaging half that distance in width. Caleb F. Leonard, a prominent citizen fifty years ago, lived in this neighborhood, and the late George Bassett had a pleasant mansion near by. Mr. A. W. Bassett is the only representative of a prominent and numerous family that once resided in this part of the town, that remains in contentment and independence upon his native manor.

"Carver's Pond," near the centre of the town, is a favorite resort for the young people, and its woody borders grace a most attractive landscape. The outlet of this pond afforded a water-power for the first cotton-gin manufactory, erected by Mr. E. Carver in 1817.

Bridgewater Cemetery.—The citizens of this town, from its earliest settlement, have shown a commendable respect for the graves and memory of the great "silent majority." One of the earliest bequests of one of its prominent men was the ancient burial-ground near the church, and within its sacred inclosure four generations found their last resting-place. In 1842 it became necessary to provide enlarged accommodations for burials, and a beautiful site west of the village was selected for a cemetery. The association, which was duly organized and incorporated, purchased the land of Dion Bryant, Esq., and others, comprising about ten acres (subsequently enlarging it), which from its slight elevation was called Mount Prospect.

The cemetery was appropriately consecrated, Oct. 26, 1842, to its sacred use, with prayer and an address by Rev. Ebenezer Gay, of Bridgewater. The following hymn, written for the occasion by Mrs. Charlotte Keith, was sung on that occasion :

"We meet with holy zeal inspired,
With love and chantèd lay
We consecrate this verdant glade
To loved ones passed away.

"We come, with ballow'd memories
And chastened hearts we bring
An offering of devotion here
To our Almighty King.

"We meet in youth and health, and hope
Sits lightly on our brow,
And visions bright and blooming flowers
Bedeck our pathway now,—

"And though we bask in sunny smiles,
May we this precept bless:
Religion never was designed
To make our pleasures less.

"We meet in manhood's riper years,
When sober thoughts draw near:
With saddened hearts we garner up
Our pure affections here.

"What though a change come o'er our dreams
To blight our early love,
We seek the promises of Him,
And trust to meet above.

"We meet in age,—our tottering step
(Of threescore years or more)
Comes, like a truthful monitor,
That we are young no more.

"Yet ere our spirits pass away,
To mingle with the blessed,
Our souls would hold communion o'er
This hallow'd place of rest.

"We part,—oh, may His wondrous love
Unite our little band,
And gather up our souls to Him
In yon bright spirit-land.

"There with the pure celestial throng
To worship and adore,
When clustering round the Holy One,
We meet to part no more."

The cemetery has been graded and beautified with walks and driveways, and the forest trees that remain afford ample shade. There are many massive monuments, some of which are finished and designed in the highest style of art. Prominent among these are those of Mr. F. W. Luddington, Mr. James Ferguson, Mr. C. W. Hubbard, Jonathan Washburn, Nicholas Tillinghast, Nahum Stetson, E. W. Barstow, Artemas Hale, Dion Bryant, C. C. Gilbert, Increase Robinson, George Bassett, Jonathan Cushing, Jacob Perkins, John A. Shaw, Gad Robinson, Philo Leach, Mitchell Keith, Nathan Mitchell, Calvin Pratt, Robert Perkins, J. E. Carver, Nathan Lazell. The president of the corporation is Sumner Keith (2d), George M. Hooper, clerk. The cemetery was for a quarter of a century in charge of Mr. Eli Washburn, who with untiring energy for many years gave to the service almost his entire attention, while he was foremost in contributions and in raising funds for the erection of the fence and gateway. For the past few years many improvements have been made under the faithful superintendence of Mr. George F. Leonard. The delightful situation and the good judgment in the care of this place of burial is year by year rendering it more attractive to visitors.

The Old Graveyard.—The first burying-place in Bridgewater of which we have any knowledge is near the Unitarian Church, and was donated to the parish

in 1719 by John Washburn. This was the only burying-place in the South Precinct for about thirty years. Lieut. John Washburn was the sexton, and dug the graves for fifty-eight years,—from 1739 to 1797, the time of his death,—keeping a record of the burials. The total number of graves dug by him during these years was seven hundred and six. It is probable that nearly two thousand burials have been provided for in this yard. But very few have been buried in this yard since 1842. The beautiful shade-trees in and about the old churchyard were planted between 1838 and 1843. Capt. Abram Washburn was active in improving and beautifying this sacred place, and in later years William Latham and Eli Washburn devoted much time and labor to reclaim it from overrunning brambles, and in rendering the ancient moss-covered stones legible. It was originally inclosed with a common rail-fence, but in 1795 the precinct voted to build a stone wall around it. The whole parish turned out, and in a single day brought together stones sufficient to fence it, about fifty rods in length. Captain Washburn, with a little help from subscribers, rebuilt the wall, capping it with the stones as it is now to be seen, in 1844. We know of no more beautiful and striking type of the ancient English churchyard than that of the old yard of Bridgewater.

The following is upon a monument in the old graveyard near the First Congregational Church :

"Beneath are deposited the remains of Hon. Nathan Mitchell, Esq., in whom prudence and economy, benevolence and piety, were happily and conspicuously united; whose open disposition procured him confidence and esteem in private life, while his patriotism, integrity, and strong natural abilities repeatedly advanced him by the suffrages of a virtuous people to a seat in government; who in various capacities served his town and country with fidelity and honor, and through life sustained the character of a devout, exemplary Christian, an obliging neighbor, a kind husband, and tender parent. He died with small-pox, 2d March, 1780, in the 60th year of his age, beloved and lamented. His widow and children, to record their gratitude and the virtues of the deceased, have erected this monument."

Also the following are in the same yard:

"Den. Cornelius Holmes, died Oct. 7th, 1847, aged 92 years, 10 months, and 14 days."

"John Washburn was born 1646; married Robina Lapham 1679; died 1719, Aged 73 years. He gave the land for this burying-yard and meeting-house."

"Sacred to the memory of John Shaw, almost 60 years a faithful pastor of the second church of Christ in this town, who departed this life on the 29th of April, MDCCXCI., aged 83 years.

"O man, great and beloved, thou shalt rest and Stand in thy lot at the end of days."

"Judith, ye daughter of Rev. John Shaw and Mrs. Sarah his wife, born Dec. ye 1st, 1740; died Aug. ye 7th, 1747.

"Upon the stage I just appeared,
My tender voice a while was heard;
The buddings of my early days
My parents' expectations raised;
While they with pleasure on me smiled,
I fell asleep and died a child."

"Memento Mori. In memory of Capt. Seth Alden, who departed this life Sept. ye 6th, 1784, in the 75 year of his age.

"The corps in silent darkness lies:
Our friend is dead, the Captain dies;
In peace he lived, in peace he died,
Sleeps sweetly by his Consort's side;
In this dark cell they both must lie
Till the archangel rends the sky,
And saints ascend to Christ on high."

Physicians.—Dr. Samuel Alden, Dr. Joseph B. Fobes, Dr. Samuel H. Worcester (retired), Dr. Calvin Pratt (graduated at Harvard Medical College, 1866), Dr. George H. Watson (born 1847, at Sedgwick, Me., graduated at Amherst College, 1870, Albany Medical College, 1872), Dr. Edward W. Read (homoeopathic physician from Philadelphia, Pa.), Dr. Lewis G. Lowe (born Aug. 17, 1828, graduated at New Hampshire Medical College, 1863; Harvard Medical College, 1864; retired from practice, 1870), Dr. Edward Sawyer (graduate of Harvard Medical College, for twelve years physician at State workhouse), Dr. Christian Washburn (dentist, graduate of Pennsylvania Dental College, 1859), Dr. Edgar Parker (retired from profession).

Bridgewater Lodge of Knights of Honor.—Officers: Alexander Dove, P. D.; H. F. Barnes, D.; J. B. Rogers, V. D.; George Hayward, A. D.; George M. Hooper, Rep.; Sumner Keith, Fin. D.; P. O. Clark, Treas.; P. W. Benson, G.; J. W. Leach, Gr.; W. H. Reiser, S.

Harmony Royal Arch Chapter, F. A. M., was organized in Bridgewater in 1883. The following are the original charter members: Henry O. Little, E. H. Hatch, D. C. Ford, Alexander Dove, H. H. White, John H. Fairbanks, J. E. Crane, H. D. Covington, J. A. Hunter, A. W. Fobes, P. M. Poole, D. D. Sweet, Jarvis Burrill, Frederick G. Lovell, A. E. Paull, J. B. Hengely, Edward Sawyer, Henry F. Miller, John M. Stetson, H. F. Barnes, Southworth Harlow, Nahum Leonard, George M. Hooper, Charles M. Bryant, John G. Braman.

The officers are E. H. Hatch, M. E. H. P.; Nahum Leonard, K.; D. C. Ford, S.; J. Burrell, Treas.; George M. Hooper, Sec.; S. Harlow, Chap.; F. G. Lovell, C. of H.; H. F. Barnes, P. S.; H. H. White, R. A. C.; J. H. Hunter, M. of 3d V.; H. D. Covington, M. of 2d V.; H. F. Braman, M. of 3d V.; A. W. Fobes, Tyler.

Fellowship Lodge, F. and A. M.—The charter

of Fellowship Lodge bears date June 15, 1797. The petitioners for the charter were Hector Orr, Charles Ainger, Josiah Otis, Noah Fearing, Isaac Lazell, Nathan Lazell, and Joseph Lazell.

The lodge was consecrated at the East Parish, Bridgewater, Nov. 3, 1797. A very able and interesting discourse was delivered by Brother Rev. Thaddeus M. Harris, of Dorchester. An oration was delivered by R. W. Hector Orr, Master-elect. The Grand Lodges of Massachusetts and Rhode Island were present on the occasion. The lodge held its meetings in the East Parish until Aug. 12, 1799, when it was removed to the West Parish, where it remained until 1809, and was again removed to the East Parish, as circumstances required, until 1813, when it was removed to the South Parish, and held its meetings at Pratt's Hall. It occupied the Academy Hall, Bridgewater, in 1822, when that building was destroyed by fire, was removed to the East Parish until 1826, and then again to Bridgewater, where it remained until 1835. It was then removed to the house of Jonathan Ames, and regular meetings suspended. In 1845 regular meetings were resumed at West Bridgewater. Subsequently it was permanently located in Bridgewater, where it purchased a building, and has a beautiful and commodious hall. Its present membership is one hundred and forty in number, and the lodge is in a prosperous condition.

A list of the Masters of Fellowship Lodge since its organization, June 15, A.D. 1797: Hector Orr, 1797; Simeon Dunbar, 1798; Hector Orr, 1801; Noah Fearing, 1804; Hector Orr, 1805; Nathan Mitchell, 1806; Hector Orr, April, 1809; Jeremiah Washburn; John Edson, Jan. 27, 1812; Zenas Crooker, Dec. 19, 1814; Joe Talbot, Dec. 11, 1816; Rufus Perkins, Dec. 2, 1816; Artemus Hale, Dec. 7, 1818; Jonathan Ames, Jr., Dec. 18, 1823; — Hayward, Dec. 11, 1826; Silas Warren, Dec. 14, 1829; Simon Perkins, Feb. 13, 1843; Jarvis D. Burrill, Dec. 8, 1845; John Edson, Jan. 24, 1853; Jarvis D. Burrill, Dec. 5, 1854; Isaac Howard, Nov. 19, 1855; L. W. Lovell, Nov. 30, 1857; Franklin Leach, Dec. 5, 1859; Fisher A. Sprague, Sept. 8, 1862; W. K. Churchill, Sept. 4, 1865; Lloyd Parsons, Sept. 9, 1867; Frederic S. Strong, Sept. 20, 1869; Frederic S. Churchill, Sept. 25, 1871; Hosea Kingman, Sept. 16, 1872; Isaac Damon, Jan. 25, 1875; Edward Sawyer, Sept. 25, 1878; Joseph W. Ferguson, Oct. 31, 1881.

List of officers for 1884: Joseph W. Ferguson, W. M.; Charles T. Hall, Jr., S. W.; Nahum Leonard, J. W.; George M. Hooper, Treas.; Warren K. Churchill, Sec.; Fred. G. Lovell, Mar.; Southworth

Harlow, Chaplain; J. Gardner Bassett, S. D.; John M. Stetson, J. D.; John McBay, S. S.; Roland M. Keith, J. S.; George L. Rollins, Organist; John Mayo, I. S.; Harrison F. Barnes, Tyler.

Odd-Fellows.—The Odd-Fellows organized a lodge in Bridgewater, Oct. 11, 1877. The charter members were as follows: Robert S. Hunt, Arthur G. Brown, Thomas S. Roundsvelt, Southworth Harlow, C. B. Howard, J. W. Perkins, John Jackson, Albert Harriman, Reuben L. Paine, George Walker.

Officers: Israel Richmond, Jr., N. G.; Alfred Hall, V. G.; Charles R. Ransden, Rec. Sec.; J. F. Packard, Sec.; Southworth Harlow, Treas.

The lodge has occupied the hall in Wilber's brick building, and is in a prosperous condition.

Fire Department.—Bridgewater has an efficient fire department. Its organization has existed about forty years. It has had two engines which were worked by hand,—the "Veto" and "Ousamequin." The last named has done good service for more than twenty-five years, while the little "Veto" was in use for about forty years, doing good service on many occasions. November, 1883, the department took a fresh start, and the purchase of a splendid steam fire-engine of the most approved style, viz., "Silsby, No. 6," marked a new era in fire-extinguishing apparatus in town. Sixteen hundred feet of new hose, with a quantity of old that is in good condition, enables this engine to throw a stream nearly a quarter of mile from the source of supply. The fire district has a good brick engine-house that accommodates two engines, and, with a convenient hall, is in most respects entirely satisfactory.

The following is the list of officers for 1884: Darius C. Foard, chief engineer; Henry Miller, James Hunter, John A. Winslow, assistant engineers; Edward Sawyer, foreman; Van R. Swift, Jr., engineer; Van R. Swift, treasurer; George M. Hooper, clerk. The original officers chosen Oct. 7, 1844, were Artemus Hale, chief engineer; Artemus Hale, Jr., clerk; Philip D. Kingman, Eli Washburn, Axel Dearborn, George W. Bates, assistant engineers.

The vote for Governors in different years has been as follows:

- 1822. John Brooks, 248; William Eustis, 80.
- 1823. Harrison G. Otis, 254; William Eustis, 161.
- 1824. Samuel Lathrop, 143; William Eustis, 118.
- 1825. Levi Lincoln, 174.
- 1826. Levi Lincoln, 166; Samuel Hubbard, 37.
- 1827. Levi Lincoln, 127; Samuel Hubbard, 9.
- 1828. Levi Lincoln, 119.
- 1829. Levi Lincoln, 180; Marcus Morton, 6.
- 1830. Levi Lincoln, 220; Marcus Morton, 11.
- 1831. Levi Lincoln, 219; Marcus Morton, 15.

1832. Samuel Lathrop, 164; Levi Lincoln, 82; Marcus Morton, 18.
 1833. John Q. Adams, 175; John Davis, 64; Marcus Morton, 42.
 1834. John Bailey, 153; John Davis, 74; Marcus Morton, 42.
 1835. Edward Everett, 168; Marcus Morton, 69.
 1836. Marcus Morton, 190; Edward Everett, 92.
 1837. Marcus Morton, 162; Edward Everett, 183.
 1838. Marcus Morton, 158; Edward Everett, 166.
 1839. Edward Everett, 207; Marcus Morton, 196.
 1840. John Davis, 244; Marcus Morton, 219.
 1841. John Davis, 214; Marcus Morton, 192.
 1842. John Davis, 225; Marcus Morton, 225.
 1843. George N. Briggs, 226; Marcus Morton, 200.
 1844. George N. Briggs, 225; George Bancroft, 163.
 1845. George N. Briggs, 193; Isaac Davis, 142.
 1846. George N. Briggs, 200; Isaac Davis, 107.
 1847. George N. Briggs, 181; Caleb Cushing, 104.
 1848. George N. Briggs, 215; Stephen C. Phillips, 152.
 1849. George N. Briggs, 201; Stephen C. Phillips, 121.
 1850. George N. Briggs, 212; Stephen C. Phillips, 116;
 George S. Boutwell, 90.
 1851. Robert C. Winthrop, 266; George S. Boutwell, 125;
 John G. Palfrey, 114.
 1852. John H. Clifford, 278; Horace Mann, 120; Henry W.
 Bishop, 104.
 1853. Emory Washburn, 256; Henry Wilson, 110.
 1854. Henry J. Gardner, 304; Emory Washburn, 99.
 1855. Henry J. Gardner, 264; Samuel H. Walley, 87.
 1856. Henry J. Gardner, 297; Erasmus D. Beach, 90; George
 W. Gordon, 37.
 1857. Henry J. Gardner, 175; Nathaniel P. Banks, 108.
 1858. Nathaniel P. Banks, 130; Erasmus D. Beach, 76.
 1859. Eliphalet Trusk, 152; S. C. Bonis, 106.
 1860. John A. Andrew, 261; Amos A. Lawrence, 208.
 1861. John A. Andrew, 149; Isaac Davis, 176.
 1862. John A. Andrew, 235; Charles Devens, 215.
 1863. John A. Andrew, 187; Henry W. Paine, 130.
 1864. John A. Andrew, 311; Henry W. Paine, 181.
 1865. Alexander H. Bullock, 151; Darius N. Couch, 137.
 1866. Alexander H. Bullock, 197; Theodore H. Sweetser, 75.
 1867. Alexander H. Bullock, 228; John Quincy Adams, 249.
 1868. William Claffin, 300; John Quincy Adams, 169.
 1869. William Claffin, 206; John Q. Adams, 153.
 1870. William Claffin, 170; John Q. Adams, 133.
 1871. William B. Washburn, 166; John Q. Adams, 197.
 1872. William B. Washburn, 264; Francis W. Bird, 126.
 1873. William B. Washburn, 124; William Gaston, 108.
 1874. Thomas Talbot, 221; William Gaston, 256.
 1875. William Gaston, 216; Alexander H. Rice, 175.
 1876. Alexander H. Rice, 355; Charles Francis Adams, 288.
 1877. Alexander H. Rice, 213; William Gaston, 204.
 1878. Thomas Talbot, 358; Benjamin F. Butler, 150; Josiah
 G. Abbott, 93.
 1879. John D. Long, 319; Benjamin F. Butler, 132; John
 Q. Adams, 116.
 1880. John D. Long, 366; Charles P. Thompson, 280.
 1881. John D. Long, 188; Charles P. Thompson, 118.
 1882. Benjamin F. Butler, 287; Robert R. Bishop, 294.
 1883. George D. Robinson, 354; Benjamin F. Butler, 283.

Politically the town for thirty years has generally been Republican, but it has, by disagreement on the part of the Republicans, frequently chosen Democratic representatives.

The first Republican representative chosen was Mr. Asahel Hathaway, who was elected in 1850, serving in the Legislature for 1851; casting his vote for Charles Sumner, who was elected by the Legislature by one majority for the first time as United States senator.

There have been some instances of majorities for the Democratic candidate for Governor. In 1875, William Gaston, Democrat, had 216 votes, and Alexander H. Rice, Republican, 175; and the following year Mr. Rice received, 355; and Charles F. Adams, 288.

In 1878, Thomas Talbot, Republican, received 358 votes, and Benjamin F. Butler, Democrat, 150; J. G. Abbott, Democrat, 93.

In 1879, John D. Long, Republican, received 319, and B. F. Butler, Democrat, 132; John Q. Adams, Democrat, 116.

In 1882, Robert R. Bishop led B. F. Butler seven votes only.

In 1883, George D. Robinson had 354 votes, and B. F. Butler 283.

TOWN CLERKS.

Col. Josiah Edson was clerk a few years previous to 1745, and was the only clerk of the original town who resided in the South Parish.

Artemas Hale, 1822, '23, '25, '26, '27, '28.
 Nathaniel Washburn, 1824.
 Holmes Sprague, 1829, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34.
 Mitchell Keith, 1836, '36, '37, '38, '39, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44, '45,
 '46.
 Lewis Holmes, 1847, '48, '49, '50, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66,
 '67, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72.
 Calvin B. Pratt, 1850, '51, '52.
 Daniel Mitchell, 1853, '54.
 Joshua E. Crane, 1855, '56, '57, '58, '73, '74.
 Henry T. Pratt, 1875, '76, '77, '78.
 Edward A. Hewett, 1879, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84.

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE GENERAL COURT FROM 1632 TO 1822.

Residing in the South Parish.

Josiah Edson, 1692, '98, '99, 1714, '35, '36, '39, '43, '45, '46, '50,
 '51, '52, '53, '54, '66, '67, '68, '71, '73.
 David Perkins, 1692, '94, '96, 1704, '05, '06.
 Samuel Edson, 1697, 1713.
 Edward Hobes, 1702, '03, '08, '09, '11, '12, '16, '22.
 William Brott, 1707.
 Richard Davenport, 1719, '20, '24.
 Joseph Keith, 1726.
 John Alden, 1729.
 Nehemiah Washburn, 1730, '42.
 Edward Mitchell, 1769, '70, '74, '75, '76, '77.
 Eliphalet Carey, 1776.
 Thomas Hooper, 1776.
 Nathan Mitchell, 1778, '80, '81, '83, '84, '85.
 Simon Dunbar, 1791.
 Bess Hayward, 1792, '95.
 Daniel Mitchell, 1798, '07, '10, '11.
 Daniel Crane, 1812, '13.
 Caleb Cary, 1812.

Noah Fearing, 1816.
 Artemas Hale, 1825, '27, '28, '37, '41.
 Avery Fobes, 1828.
 Nathan Lazell, Jr., 1829, '31.
 Solomon Alden, Jr., 1829.
 Holmes Sprague, 1831, '32, '33, '34.
 Samuel Leonard, Jr., 1832, '33, '34, '44.
 Philo Leach, 1835, '36.
 Dion Bryant, 1835, '36.
 Nahum Stetson, 1837, '38, '39.
 John A. Shaw, 1838, '39, '40, '51.
 Ebenezer Gay, 1842.
 Stetson Raymond, 1843.
 Samuel Leonard, 1844.
 Spence Leonard, Jr., 1846.
 Thomas Cushman, 1848, '49.
 Asahel Hathaway, 1850.
 Van R. Swift, 1852, '77.
 Elbridge Keith, 1855, '57.
 Joshua E. Crane, 1856.
 Mitchell Hooper, 1860.
 Simeon Perkins, 1861, '67.
 Joseph E. Carver, 1862, '63.
 Lucius W. Lovell, 1865.
 Lloyd Parsons, 1869, '70.
 Southworth Harlow, 1871.
 Lewis Holmes, 1872.
 Philo Keith, 1874.
 Ambrose Keith, 1875.
 Lewis G. Lowe, 1876.
 George P. Harden, 1878.
 Arthur Hooper, 1880.
 Charles M. Reed, 1882.

SELECTMEN FROM 1822 TO 1884.

Silvanus Pratt, 1822, '23, '24, '25.
 Alfred Whitman, 1822, '23.
 Jonathan O. Keith, 1822, '23, '24, '25.
 Caleb F. Leonard, 1824, '25, '26, '27, '28, '29.
 Solomon Alden, Jr., 1826, '27, '28, '29, '30, '31.
 Solomon Hayward, Jr., 1826, '27, '28, '29.
 Spencer Leonard, 1830, '31, '32, '33, '34.
 Abram Washburn, 1830.
 Isaac Fobes, 1831, '32, '33, '34.
 Seth Washburn, 1832.
 Zephaniah Fobes, 1833, '34, '35, '36, '37, '38, '39, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46.
 Philo Leach, 1835, '36, '37, '38, '39, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48, '49, '50, '51, '52.
 Virgil Ames, 1835.
 William Dunbar, 1836, '37, '38, '39, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48, '49, '50, '51, '52, '53.
 Aretas Fobes, 1847, '48.
 Ebenezer Pratt, 1849, '50.
 Van R. Swift, 1851 to 1884 inclusive.
 Cyrus Benson, Jr., 1853, '54.
 Philander Leach, 1854.
 Spence Leonard, Jr., 1855 to 1884 inclusive.
 Elbridge Keith, 1855 to 1865 inclusive.
 Isaac S. Wilbar, 1866, '67, '68, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77.
 Sumner Keith (2d), 1869.
 Avery F. Hooper, 1878, '79, '80, '81.
 Robert C. Brook, 1882, '83, '84.

TOWN TREASURERS FROM 1822-84.

Artemus Hale, 1822, '23, '26, '26, '27, '28.
 Nathaniel Washburn, 1824.

Holmes Sprague, 1829 to 1834 inclusive.
 Mitchell Keith, 1835 to 1846 inclusive.
 Lewis Holmes, 1847, '48, '49, '50, to '66 inclusive.
 Calvin B. Pratt, 1850, '51, '52.
 Daniel Mitchell, 1853, '54.
 Joshua E. Crane, 1855, '56, '57, '58.
 Van R. Swift, 1867 to 1880 inclusive.
 Edward A. Hewett, 1881 to 1884 inclusive.

MODERATORS OF ANNUAL MARCH MEETING
FROM 1822 TO 1884.

Nathan Mitchell, 1822.
 Bartholomew Brown, 1823.
 Seth Washburn, 1824, '31.
 Daniel Crane, 1825.
 Holmes Sprague, 1826.
 Salmon Fobes, 1827.
 Avery Fobes, 1828.
 Calvin Washburn, 1829.
 John A. Shaw, 1830.
 Nathan Lazell, Jr., 1832, '33.
 Artemus Hale, 1834, '37, '42, '45, '46.
 Philo Leach, 1835.
 Isaac Fobes, 1836.
 Dion Bryant, 1838, '39, '43, '52.
 Samuel Leonard, 1840, '44, '49.
 Nahum Stetson, 1841.
 Philip E. Hill, 1847.
 Calvin B. Pratt, 1848.
 Spencer Leonard, Jr., 1850, '54, '55, '56, '57, '58, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '67, '68, '69, '71, '72, '73, '74, '79.
 Baalis Sanford, 1851.
 Caleb S. Hunt, 1853.
 Van R. Swift, 1859, '66, '70, '75, '76, '77, '78, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84.
 Joshua E. Crane, 1860.

Public Library.—The citizens of the town take much interest in the Public Library, which has been collected and installed in a convenient structure by their own efforts, instead of, as is generally the case, by bequests or large donations. A meeting was held May 31, 1878, in answer to a call of the Decoration-Day Committee, which stated that it was proposed to see what could be done "to express with reverence our gratitude that we are still a nation; to declare our conviction that the names of those whose lives were sacrificed should be held in respect forever; to teach coming generations that patriotism is honored in America." This meeting adopted a resolution in favor of the erection of a memorial building, and for more than a year plans for enlisting the earnest co-operation of the citizens were maturing. Meanwhile some public-spirited persons were busily engaged in establishing a library, by raising a popular subscription, securing the volumes held by several organizations, and obtaining the adoption by the town of by-laws governing the creation and operations of a board of trustees. The library, consisting of less than three thousand volumes, was opened in hired quarters in July, 1879, and was moved into the Memorial Build-

ing on its completion, in 1882. It now has five thousand two hundred volumes. This building, erected according to plans made by Messrs. Rotch & Tilden, architects, Boston, was begun in June, 1881, and was



BRIDGEWATER LIBRARY.

dedicated May 30, 1883. It is a substantial brick structure of one high story, with freestone trimmings, having a central entrance, with open vestibule, in the walls of which are placed tablets of Tennessee marble, bearing the names of thirty-six deceased soldiers. The interior contains three spacious rooms, of which the largest is the book-room. The two rooms in front are on either side of the entrance, are used as a reading-room and museum respectively; the latter room containing many objects of great historic value. The total cost of building and land was \$14,481.19, of which the town appropriated \$9057.15, and the remainder was obtained from private donations, fairs, and other sources.

The board of trustees are Rev. Theodore F. Wright, president; Edwin H. Keith, vice-president; Miss Caroline Sampson, secretary; Avery F. Hooper, treasurer; and George M. Hooper, George H. Martin, Gustavas Pratt, Van R. Swift, and Mary H. Keith. Librarian, Lucia L. Christian, who is assisted by Charles H. Sampson.

The town is under special obligations to Rev. T. F. Wright for services rendered in behalf of the library, which is so much valued by the intelligent citizens.

Schools and School Teachers.—Mr. Nathaniel Willis, brother of Deacon John Willis, was, with his brother, an original proprietor of Bridgewater, and with the title of Mr. on the record must have been a distinguished citizen. He is said to have been the first schoolmaster in town. His estate was settled in 1686.

1663. "The colony courts proposed to the several townships in its jurisdiction, as a thing that ought to

be taken into serious consideration, that some course be taken in every town that there be a schoolmaster set up to train children in reading and writing."

1670. A law was enacted "freely granting all such profits as may or shall accrue annually to the colony from fishing from nets or seines at Cape Cod, for mackerel, bass, or herring, to be improved for and towards a free school in some town in this jurisdiction, for the training of youth in literature, for the good and benefit of posterity." The school was established at Plymouth, and was supported by the Cape Cod fisheries for six years.

1694. Nathaniel Brett was chosen schoolmaster.

1696. The town gave liberty for the school to be kept in the meeting-house, provided that if any damage comes to the meeting-house by any of the scholars, the parents or the masters of said scholars are to make it good.

1698. The town agreed upon providing four school-dames for the several quarters of the town, to instruct small children in reading.

1700. Thomas Martin, schoolmaster, "came out of England," introduced by Goodman Snell.

Joseph Snell, schoolmaster, 1735, graduated at Harvard; a lifelong teacher.

1717. "The town passed a clear vote to raise forty pounds the ensuing year, upon the whole town, for a schoolmaster's salary, and, what is required more, to procure a preaching schoolmaster."

1721, March 1. The selectmen agreed with Mr. Nicholas Henabry, to be the town schoolmaster, for twenty pounds a year and his board.

1746. "Chose a committee, of which Capt. Josiah Edson was one, to consult what method may be most beneficial to the town in improving of the school for the future."

March 28, 1744. It was voted to advise the selectmen to sell the land that Josiah Edson gave to the town, for the use of the grammar school.

1756. Dr. Abiel Howard was chosen grammar schoolmaster, to teach all grammar scholars at the expense of the town that shall be sent to him. Appropriated £66 13s. 4d. for schools.

1775. Wages of grammar schoolmasters, according to custom, twenty-four pounds.

John Porter (3d) was a graduate of Yale (1770), son of Rev. John Porter, of North Precinct; was a schoolmaster and a major in Revolutionary war; died in West Indies.

Sarah Brett, a school-dame, 1753.

Besa Hayward, preacher, teacher, representative, senator, register of probate, graduated at Harvard, 1772.

1772. Joseph Snell was a schoolmaster of the grammar school ten weeks, boarding himself; was paid £7 5s. 7d. He graduated at Harvard, 1735; died 1791, aged eighty-seven years; engaged in no other profession; lived in the North Parish.

1773. William Snell, grammar school master thirteen weeks in the South Parish, was paid £6 7s. 8d.

1773. William Snell was schoolmaster in East Parish twelve weeks, and was paid £5 15s. 4d.

1771. Dr. Jonathan Crane, a graduate of Harvard College, was schoolmaster, and also during several succeeding years kept school in the South and West Parishes. His large farm was what now comprises the estate of the late Seth Washburn and Virgil Conant.

"To the Selectmen:

"At Bridgewater, ye 15th day of November, 1763, the subscribers pray that you order that Mr. Joseph Snell may be improved as a Grammar School master for the North Precinct, their part of said school this year."

Signed by John Porter, the minister, and twenty others.

1767. Benjamin Edson and twelve others pray the selectmen that William Snell and Jedediah Southworth, who were nominated to do the service of schoolmaster, neither of whom are likely to be satisfactory to them, be dropped, and that Joseph Snell be allowed to keep the grammar school.

George Chipman was an old teacher for a generation, and was the author of a school-book, and continued in service until about 1840.

Capt. Benjamin Snell was a schoolmaster for many years, and was noted for his corporeal powers, which gave him a prestige where military discipline was required.

Thomas Cushman, who was a soldier of 1814, was a school-teacher for a quarter of a century. He still lives to note the changes in all the methods of education now in vogue, and is still much interested in history and antiquarian researches.

Leander A. Darling has been a teacher for twenty-eight years. He is a graduate of the normal school, and has been a successful teacher, having spent several years in the South, and is now a teacher in Bridgewater.

Philander D. Leonard, an early graduate of the normal school, has been a teacher for thirty years, and for many years a member of the school committee.

The present board of school committee consists of Dr. Samuel H. Worcester, Philander D. Leonard, Rev. Charles W. Wood.

Educational.—Of the villages of New England

which are renowned for their sylvan charms, Bridgewater may well be regarded as one of the most attractive. The majestic elm, the graceful maple, and all the variety of trees that adorn the public square and the various streets, are creditable to the taste and foresight of the past generation, which for this blessing conferred should be held in grateful memory. The town early displayed a commendable public spirit in beautifying the village, and Maj. Isaac Lazell and his heirs gave the land, not only for the public square, but for the site of the academy so long as it is occupied by that institution. In educational enterprises the town took a prominent place, and secured by its liberal gifts the establishment of the County Academy in its centre, in 1799. This high estimate of the importance of intellectual culture was largely attributable to the influence of the early ministry of the town, and, prior to 1800 the South Parish had furnished twenty-three graduates for Harvard College. The original academy was located upon the present site of the hotel, and was burnt in 1821, rebuilt near the present site the following year. It continued to hold an important place under the preceptorship of Mr. John A. Shaw and others, and sent out its quota to the several colleges during the succeeding generation. In 1868 the academy was rebuilt at a cost of twelve thousand four hundred and fifteen dollars by private subscription, five of the leading citizens subscribing one thousand dollars each, and twenty others gave from one hundred to five hundred dollars for this purpose. Notwithstanding this manifestation of interest in the time-honored institution, the town in its municipal capacity declined any aid or encouragement. The trustees of the academy, in view of the law compelling towns of this size to maintain a high school, procured an act of the Legislature relieving it from such obligation on account of facilities afforded by the academy. A plan was submitted to the town by which the scholars of proper advancement could be instructed in a high school course under the direction of the school committee, at a saving of at least one thousand dollars per annum to the town, while the scholars would have had not only an ordinary high school course, but would have been fitted for college if they desired. This proposition was favored by many leading citizens, but the proffered privilege was declined. Had the proposition been accepted it would have been not only a saving of a large sum of money to the town, but would have enabled us to look with pride upon an act to foster an institution that had conferred such lasting benefits, and whose name was historic. The town established a high school in accordance with the statute, and that course so affected

the patronage of the academy that the trustees deemed it prudent to suspend that school. The academy building has for the past seven years been rented to the town for the high school, which has been well sustained. The fund of the academy is small, amounting to but five or six thousand dollars, but ultimately it is hoped will become sufficient to enable the school to resume its place among the classical institutions of the commonwealth.

College Graduates.—The following are the names of those who have had a collegiate education in the South Parish, or what is now Bridgewater:

Graduated.	Graduated.
Josiah Edson ¹	1730
Benjamin Willis ¹	1740
Sylvanus Conant ¹	1740
Timothy Alden ¹	1762
Perez Fobes, LL.D. ¹	1762
John Shaw ¹	1772
Bere Hayward ¹	1772
Jones Whitman ²	1772
Martin Kinsley ¹	1778
Zophanah Willis ¹	1778
Thomas Perkins ¹	1779
James Allen ¹	1785
Seth Pratt ¹	1785
Nathan Hayward ¹	1785
Kilborn Whitman ¹	1785
Jonathan Leonard ¹	1786
Benjamin Whitman ²	1788
Hosekiab Hooper ¹	1789
David Leonard ²	1792
Zenas L. Leonard ³	1794
Richard Sanger ¹	1800
Gaius Conant ²	1800
Nathan Fobes ³	1803
Ephraim Keith ¹	1762
Adam Edson ⁴	1776
Joel Edson ⁴	1781
Oakes Shaw ¹	1758
Benedict Shaw ¹	1762
William Shaw ¹	1762
Seth Fobes ²	1804
Noah Whitman ²	1806
Cyrus Alden ²	1807
Zedekiah Sanger ¹	1807
Ralph Sanger ¹	1807
John A. Shaw ¹	1811
Seth Alden ¹	1814
Levi W. Leonard ¹	1815
Zebulon L. Shaw ¹	1815
Theodore Edson ¹	1822
Zephaniah A. Bates ¹	1824
Benjamin Willis ²	1825
Horatio Alger ¹	1825
Daniel Leach ²	1830
Nenemiah Lovell ²	1833
Lorenzo O. Lovell ²	1833
David Perkins ²	1834
Giles Leach ²	1822
Ephraim Fobes ³	1830
Daniel Crane ²	1796
Oliver Hayward ¹	1804
Jonathan Keith ²	1805
Calvin B. Pratt ²	1832
James E. Leach ²	1848
James Edward Leach ²	1874
Andrew Bates ¹	1862
Nathan E. Willis ³	1862
Hosea Kingman ⁴	1866
Edward E. Hobart ¹	1875
Edward W. Hopkins ⁵	1879
Louis Roger Wentworth ⁴	1882
Joshua K. Crane, Jr. ²	1872
George Washburn ²	1872
John H. Washburn ⁶	1880
David Benson ⁶	1875
William H. Conant ¹	1879
Arthur C. Boydon ²	1876
Wallace C. Boydon ³	1883
Charles H. Reed ⁷	1868

Samuel Breck, Esq., a native of Boston, was educated and fitted for college at the Bridgewater Academy, graduated at Harvard College, and studied law with Zechariah Eddy, of Middleboro'. He practiced law at Braintree and at Taunton, and settled in Bridgewater in 1850, when he retired from the profession. He was a man of superior intellectual powers, and an able writer and speaker. He was among the early pioneers in the organization of the Liberty party, and was active in the Republican party for a generation. He declined political office. He died September, 1876, aged sixty-nine years.

Following are given the names of the preceptors of Bridgewater Academy, founded 1799:

¹ Harvard University.

² Brown University.

³ Amherst College.

⁴ Dartmouth.

⁵ Columbia College.

⁶ Massachusetts Agricultural College.

⁷ Norwich University.

⁸ Yale.

Date of Appointment.	Close of Office.
1800. Rev. Zedekiah Sanger, Harvard.....	1802
1802. Zechariah Eddy, Brown.....	1803
1803. John Reed.....	1804
1804. William Simmons.....	1806
1805. Richard Sanger.....	1810
1810. David Reed.....	1812
1812. Zedekiah Sanger.....	1815
1815. Levi Leonard.....	1817
1817. Edward A. Lummus.....	1818
1818. Jonathan W. Waldo.....	1819
1819. William Farmer.....	1820
1820. Samuel Barrett, Harvard.....	1821
1821. Benjamin F. Marnsworth.....	1823
1823. John A. Shaw, Harvard.....	1824
1824. Wendell B. Davis.....	1825
1825. John A. Shaw.....	1831
1831. Lewis Washburn.....	1832
1832. John A. Shaw.....	1841
1841. John A. Shaw.....	1842
1841. Rev. E. Gay and F. G. Pratt }.....	1843
1842. Francis G. Pratt.....	1843
1843. F. G. Pratt and Eben. Kimball.....	1844
1844. Rev. Theophilus P. Doggett.....	1846
1846. Banlie Sanford, Brown.....	1850
1851. Ephraim M. Ball.....	1851
1851. Matthew W. Spear.....	1852
1852. Nathaniel W. Metcalf.....	1864
1854. Willard Merrill and Mr. Small.....	1865
1855. Frederick Crafts, Brown.....	1861
1861. Edward H. Cutler, Brown.....	1864
1864. Horace M. Willard, Brown.....	1870
1870. Charles C. Woodman, Dartmouth.....	1872
1872. Cyrus Jordan.....	1873
1873. Joshua C. Crane, Jr., Brown.....	1875

The annual money appropriations for schools have been as follows:

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1822.....	\$1350	1857 to 1862.....	\$3000
1823.....	750	1863.....	2500
1824.....	750	1864.....	3500
1825.....	750	1865.....	3500
1826.....	750	1866.....	4200
1827.....	1000	1867.....	6500
1828 to 1839.....	1000	1868.....	7000
1840.....	1132	1869.....	8100
1841.....	1132	1870.....	8400
1842.....	1400	1871.....	8600
1843.....	1600	1872.....	8400
1844.....	1600	1873.....	8800
1845.....	1600	1874.....	9000
1846.....	1600	1875.....	9300
1847.....	1600	1876.....	9300
1848.....	2000	1877.....	9100
1849.....	2000	1878.....	9100
1850.....	2000	1879.....	7800
1851.....	2000	1880.....	8600
1852.....	2000	1881.....	8750
1853.....	2000	1882.....	8950
1854.....	2500	1883.....	9150
1855.....	2500	1884.....	9150
1856.....	3000		

The State Normal School.—The State Normal School, which is widely known as an institution for the training and preparation of teachers, was established in Bridgewater, Sept. 9, 1840. The town was liberal in its aid of the enterprise, and granted the use of the town house for six years, and also granted further aid for a library and apparatus, while the leading citizens, appreciating the value of such an institution, contributed individually in its behalf. The school opened with twenty-eight pupils, twenty-one of whom were ladies. The first principal was Nicholas Tillinghast, a graduate of West Point Military Acad-

emy, a gentleman of remarkable ability for the special work in which he engaged. In six years the school outgrew its circumscribed and inconvenient quarters, demonstrating the wisdom of its founders. In 1846 the State provided a new and commodious building of two stories, sixty-four feet by forty-two. The new building was dedicated with appropriate exercises Aug. 19, 1846; Hon. William G. Bates, of Westfield, and his Excellency, Governor George N. Briggs, delivered addresses. Hon. Horace Mann, secretary of the Board of Education, was present on the occasion, and on the same day gave an address before the Normal Association at their convention at the town hall. The new building proved none too large, as the following term it was filled to overflowing.

The school continued under Mr. Tillinghast with success for thirteen years, when ill health compelled his resignation. His connection with the school was marked with self-forgetful devotion to the work, and his death, which occurred April 10, 1856, was deeply lamented by the wide circle of former pupils and by the citizens of the town, who ever have held him in grateful memory. He was born in Taunton, Mass., Sept. 22, 1804, and was the son of Nicholas Tillinghast, Esq., a distinguished member of the Bristol bar.

The second principal of the school was Marshall Conant, who commenced his duties August, 1853, continuing his service seven years, until July, 1860, when his declining health compelled his resignation. His connection with the school was such as won the love and respect of his pupils, and drew from the board of visitors, in their report, the special acknowledgment of his skill as an instructor, his industry and fidelity, that secured and maintained the high regard of his pupils, as well as the entire satisfaction of the Board of Education. Mr. Conant was the courteous gentleman, the steadfast friend, the generous-hearted citizen, whose very presence was a perpetual benediction. His death called forth most tender and appropriate expressions of sorrow from the association of the school, as well as from the citizens of the town, where he was so much loved and respected.

Mr. George H. Martin, who for many years has been first assistant teacher of the Normal School and a resident of the town, is an agent of the Board of Education. He has a high standing as a teacher, and prominence as a citizen.

The third principal of the school is Albert G. Boyden, A.M., who was appointed August, 1860. The number in attendance in the fall of that year was sixty-seven. The following year the school building was enlarged by the addition of two wings, at a cost

of four thousand five hundred dollars. Under Mr. Boyden's charge the institution steadily grew in favor with the community, and the number of pupils so increased that at the end of ten years the Board of Education deemed it advisable to add a third story, at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars. The boarding-hall was erected in 1869, of size to accommodate fifty-two students, and was enlarged in 1873 to accommodate one hundred and forty students. The school building was again enlarged, in 1881, by adding a new chemical and physical laboratory, at a cost of eight thousand dollars, and in the fall of 1883 the students numbered one hundred and eighty. Thus it will be noticed that the school grew and enlarged not only in numbers, but enlarged its course of study. Originally the course was but one year, and then increased to two years, and several years since an advanced course of four years was established for such as desired it. The number of pupils that have graduated since the school was established in 1793,—gentlemen, 604; ladies, 1189. The number of graduates from the four years' course is 62,—gentlemen, 41; ladies, 21.

The boarding-hall is under the charge of the principal, who resides in the house and boards with the students.

Albert G. Boyden, the present principal of the State Normal School, Bridgewater, was born at South Walpole on the 5th of February, 1827, and is the oldest of a family of three sons and three daughters. His father was Phineas Boyden, the youngest of the seven children of Phineas and Lydia Boyden, and was by trade a blacksmith. His mother was the second of the eleven children of Joseph and Asenath Carroll. Both families were reared in South Walpole. Both grandfathers were farmers, and long-lived, vigorous men. South Walpole was a thriving village near the head-waters of the Neponset River, on the turnpike from Boston to Providence, and midway between these two cities. The hotels upon the green and the three factories on the river made good business for the villagers, and a good market for the neighboring farmers. Mr. Boyden spent most of his minority in his native village. From his early boyhood he was required to rise early and to be actively employed till bedtime. He was a leader in the sports of his fellows, and knew the products of all the fields, woods, and streams in the neighborhood of the village. He was trained to work upon the farm and shop, learning the trade of his father. He attended the district school summer and winter until ten years of age, and in winter till eighteen, and when nineteen attended the Adelphian Academy at North Bridgewater one term.

He became connected with the church in his native

village at the age of thirteen, and at the age of fourteen he decided to be a teacher, and spent his evenings in study. He taught district schools in the town of Foxborough the three winters before he was twenty-one, receiving wages sufficient to hire a man to take his place in the shop. On reaching his majority he had for his capital good health, the good habits which the excellent training of Christian parents had formed in him, the education of the district school, and his trade. After earning a part of the requisite funds, he entered the Normal School at Bridgewater, in August, 1848, paying the remainder of his expenses in taking care of the school-house and fires. Graduating from the school July 3, 1849, he spent the next term in the school upon advanced studies. Taught school in Hingham six months, and was then assistant teacher in the Normal School with Mr. Tillinghast from August, 1850, to July, 1853, and with Mr. Conant the following term; principal of the Bowditch English High School for Boys in Salem from November, 1853, to March, 1856; associate principal in the Classical and English High School, Salem, from March to September, 1856; sub-master in the Chapman Grammar School, Boston, from September, 1856, to September, 1857; first assistant in the Bridgewater State Normal School, from September, 1857, to August, 1860, when he was appointed principal of the school, and received the honorary degree of A.M. from Amherst College.

The prosperity of the Normal School under Mr. Boyden's administration has been most flattering, and his long term of continuous service is emphatic testimony to his marked qualifications for the difficult and responsible duties. He still is blessed with the same vigor that he possessed twenty years ago, and as teacher, and as the prominent and much valued citizen, is held in the highest esteem. From the small institution, that was deemed by some a questionable experiment, Mr. Boyden has seen this school take rank among the first in this State for the special training of teachers.

Instructors.—Albert G. Boyden, A.M., principal; Franz H. Kirmayer, Latin and French; Arthur C. Boyden, A.M., mathematics, chemistry, etc.; Frank E. Murdock, physics and natural sciences; William D. Jackson, mathematics and English literature; Eliza B. Woodward, drawing; Mary H. Leonard, language, geography, and astronomy; Isabella S. Horne, vocal culture; Clara C. Prince, music; Clara T. Wing, school of observation.

The following is a list of those connected with the Bridgewater State Normal School who served in the war of the Rebellion:

Officers.

Rev. James H. Schneider, teacher.	Samuel W. Clapp. William H. Ward. William A. Webster, M.D. Walter Gale.
Jonathan Cass, M.D.	Jairus Lincoln, Jr. Leander Waterman.
Nahum Leonard.	J. F. Tourtelotte, M.D.
George D. Williams.	G. Melville Smith.
Hiram A. Oakman.	E. F. Spaulding, M.D.
Lewis G. Lowe.	Henry R. Lyle.
John W. Atwood.	Wallace A. Putnam.
Albert J. Manchester.	Frederic C. Smith.
William J. Potter.	Edmund Cottle.
Joseph B. Read.	Thomas Gurney.
Lewis Whiting, M.D.	Isaac F. Kingsbury.
Edwin May, M.D.	George L. Smalley, M.D.
Jacob M. Lytle.	Edmund W. Nutter.
Franklin Jacobs.	William R. Crosby.
Albert Wood, M.D.	Benjamin W. Parsons.
Elbridge P. Boydon.	Albert E. Smith.
O. Balfour Darling.	Wilmon W. Blackmer.
Benj. T. Crooker, M.D.	Thomas Conant, Jr.
Samuel P. Gates.	Silas N. Grosvenor.
Howard Morton.	Warren T. Hillman.
Nathaniel B. Hodsdon.	Joseph L. Locke.
Lewis H. Sweet.	Brainard P. Trask.
A. Judson Gray, M.D.	Joseph W. Haywood, M.D.
A. Sumner Dean, M.D.	Henry Manley.
Virgil D. Stockbridge.	Elisha M. White, M.D.
William B. Grover.	Peter C. Sears.
Joseph Underwood, M.D.	Edward Southworth.
Benjamin F. Sturbridge.	Jacob P. Almy.
George L. Andrews.	Thomas S. Howland.
Sidney C. Baneroff.	Beriah T. Hillman.
Carlton A. Staples.	Samuel J. Bullock.
Edwin H. Keith.	
Henry Mitchell.	
Ira Moore.	

Privates.

Gustavus D. Bates.	George A. Wheeler.
George W. Dean.	Willard E. Clark.
H. Carlton Cheever.	George T. Keith.
J. S. P. Wheeler.	Samuel P. Allen.
Edwin L. Hill.	Noahdial P. Johnson.
Bernard Paine.	Oliver Howard.
Josiah R. Fletcher.	D. Swanson Lewis.
John Humphrey.	William A. Marshall.
Luther Rugg.	Lunus A. Mendell.
Simson S. Sanborn.	Webster H. Pierce.
Augustus Remick.	Henry L. Reed.
Fred. O. Ellis.	Hiram N. Walker.
George B. Hanna.	Charles H. W. Gould.
Elias V. Lyon.	Charles Record.
Francis T. Crafts.	Charles F. Stuart.
John E. Bryant.	Eben W. Fuller.
Abrraham G. R. Hale.	Marcellus G. Howard.
Henry C. Houghton.	Albert H. Winship.
Charles W. McMahon.	Henry G. Wetherbee.
William R. Osborne.	John D. Billings.
John W. Prentiss.	Darius Hadley.
Thoodoro Rodman.	Albert F. Ring.
Calvin Pratt.	

The large number of pupils of this school that responded to the call of their country in the war of the Rebellion reflects honor upon the institution. The love of country has ever had a prominent place upon its banner.

Old Landmarks.—The ancient house that fronts on Central Square, opposite the town hall, and now known as the Dr. Washburn house, has an interesting history. It was built by Rev. Benjamin Allen, the first minister of the parish (in 1717), and was occupied by him as the parsonage for several years. Subsequently it was purchased by Col. Josiah Edson, the Tory, who kept it as an inn. It was from this house that Col. Edson started upon a Sunday morning, on horseback, to join the British never to return. Subsequently the place was owned by Maj. Isaac Lazell and was kept as a tavern, and it was thus occupied from the days of the Revolution until 1825. The garden connected with the house extended with offsets to the old store now occupied by Hooper & Clark. This house was headquarters on public occasions, and had a traditional popularity for good dinners, that are still remembered by a few of our oldest citizens.

Maj. Lazell died in 1810, but his widow continued to occupy it until about 1833, when Capt. Abram Washburn purchased it. Dr. Nahum Washburn purchased it in 1840 and occupied it until his death, and it is still owned by his widow.

The old store of the Bridgewater Iron Company stands upon the site of the first store that we have any knowledge of in town. Col. Edson kept a store in a small building upon this site, and about the close of the Revolution Isaac and Nathan Lazell carried on business here, and in connection with the iron-works had a lively trade in old Jamaica and New England rum. The first store was moved to the old Shaw place, where it still is connected with that house. The present store was built in 1798, but has been several times enlarged.

Formerly the most antiquated and remarkable dwelling in the town was the Sloan house, originally built by Benjamin Hayward before 1700 and occupied by his son, Hezekiah, and by his son, Hezekiah, Jr., and Calvin Hayward, the father of Mrs. Sloan. The house was framed from the primeval oak, of a size that is usually used for ship timber. It was two stories front, and the floor dropped one step below the level of the ground. The large front rooms were for many years a museum of curious paintings that were made by Samuel Sloan. These rooms were filled with pictures, many of them portraits of distinguished characters, most of them were painted from imagination. The landscape scenes with cattle, a death-bed scene, and a view of winged spirits soaring heavenward were among the most remarkable. Mr. Sloan died some years before his wife, and the widow exhibited the paintings to crowds

of visitors for a fee during the last years of her life. Upon the death of Mrs. Sloan the paintings were sent to Ohio, where some relatives resided. The ancient house was demolished several years since, and nothing now remains but the cellar to mark what was once one of the prominent and notable dwellings of the ancient town.

The store on the corner of Central Square and Broad Street, owned by J. E. Crane, was built by Edward Mitchell (who owned the adjoining Hale estate) in 1804. He sold out to James Allen and Mitchell Keith in 1814. Morton Eddy was the proprietor in 1821, and was connected with the store with but little interruption until 1845, since which time it has been occupied by J. E. Crane. The second story was added in 1825. Seth Conant was the builder. It was moved back six feet in 1858, which much improved the narrow passage of the street at this corner.

The hotel on Central Square, kept by L. D. Monroe, was built by Maj. Johnson, of East Bridgewater, and was moved by Capt. Abram Washburn to the present site in 1827. Capt. A. Pratt was the first landlord, and after a few years retired to the old Pratt Tavern, where he resided until his death. Uriah Sampson was for a number of years the popular landlord. The stage lines that centred here brought a goodly number of passengers, and the house had a lively business. Holmes & Eaton were the successors of Mr. Sampson for a few years, and Edward Mitchell was then at the head of the house for nearly fifteen years, adding a third story to it in 1846. Mr. Mitchell retired from the business in 1858.

The successor of Mr. Mitchell was Mr. Prouty. Theodore Gould followed Mr. Prouty and made some improvements, adding the piazza and veranda to the front. Josiah L. Bassett kept the house two years, and was succeeded by N. H. Dunphe about 1866, who soon sold the house to Mrs. Hull, who kept it for six years, when Simeon Mitchell, the present owner, became the purchaser. Since that time Mr. Monroe has had charge of the house and has proved a very popular landlord. Since this house was erected every tree in sight of it upon the green has been planted, and the village has grown from a cluster of little more than a dozen houses to its present proportions.

Town Hall.—The first town hall stood on the site of the New Jerusalem Church, and after being occupied for a few years was sold, and the present town hall was built in 1843. David Bartlett was the builder. A portion of the roofing timbers fell when it was being raised, and several workmen had narrow escape from serious injury.

The Beza Hayward house was built by the father of Beza Hayward, Nathan Hayward, 1715, and was occupied by Hon. Beza Hayward, a distinguished citizen, who was teacher, preacher, representative, senator, councilor, and register of probate. Judge Mitchell, the historian, was fitted for college in this house. It is situated in the northeast part of the town, and now owned by Sarah Turner.

The Shaw house, built by Rev. John Shaw in 1740, has been the home of five generations, and is still in good repair. It should be preserved as a memorial of its honored builder.

The Capt. Abram Washburn house, which was built in 1770, by Capt. Washburn, of Revolutionary fame, and was the home of his son, Capt. Abram Washburn, is situated on Central Square, and is now owned by Mr. O. B. Cole, the druggist.

The Withington house was built by Col. Josiah Edson, the Tory, for his son, Josiah Edson, Jr., about 1765; now occupied by A. F. Hooper.

There are fifty houses now standing in town that have been built one hundred years, each of which would furnish material for an interesting sketch, did space permit.

Journalism.—The first newspaper published in Bridgewater was issued from a building standing on the site now occupied by J. B. Rogers as a hardware-store, by Christopher A. Hack, and entitled *We, the People*. Its publication was commenced about the year 1835, and continued here about two years. No other enterprise in this line was projected until March 11, 1876, when Mr. Henry T. Pratt commenced the publication (in connection with a job-printing office established about that time) of a twelve-column weekly, called *The Every Saturday*. This enterprise was received so favorably by the citizens that in December of the same year an enlargement was made, and the name changed to *The Bridgewater Independent*. Under this head it was continued until June 3, 1880, when Mr. Pratt retired from the field, devoting his attention to the job department. After a short delay it again became a candidate for public patronage, under the editorship of Mr. Joseph Tooker, who enlarged it to thirty-two columns, and continued its publication until Dec. 1, 1883, when Mr. James M. Coombs, of Middleboro', became its proprietor by purchase. A few months later a transfer was made to Mr. C. E. Linfield, who at present is conducting its publication.

In 1882, by an act of the Legislature, the Superior Court was permitted to hold one or more terms by adjournment annually in Bridgewater. The town made such preparation as was necessary for the ac-

commodation of the court at the town hall, which gave special satisfaction. Several sessions have been held here, and in case a half shire-town should be deemed advisable, the central situation of Bridgewater renders it probable that it may become ultimately the half shire of the county. The past few years have made many changes, and a large number of men of prominence have been removed by death. While we note these inevitable marks of time, it is pleasant to record the virtues of some who have left their impress as worthy of a place in the annals of the town. The town has never made that rapid growth that has distinguished the "North Parish" (now Brockton), but what the old town lacks in enterprise and push is made up in the character and stability of its people. There has been much of improvement to note within the memory of the middle-aged, and we predict for the old town a steady onward progress in those qualities of loyal and patriotic citizenship that have distinguished her career during the past two hundred years.

Bridgewater has a traditional reputation for a love of music, and for many years sustained an organization which was highly creditable to the taste and skill of those connected with it. The "Bridgewater Singing Society" was organized about 1830, and held regular meetings for many years. It was led for many years by Mr. Martin Shaw, and among those active in its history were Capt. Edwin Keith, Caleb Christian, Philo Keith, Asa P. Keith, Seth Pratt, Jr., Lloyd Parsons, Solomon Keith, E. H. Keith, Fred. Crane, Soranus and Lewis Wentworth, Simeon D. Wood, Calvin B. Pratt, Dr. Samuel Alden, Morton Eddy, Williams Latham. The Boston Academy's Collection of Choruses, and like compositions, were sung with a spirit and power now quite unknown in this vicinity, sustained by a full orchestra of stringed and reed instruments. The science of music was encouraged in quite early times by some of the citizens, and in the latter part of the last century Lewis Edson, born in this town (1748), was the author of the tunes "Bridgewater" and "Lenox," that have been long admired by lovers of sacred psalmody. Mr. Edson removed to New York State, where he died in 1825.

Maximilian Hall was a teacher of music and an organist for forty years in town. He was a bachelor, a native of Raynham, and died Nov. 1, 1867, aged seventy-seven years.

Bridgewater has for nearly three generations been distinguished as an educational centre, and is surpassed by few towns in the commonwealth in its natural attractions. For many years there has been special care bestowed in adorning the streets with

shade-trees. The square in the centre is handsomely inclosed with a stone and iron fence, and the exuberant foliage that graces its walks adds a charm to the neighborhood. The public buildings and private residences, though modest and unpretending, have an air of neatness and good taste. The hotel fronting upon the green is pleasantly situated, affording a comfortable home for transient visitors. The public library, town hall, academy, normal school, and five churches in the central village are the chief public buildings. In its early settlement it had an established character for the promotion of religion and sound learning. Good order and sobriety have ever prevailed, and the Pilgrim name has been held with reverence and veneration. The cherished institutions planted by the fathers have been sustained and perpetuated by their posterity, and their influence is reflected in the character and intelligence of the people. Possessed of such an inheritance, may no cloud obscure the bright future, and may the kind Providence that was so the guide of our fathers preserve and transmit still richer legacies to our children's children.

and Mr. Jonathan Stetson have been names well known to the business community, and for activity and enterprise have few superiors."

Abisha Stetson (sixth generation) was born in 1794, and died in 1842. He began life a poor boy, and learned the millwright's trade, in company with Jacob Perkins. Afterwards they became connected in business, and, for many years, until his death, were partners in the house of Lazell, Perkins & Co. Mr. Stetson, in company with his brother, Jonathan, and Mr. Perkins, started the Marshfield Cotton-Factory, and afterwards he was manager of a similar factory in East Bridgewater. For many years he had charge of a blast-furnace and cotton-factory in Kingston. He was agent of the cotton-factory in Hanson, also of the Anchor Works. He was extensively known, possessed great business energy and capacities, and held an honored place among his associates. His children were all by his first wife, Alice, daughter of Ezra Allen, whom he married in 1794.

Nahum Stetson, second son of Abisha and Alice (Allen) Stetson, was born in East Bridgewater, Mass., Aug. 21, 1807. Receiving the educational advantages of the public schools, and two years' attendance at the academy at Bridgewater, he went to the town of Boston in 1821, and remained a short time as clerk in a mercantile house. At the age of eighteen years (Nov. 28, 1825), he entered the store of Lazell, Perkins & Co., of Bridgewater, where he developed a capacity for business that rapidly hastened his promotion to a prominent place in the management of the affairs of the company. Having won the confidence and esteem of his employers in all the positions which he filled, he succeeded to the treasurership of the company, which office was made vacant by the death of Nathan Lazell, Esq., in 1835.

To the energy and good judgment of Mr. Stetson may be attributed much of the success that has been attained by this great enterprise during the past forty years. The reputation which the company acquired for honorable dealing carried it through the great panics of 1837 and 1857, and its credit has ever been unquestioned. The business organization of the "Bridgewater Iron-Works" is the same as when Mr. Stetson first became connected with it, but not one of the original stockholders are living, and every building has been rebuilt. In addition to the financial oversight of the Bridgewater Iron Company, Mr. Stetson was chosen treasurer of the Weymouth Iron Company in 1837, which position he now holds. In 1846 he took the Parker Mills (Tremont Iron-Works), in Wareham; was agent, treasurer, and clerk up to the time they ceased operation, about 1874.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

NAHUM STETSON.

Nahum Stetson is a descendant in the seventh generation from Cornet Robert Stetson, of Scituate (1634), one of the most noted and valuable men in Plymouth Colony, and who held many offices of responsibility and trust. The line is Cornet Robert¹, Robert², Isaac³, John⁴, Abisha⁵, Abisha⁶, Nahum⁷.

"The Stetson name stands deservedly high in the esteem of the public, and it is believed none, with the same advantages, can present a greater array of men of worth and influence. The family has been a noted one from the fact that its members have been very extensively engaged in the iron business ('1720. The town of Scituate granted two acres of land on Indian Head River to Joseph Barstow and Benjamin Stetson for accommodation of a *forge* and *finery*.')—*Extract from Records*), and yet rank among the foremost of those in this business in Plymouth County, or even in Massachusetts. Few families, probably, have been more noted for mechanical ingenuity, and some of its prominent members hold important positions as superintendents of forges and rolling-mills. Mr. Abisha Stetson (who died in East Bridgewater), his son, Nahum Stetson, the family of Mr. Dyer Robinson, of Taunton, which is connected with this,



Engraving by A. H. Moore

Nahum Stetson,

At these works was made, in 1846, the first railroad iron manufactured in New England. The rails were used on the Old Colony road; they have been worn out, replaced by new ones, and Mr. Stetson is now buying them in to make over. In 1848, Mr. Stetson was one of the incorporators of the Dean Cotton-Machine Company, of Taunton; was made its president, and continued until the close of the organization, twenty-five years. He never missed a meeting of either directors or stockholders during this time, and presides at each one, driving ten miles in order to be present. He was director of Bristol County Bank, Taunton, from 1835 till 1852. He was then chosen president of the same, but the pressure of business forbade him carrying this additional labor and responsibility, and he resigned both offices at the end of one year, during which time his strongly-marked signature was placed on twenty thousand bills. He was also an incorporator, and director for many years, of the Taunton Locomotive-Works, and was elected their president in 1853, to succeed Samuel L. Crocker. In 1854 he purchased the works of the Providence Iron Company, at Providence, R. I., and was connected with it as president until 1874. For forty years he has been director of the Old Colony Iron-Works of East Taunton. He was one of the prime movers and incorporators of the Fall River Railroad, of which he was a director until its consolidation with the Old Colony Railroad.

Mr. Stetson has supported with all the energy of his nature the Whig and Republican parties; was elected to represent Bridgewater in 1838-39, but his extensive private interests have precluded his further acceptance of political official positions.

He married, Nov. 13, 1828, Sarah, daughter of Rev. George and Sarah (Barstow) Barstow, of Hanson. They had three children attaining maturity,—George B., born October, 1830 (married Mary Sumner, of Pawtucket, and died in Havana, August, 1883, of yellow fever; they had three children,—George W., John M., and Nahum²). George W. married Clara, daughter of Senator Webster Wagner, of Wagner's car fame, and has two children, Ethel and Webster, thus making Mr. Stetson a great-grandfather); John M., now clerk for Mr. Stetson at Bridgewater (married Ruth, daughter of Dr. James C. Swan, of West Bridgewater, and has two children,—Mary J. and Harriet S.); Nahum³ is head salesman for Steinway & Co., in New York (married Cora May, of New York, and has one child,—Leonard S.). Nahum, Jr., is in charge of the New York business of the Bridgewater Iron Company, and, during their existence, of the Parker Mills (married Alice Ames,

of West Bridgewater, and has Thomas Ames, Natalie, and Paul). William B. resides in Boston; is clerk in the Boston office of the Bridgewater Iron Company (married Etta Caverly, and has two children,—Helen and William Herbert). Mrs. Sarah B. Stetson died Aug. 17, 1842. Mr. Stetson married, July 4, 1843, Lucy A. F. Barstow. The children of this marriage are Lucy A. (married Zena H. Kelly, of Raynham; they have four children,—Helen, Lucy, Sarah, and Julia) and Helen F.

While Mr. Stetson has been so engrossed in great business enterprises, he has been active in agricultural pursuits, and on his large and productive farm have been raised some of the best blooded cattle, he having early introduced some splendid stock from Daniel Webster's farm at Marshfield. For many years his horticultural exhibits at the county fair were unsurpassed, and his extensive greenhouses have largely contributed to the delight of his numerous visitors, among whom he has had the pleasure of entertaining Daniel Webster, Robert C. Winthrop, and others of national reputation. The life of Mr. Stetson has been one of indefatigable industry, and only by the most methodical arrangements could he have accomplished such a large amount of work.

In all local affairs of public interest Mr. Stetson has cheerfully given his aid, being one of the most liberal supporters of the First Congregational (Unitarian) Society, of which he is a member. He was also one of the largest subscribers for the building of the new academy. He is closing his seventy-seventh year, yet his mind is as powerful, his eyes are as keen, his step is as active, and he still toils as in the prime of life. Cautious and shrewd as a business man, righteous in every act, of highest integrity and signal ability, rich in experience, large-hearted, of great energy, faithful in all his relations, above fear and beyond reproach,—such are the qualities which all who know him award to Mr. Stetson.

JAMES FERGUSON.

James Ferguson, son of John and Margaret (Graham) Ferguson, was born in Annan, Scotland, Aug. 12, 1812. His immediate ancestry for several generations were independent farmers of Annan, and derived their descent from Fergus I., who assisted the Scots to drive out the Picts from Scotland, about A.D. 350, and for his services was elected by the Scots as their king. He was drowned at a venerable age while crossing a loch, in the year 404. According to the Scandinavian custom, his sons took the

name Fergusson. This is the nomenclature of all his male descendants in Scotland, although some branches use but one "s." "Fergus" signifies "a brave chieftain," and the family has been one of Scotland's noblest, and some of this line are high in the peerage, and closely allied to the ruling family of England. They have been eminent in science, literature, and mechanics. Of hardy, energetic nature, they have taken a pronounced part in all the wars in which Scotland has been engaged from the time the founder of the name fought against the Picts, Britons, and Romans.

When James was fifteen years old he was bound as an apprentice to learn the millwright and machinist's trade for five years, according to the Scottish custom. His apprenticeship was within six months of expiration, when it was terminated by his master's death. Believing the New World afforded larger scope for his capabilities, in company with an older brother and two other friends he sailed for New York, where he arrived July 1, 1832. He was not twenty years old. His brother went up the Hudson to secure employment, and James was left dependent on his own resources. He had, however, a letter of introduction, given by a gentleman in Scotland to his cousin, "somewhere in America." Paterson, N. J., had even then extensive iron works, and on the morning of July 3d James started across the Hoboken Ferry to walk there, a distance of twenty-one miles. This was no hard task for the vigorous Scotch youth, and, walking leisurely, he arrived at Paterson about dusk. A fine-looking old gentleman was leaning out of a window which he passed. A strong impression caused James to think that this was the man to whom he had the letter of introduction. He ran up the steps and inquired if Mr. —— was at home. Strange to say it was the very man, and he hearing the Scotch accent of the young man, hastened to the door and drew him into the house, and received and entertained him with true Scottish hospitality. A position was soon secured by James as pattern-maker and machinist. At Paterson he worked two years, during which time his skill and energy had attracted attention, and he was offered, in 1834, a situation in Fall River by Charles Proctor, as superintendent of the erection of machinery for calico-printing. This Fall River work continued about two years, when he went to Taunton to superintend the erection of machinery for the Bristol Print-Works. In this he was engaged about ten years. Returning to Fall River, he was for seven years putting up machinery in the Globe Print-Works for William and George Chaffee.

From there Mr. Ferguson returned to Taunton as

superintendent of a new machine-shop for "Taunton Foundry and Machine Company." The shop was constructed under his direction, and in addition to general foundry and machinists' work they made specialties of manufacturing steam-engines and machinists' tools. Mr. Ferguson was also the designer of all the plans used. Under his vigorous superintendence the company was prosperous. While assisting some of his men one day one of his feet was crushed so badly as to lose one-half of it, he himself cutting off the mangled part before a surgeon arrived. After several years' connection with this foundry he entered the employ of the Bridgewater Iron Company in 1856 as superintendent of their extensive business. For twenty-eight years he has been identified with this company and a resident of Bridgewater. His strong inherited constitution, his indomitable perseverance, and his wonderful energy have contributed largely to the company's success. At the breaking out of the great civil war there were four large forges in existence in America, and the Bridgewater Iron-Works was crowded with work. There was a demand for heavy machinery and forgings in connection with naval construction for the government hitherto unprecedented in iron manufacture. The Bridgewater forge was insufficient for the demand, and the company obtained branch works in Taunton, Fall River, Providence, and Boston, making a total of seven large establishments under Mr. Ferguson's personal superintendence, with an army of from fourteen to fifteen hundred employés. Few men have ever had a more responsible position. Ericsson, the noted inventor of the monitors, found the Bridgewater Iron Company an efficient aid in his great enterprises, and, under Mr. Ferguson's direction, some of the most difficult work was successfully accomplished. They furnished all the wrought iron work for the famous "Monitor," "Dictator," and "Puritan." They made steam cylinders, condensers, and all the heavy works for many other vessels constructed for the government, and did a vast amount of forging for the Delemeters, Morgans, and other large ship-builders. To give this immense quantity of work the proper supervision required not only a complete mastery of all details of the business, but great nerve and iron constitution. Month after month, yes, year after year, Mr. Ferguson gave his nights as well as days to this. After working at Bridgewater all day, he would drive to Taunton, inspect the works there, then go to Fall River, Boston, or Providence, and back to Bridgewater to commence work with the men in the morning. This oversight was continued in this way by him until the close of



Caleb T. Leonard

the war, and probably not one man in a thousand could have survived such labor. The forgings of some portions of the great St. Louis bridge, and the shafts of many of the immense ocean steamers were also made under his direction.

Mr. Ferguson married, first, Ann Maria, daughter of Albert Herder, of Flushing, L. I. Their children were Robert, James, Margaret (deceased; she married, first, Ephraim Edson, and had two children; second, James H. Ferguson, and had two children), and John. Mr. Ferguson married, second, Mary, daughter of John and Margaret Hunter, of Fall River. Their children are Joseph, George, Mary, and Arthur.

Robert is a merchant in Bridgewater; James is a machinist in the employ of Bridgewater Iron Company; John is a mason and bricklayer, residing in Baltimore; Joseph is assistant superintendent and mechanical draughtsman for Bridgewater Iron Company; George is engaged in the monumental marble business in Boston; Mary, whose mother died Aug. 24, 1865, is housekeeper for her father; Arthur has been a student at Harvard.

Mr. Ferguson is still active, and his capacity for the special oversight of the great establishment under his charge is fully equal to all demands. Positive in his likes and dislikes, persistent in whatever he undertakes, firm and inflexible in his convictions, he is one whose friendship, warm and true, is most highly prized. As a citizen he is held in great esteem, and generously contributes to all means of public improvement. He is a Republican politically, and an Orthodox Congregationalist in religion. His children and grandchildren hold him in high veneration, and appreciate in no small degree his parental devotion and care. Mr. Ferguson's life may be truly called one of success, as well as of remarkable activity. His ability, in his chosen field, has given him a place among the leading iron-workers of the day.

CALEB F. LEONARD.

Caleb F. Leonard, son of David and Mary (Hall) Leonard, was born in Bridgewater, Mass., Oct. 15, 1778. Some genealogists claim the Leonards to have descended from Richard Cœur de Leon (Leonhardt). All authorities unite in stating that they have been a family of prominence in England for many generations, coming from Leonard, Lord Daere, of England, and through two lines from Edward III., viz., through John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and Thomas Plantagenet, Duke of Gloucester. The

Leonard families have been noted throughout this country and Europe, and have been so for generations, for their connection with iron manufactures.

From old records in the family, we find that the first Leonards in America were Solomon, James, and Henry, brothers. They were sons of Thomas Leonard, of Pontipool, Wales, a place famous for its iron-works and mines. They were Puritans. Solomon came from Holland, probably with Rev. John Robinson's congregation, although not in the "Mayflower." He settled first in Duxbury, became an original proprietor of Bridgewater, and, with four of his children, John, Jacob, Isaac, and Mary, settled in the south part of the town.

James and Henry settled in Lynn, next Braintree; and in 1652, at a town-meeting held in Taunton, October 2d, "it was agreed and granted to the said Henry Leonard and James Leonard, his brother, and Ralph Russell, free consent to come hither and join certain of our inhabitants to set up a bloomery on the Two-Mile River," and to dig and mine ore at Two-Mile Meadows. These were the first iron-works established on this continent, and were enlarged from time to time, and subsequently converted into a forge for making anchors. These works were situated in what is now the town of Raynham, and continued in the possession of the Leonards and their descendants over one hundred years. James and Henry, attracted by more abundant ores in New Jersey, removed thither and established the first iron-works in that province. Solomon and his descendants, however, chose agriculture as their avocation, and those claiming him for ancestor are numerous, and are mostly diligent, industrious farmers. Here and there one has gone into medicine or the ministry, but these are the exceptions, not the rule. His son, John¹, had several children, his youngest son being Joseph¹. His son Joseph², born in 1697, married Mary Packard, and resided on the beautiful place on Nippenicket Pond, still owned and occupied by their descendants. His son David², who married, in 1767, Mary Hall, of Taunton, was a farmer on the ancestral estate, and was also a soldier with Gen. Winslow in seizing the neutral French, or Acadians, in Nova Scotia, in 1755 (see Longfellow's "Evangeline"). He was of strong character, active and vigorous, father of thirteen children, and generally known as "Squire" Leonard.

Caleb F. Leonard (sixth generation) had merely the school advantages of the town schools of the day, as he had to be the farm-boy, while his two older brothers were attending Brown University, where they graduated. He, however, made diligent use of his educational opportunities, and, although he was

always an agriculturist, was greatly interested in the public men and measures of the day, a reader and thinker, and during his life did a large amount of public business for the town. He had a commission of justice of the peace for many years, and was held in more than ordinary esteem for his sound judgment, clear-headedness, and integrity. He married, July 12, 1807, Nancy Thompson, of Middleboro'. They had three children,—Clementina M. (Mrs. Levi Paine), James M., and Caroline L. (who married, first, George Ward; second, Rev. James W. Ward,—see biography of George Ward, in history of Lakeville). Mrs. Paine had three children,—Rev. Levi L., D.D., now senior professor at Bangor (Me.) Theological Seminary (he married, July 29, 1861, Jennette Holmes); Bernard, who married Eliza Smith Blossom, Dec. 4, 1867, and has been for some years pastor of the Congregational Church at Sandwich, Mass.; and Adelia C. (Mrs. E. P. Stetson, of Walpole). James M. Leonard married Jane N. Thompson, of Rochester, Mass.; their children are Emma F., Elizabeth M. (wife of Rev. T. D. Childs, Home Missionary in Kansas), Mary H. (a teacher in the State Normal School, Bridgewater, Mass.), Clara F. (wife of Dr. C. I. Fisher, superintendent of State Almshouse, Tewksbury, Mass.), James II. (married Mary C. Johnston; is a practicing lawyer of Elyria, Ohio), Edith (also a teacher in the State Normal School), Caroline L. (wife of Rev. Herbert D. Goodenough, now missionary of Congregational American Board of Foreign Missions at Natal, South Africa), Jennie T. (died Jan. 25, 1865, aged five years).

The life of a plain farmer, with no startling events, no striking or famous acts, is apt to be uneventful so far as the purposes of a biographical sketch is concerned, and such a life was that of Caleb F. Leonard. And yet these lives are the foundation and superstructure of society. Day follows day, year succeeds year, through a long, useful life, where lack of opportunity for display did certainly not create in him a desire for it. He did his duty well in all the varied relations of domestic, social, and community life, and was appreciated, loved, and honored. Of extremely kind and sympathetic nature, he was so tender-hearted that a tale of suffering or distress would bring the tears quickly to his eyes, and so energetic as at once to move toward relieving that suffering,—these were prominent traits. Few, if any, ever appealed to him in vain for charity, or for friendly sympathy and assistance, when it was in his power to give. Tenderly affectionate in his family relations, his wife and children were bound to him by the strongest ties of love and reverence. As a neighbor, friend, and citizen, he

was so genial, social, and hospitable in his disposition and habits, so true, honorable, and trustworthy, that he made many friends, and could scarcely have had an enemy. He was not called to high and prominent public offices, but in the positions of trust and influence held in the town where he lived and died, he earned the good opinion of all. Such a life, quiet and unostentatious though it be, has a value not easily measured. He died suddenly, July 3, 1840, "leaving no memorial but a world made better for his living."

THE FOBES FAMILY.

The Fobes family in Bridgewater are of Scotch ancestry, descending probably from Rev. John Forbes, or Fobes, who was moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, holden at Aberdeen, July 2, 1605. His son, John¹, came to Plymouth with the remnant of Rev. John Robinson's church in 1636, settled in Duxbury, and came to Bridgewater in 1651, among the first settlers, and was one of the incorporators of the town of Bridgewater. His descendants are numerous. He married Constant, sister of Experience Mitchell, who came over in the third ship, "Ann," in 1623. Edward², second son, born in Bridgewater in 1651, died in 1732, aged eighty-one years. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Howard,—they had several children. John³, the oldest son, born in Bridgewater in 1679, married Abigail Robinson, of Taunton, Aug. 15, 1704,—they had eight children. John died Aug. 15, 1725. Josiah⁴, son of John³, married Freelove, daughter of Capt. Josiah Edson, March 5, 1739. He was born Sept. 6, 1716; among his numerous children were Ezra⁵, born Jan. 21, 1751, and Alpheus⁶, born June 30, 1756. Ezra⁵ married Mary Shaw, of Raynham, in 1776; died in 1823, aged seventy-two years. His oldest son, Ezra⁶, born Dec. 31, 1785, married Hannah Bassett, daughter of Joseph Bassett, Esq., June 19, 1810. Their children were Franklin B., Joseph B., George P., Hannah, and Mary S. Alpheus⁶ married, first, Melitable, daughter of Seth Lathrop, in 1781; second, Lucy, daughter of Rev. Isaac Backus; the oldest and youngest sons of this second marriage were Isaac⁷, whose daughter, Mary, married Franklin Leach (see biography), and Aretas⁸, born April 9, 1798. Alpheus died April 12, 1839, aged eighty-three years. Aretas⁸ married, Feb. 20, 1826, Rowena, daughter of Deacon Edward Paul, of Taunton. He died Oct. 30, 1873, aged seventy-five years. Their children were Edwin A., Ellen A., Martha P. (who married Dr. Joseph B. Fobes), Franklin, and Nathan.



Engraved by A. H. Barber

Joseph B. Forbes



M. Conant

JOSEPH BASSETT FOBES, M.D.

Among the leading, successful, and representative physicians of Plymouth County, who began active practice nearly half a century ago, and to-day are living in comfortable physical health and unimpaired vigor of mind, must be mentioned Dr. Joseph B. Fobes. Descended from strong Scotch ancestry, he inherited much of the vitality of the hardy Caledonian race. His parents were Deacon Ezra and Hannah (Bassett) Fobes, and he was born in Bridgewater, Mass., Sept. 19, 1814. He is a direct descendant from one of the original proprietors and incorporators of Bridgewater. The family name was originally Forbes, but is now spelled Fobes. For several generations have the ancestors of the doctor been identified with the development and improvement of Bridgewater,—good citizens, law-abiding people, serving well their day and generation.

Joseph Bassett Fobes, M.D., was prepared for college at Bridgewater Academy, studied medicine with Dr. Louis L. Miller, of Providence, R. I., and was graduated from the Medical Department of Harvard College in the spring of 1839. In May of the same year he settled in Hanover, and engaged in medical practice. This was before the day of specialties in medicine, and the county practitioner of that day had to be well versed in both theory and practice of all branches of medicine and surgery. The young physician soon made many friends by his medical skill and winning personal traits of character, and built up a large and lucrative practice. For nearly a quarter of a century he was actively employed in attending to an extensive range of patients in Hanover, Pembroke, Scituate, South Scituate, Marshfield, Hanson, Rockland, etc. He was a close student, attended minutely to the peculiar manifestations of disease, as shown in different individuals, and won success. No physician ever enjoyed the love of the community more than he, and it was worthily bestowed. Careful, kind, and painstaking, he was social, yet methodical and systematic. The people had great confidence in him, and by his diligent though arduous endeavors he secured the esteem of the best element of society. His counsels and advice have been highly prized by his professional brethren. He has been for years a member of the Plymouth County Medical Society, and also of Massachusetts Medical Society. Dr. Fobes married Jan. 4, 1853, Martha P., daughter of Aretas and Rowena (Paul) Fobes, also a native of Bridgewater.

His faithful labors having brought him failing health and a need for rest, and, knowing that he could no longer brave with impunity the hardships incident

to the active work of his profession and the demands he could not refuse from his old patrons, he returned to Bridgewater in 1864, but from the numerous calls for his services here has been kept in constant practice, although he refuses to give night visits. In 1867 he made his residence where he now resides, and has never since cared to move.

Whig and Republican in political belief, he has steadily supported the nomination of those parties without being drawn into the vortex of political wire-working. He has been favored with an extremely fortunate matrimonial union, and both he and Mrs. Fobes are prized as valuable acquisitions to the social and religious circles of the town. They are connected with Trinity Episcopal Church, of which the doctor is now senior warden.

The erection and furnishing of the new and beautiful church edifice is the result of the self-sacrifice, devotion, and liberality of a few persons, and not the most unimportant of them are Dr. and Mrs. Fobes.

All in all, Dr. Fobes stands to-day in the latter years of a long and useful life an esteemed citizen, a valued friend, and a credit to the dignified profession in whose service he has passed so many years.

MARSHALL CONANT.

Among those who have had the charge of educational interests in Plymouth County, and proved faithful to that duty, there has been no worthier representative than Marshall Conant, who was a teacher in every sense of the word. He possessed the fine feelings and keen perceptions that enabled him to understand his scholars thoroughly, heart and mind, and could fully sympathize with all the difficulties which stand in the way of many struggling students. His heart, his home, and his purse were open to them, and many a man now in the full career of prosperity can date his success in life to this true-souled Christian man and teacher.

Marshall Conant was a self-made man, having had but limited advantages for education at the common schools near the New England farm at Pomfret, Vt., where he was born, Jan. 5, 1801. He was the sixth son in a family of twelve children, and was in his early years trained to the work of the farm, but during his hours of work economized every moment, and when driving a team to plow had his "Euclid" under his arm, and when the horses stopped to rest he studied geometry. His father was a house-carpenter as well as a farmer, and he became accustomed early to the use of tools, which he used with wonderful skill, and which

served him well in his pursuit after learning. His familiarity with tools enabled him to construct the instruments which were required in his mathematical studies for the prosecution of his researches, and which in his circumstances could not otherwise have been procured, and in his youth, while on the farm, he invented and constructed a quadrant for taking his elevations, a clock to keep his time, an electrical machine for making experiments in electricity, and a planetarium for illustrating the movements of the heavenly bodies. He was a sickly boy, and these were his amusements when he was unable to follow his father and brothers to the field. It was here that he laid the foundation of his accurate mathematical and astronomical knowledge, and without other books than were supplied by the common schools and the annual almanac.

He commenced his first work as a teacher at Pomfret, Vt., where his compensation was twelve dollars per month, and the pay mostly in corn, which, however, he turned to good account by purchasing books on subjects relating to his mathematical and astronomical studies. In 1824, when but twenty-three years old, he attempted the usual mathematical calculations of an eclipse of the moon, and, with the help of a quadrant which he extemporized for the occasion, and the clock which he had made with his own hands to keep the time, he had the inexpressible satisfaction of finding the true results. Thenceforward astronomy largely occupied his attention, and for many years he was the publisher of the "Vermont Almanac," of which about one thousand copies were annually issued. In 1825, while teaching school at Alstead, N. H., and "boarding around," he was subjected to much exposure during a stormy winter, and was prostrated by severe and continued sickness, cough, and tenderness of the lungs, which clung to him through life; but during this illness there were intervals for study, which he so well improved that when he resumed teaching he found himself with vastly increased resources, which soon brought with them reputation and position. During this sickness, while confined to his room, and mostly to his bed, he succeeded in solving the problem of the principles by which the laws of planetary motion were governed, without dreaming that it was one of acknowledged difficulty. In after-years, when he became familiar with books, he learned from La Land's "Astronomy" that his problem had long occupied the attention of learned men, and that the Astronomical Society of Paris had offered a valuable prize for its solution. His feelings of gratification at finding his figures agreed with the accepted demonstration, may well be imagined. In

1829, when twenty-eight years of age, he opened a select school in Woodstock, Vt., which he conducted with great success for five years, at the same time studying Latin, Greek, and French. He gave up the school to go to Boston, where he could avail himself of the libraries, and gain access into scientific circles, and supported himself by teaching in the public schools.

While there (1835) he married Miss Roxanna Darling, of Woodstock, Vt., one of his former pupils, henceforth to be his companion in study and in labor, a fitting helpmeet in every good work of his life, and who survives him. A year later he opened a select school for boys in Roxbury, Mass., where he had a delightful home for three years, going thence to Illinois to preside over an academic institution sustained by the munificence of John Tillson, of Halifax, Mass. Here he found a genial field for his favorite pursuits, but as neither he nor his wife could endure the climate, after remaining there two years he accepted an invitation from the academy at Framingham, Mass., where he passed the next four years, when his health obliged him to give up business, and for a year he lived most of the time in the open fields, where he cultivated a close acquaintance with botany and geology. This out-door life was so beneficial to his health that for several years he turned away from his favorite vocation and engaged as engineer in the Boston water-works, residing at West Newton, where he had intimate relations with Hon. Horace Mann and other distinguished educators. In 1853 he received an appointment from the State Board of Education as principal of the Normal School at Bridgewater, and entered upon the great work of preparing others for the educational field. For this Mr. Conant was exceptionally well fitted. His whole mind and strength were given to his teaching. In his favorite studies of mathematics, astronomy, and mechanics, he was clear, definite, and original in his methods. He had at one time a blind pupil in astronomy, whom he so skillfully taught that he became a successful lecturer on that science. He was continually, by his fidelity to his work, his devotion, his enthusiasm, drawing his pupils to higher fields of thought and nobler attainments. For seven years he threw into the development of the Normal School all the forces of his multiform nature, then the confinement and the toil of this work proved too arduous, and he was compelled to resign, and retired to a farm in Grantville in 1860. In 1862 his personal friend, Mr. Boutwell, afterwards Secretary of the Treasury, then Commissioner of Internal Revenue, called for his assistance in Washington, where he passed ten years



Spencer Leonard

of his life in organizing and carrying on the Department of Internal Revenue. During this time many millions of dollars passed through his hands. His exalted patriotism and loyalty strengthened the hearts of those who guarded the life of the nation in those critical and dangerous days. His earnest and efficient services were given to the government until he could work no more, when, on leave of absence, he returned to Bridgewater, where, surrounded by his old friends, he died Feb. 10, 1873, aged seventy-two years.

In every sphere of life, as companion, friend, teacher, citizen, and official, Mr. Conant was a Christian gentleman, realizing the highest ideal of the position. The prominent traits of his character were great hopefulness (almost enthusiasm), perseverance, unostentation, large charity, and strong religious faith. He was a diligent student of the Bible, an ardent lover of its teachings, a member of the Congregational Church, and through life sustained and guided by a living faith in Jesus, the Christ. The lesson of his noble life is this,—that the love of truth, trust in God, and hopeful, persevering industry will enable one to overcome obstacles, attain the full stature of a Christian manhood, bring one to stations of honor and usefulness, and leave a memory which, like a fragrant perfume, shall cast a pleasant influence for untold ages.

SPENCER LEONARD.

Spencer Leonard, son of Spencer and Mary (Wood) Leonard, a lineal descendant in the seventh generation from Solomon Leonard, one of the first proprietors of this town, was born in Bridgewater, Aug. 18, 1814. His grandfather, Samuel Leonard, was a minute-man in the war of the Revolution, and received a pension from government. His father (Spencer Leonard) was drafted in the defense of Plymouth in the war of 1812, for which the government gave him a land warrant. He was a farmer, and well known for his industrious habits and sterling, honest character. He was a selectman several years about 1830. Spencer's youth and early manhood were occupied in the labor of the farm, and his educational advantages were limited to the schools of that day. However, his habits of industry and robust physique were good material with which to enter upon the business of life. At the age of twenty he engaged in the dry-goods trade, which he followed for eighteen years, when he changed his avocation to that of farmer, and purchased the Zechariah Whitman farm (formerly the homestead of the grandfather of W. H. Whitman, the present clerk of the courts for Plymouth County), and has successfully

carried on the business of farming, in connection with the manufacture of wood and lumber, until the present time. About eight years since he purchased an orange orchard in Florida, and has now twenty-eight acres of land and about five hundred orange-trees (a portion of them in bearing condition).

He married, Aug. 12, 1840, Cementha T., daughter of Isaac and Polly (Chandler) Sturtevant. They have five children,—Mary L. (married Marcellus G. Howard in June, 1866, lives in San Mateo, Fla., and has one child, Myron Leonard), Abbie F. (married, first, James W. Lee, Dec. 31, 1865; he died May 18, 1868; second, James W. Leach, Jan. 15, 1872, and has one child, Cora May), Austin (married Cora L. Beatty, has one child, John L., and resides in Providence, R. I.), Cora C., and Spencer, Jr. (are unmarried and reside with their parents).

During his long and useful life Mr. Leonard has been elected to many offices in the gift of his fellow-citizens, and performed the duties with acceptance to the same. He represented Bridgewater in the State Legislature for the years 1846 and 1847. He was elected selectman in 1855, and has served in that capacity and as assessor, overseer of the poor, board of health, etc., to the present time. He was appointed justice of the peace for the county of Plymouth by Governor Bullock May 21, 1867, reappointed by Governor Washburn in 1874, and by Governor Long in 1881. He took an active interest in sustaining the government in the late war by procuring enlistments, filling quotas, and caring for the soldiers and their families. He also served as United States enrolling officer during the Rebellion. He has also been probation officer for Bridgewater from the first creation of the office to the present time. He has been a member of the board of the trustees of the Bridgewater Savings-Bank from its incorporation, and its vice-president for several years. In 1883 he was elected president of that institution, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Lloyd Parsons, which office he now holds. He has been connected with the Plymouth County Agricultural Society since 1846, having continuously served as trustee, committee, or committee of arrangements.

Mr. Leonard is an attendant of the New Jerusalem Church, enjoys the confidence and esteem of his townsmen, and is well and favorably known through quite an extensive range of acquaintance. Careful and conservative, yet at the same time a believer in true progress, he has ever supported the principles of the Republican party, deeming that upon its success depended the preservation of those doctrines of civil and religious liberty handed down to us by the Pil-

grim fathers, and his constituents justly feel that their interests are safely and ably cared for by him.

VAN R. SWIFT.

For centuries the Swift family has been prominent in England. The celebrated Dean Swift was one of the most brilliant scholars and thinkers of his time,—that of the reign of Queen Anne. William Swift came from Bocking, County Suffolk, England, to Watertown, Mass., prior to 1632, but in 1637 removed to Sandwich, and from him are descended the numerous families of Swift. "They are known generally as influential members of society, law-abiding citizens, prosperous, esteemed, and respected for thrifit and good qualities. Men of force and character, positive in their nature, pushing and successful in business, public-spirited in every enterprise to advance the interests of their towns." Of this number, possessing these characteristics in a large degree, is Van R. Swift, son of Isaac and Sally (Pratt) Swift, who was born in Bridgewater March 31, 1813. The line of descent from William, the emigrant, is William¹, William², Jireh³, Isaac⁴, Jireh⁵, Isaac⁶, Van Rensselaer.⁷ His father was a farmer, a quiet, unostentatious man of strict probity, valued for his many good qualities. He did much in road-building, and helped construct the turnpike from Weymouth to New Bedford. His mother, Sally Pratt, was a lineal descendant of Joshua Pratt, who, with his wife, Bathsheba, came from England, in 1622, in the ship "Ann," the third ship that came to Plymouth. Joshua Pratt was a man of marked ability, and was often chosen to offices of trust in the gift of the town, such as messenger, constable, and assessor, also surveyor and sealer of weights and measures. He was born in England in 1593, moved to Dartmouth (now New Bedford) in 1650, and died in 1656. The line is Joshua¹, Joseph², Joseph³, Nathaniel⁴, Seth⁵, Nathaniel⁶ (father of Mrs. Isaac Swift). The children of Isaac and Sally (Pratt) Swift were Sally (Mrs. Henry C. Snell, deceased), Melvin (deceased), and Van Rensselaer.

Mr. Swift received an academic education, and remained upon the ancestral estate, occupied in the same honest calling as that of his father. He married, June 11, 1839, Eleanor T., daughter of Isaac and Mary (Chandler) Sturtevant, of Duxbury, of an old New England family. Their children attaining maturity are Myra E. (Mrs. Denzell M. King), resides in Foxboro'; Aroline (Mrs. A. A. Dunbar), of Brockton; Van Rensselaer (who married Myra Irene Thomas, of Bridgewater); and Walter M.

The annals of our New England towns afford few

instances of such long-continued faithful service of a public officer as that of Van R. Swift, who has held the chairmanship of the Board of Selectmen and Assessors of Bridgewater for thirty-three years. His election to office was unsolicited, and has proved eminently satisfactory, if we may judge from his successive re-elections. He has, as an overseer of the poor, during his long term of service, shown rare discretion and kindness to the needy. He has for fourteen years been town treasurer and collector. He has also been active as a member of the Plymouth County Agricultural Society, having been its vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and for many years serving upon committees. He is one of the trustees of the Public Library. He held the political views of the Whig party up to the time of its death, and was elected by that party to the State Legislature of 1853 and 1854. For many years he has been a stanch Democrat, and as such represented Bridgewater in the Legislature of 1878.

Firm and decided in his opinions, he sometimes may have seemed over-tenacious in his convictions, but never has been accused of a lack of frankness or honesty of purpose. In all local affairs his action has been in the true interests of the town, and he has won the good opinion of the citizens without distinction of party, and has many warm friends, who value his firm and solid character. No one in Plymouth County to-day is better entitled to be called a representative man.

JAMES C. LEACH.

James Cushing Leach, oldest son of Alpheus Leach, a farmer of humble fortune, who lived on the margin of Nippenicket Pond, in Scotland, Bridgewater, was born June 11, 1831. His early life was uneventful, and his education was subject to the limitations of brief common-school advantages, but these were improved to the best of his ability. With good judgment his father encouraged his son to secure a trade, and upon entering his seventeenth year James commenced serving the usual time allotted to an apprentice, which was completed under the oversight of and with Mr. Ambrose Keith, of Bridgewater, a builder of good repute. He continued for several years as journeyman in Mr. Keith's employ, by whom the honest service of a faithful workman was appreciated. He then engaged with J. E. Carver, the cotton-gin manufacturer, with whom he found constant employment for some years. Mr. Leach, possessing a strong physique, was enabled to accomplish an unusually large amount of work daily, and his diligence and



Van R. Swift



—A. WALDO BASSETT

A. Waldo Bassett



James G. Leach

economy soon found him the possessor of the means to erect for himself a handsome cottage on Spring Hill Avenue, which he occupied for a few years and then sold. He then built a fine residence on Pleasant Street, adjoining the Barstow estate, where he now resides. In 1870 he began the manufacture of his oil-proof paper, which is extensively used by boot and shoe manufacturers, and from small beginnings, with this specialty and his agency for the sale of leather board, he has built up a prosperous business.

Mr. Leach sustains an unblemished character as a citizen and as a business man. His activity in politics is of long standing, and he has for many years held the place of chairman of the town Republican committee. For more than twenty years he has been a member of the Plymouth County Agricultural Society, having been much of this time on the committee of arrangements, and always a liberal contributor to its funds. As a public-spirited citizen, he has shown a readiness to lend his aid to all good enterprises. He has for a long period been a trustee of the savings-bank and a member of the investment committee, and also a director in the Brockton National Bank. His commission of justice of the peace by Governor Rice, in 1877, was a compliment to an eminently-deserving self-made man. Mr. Leach has encouraged ample appropriations for public improvements in town and for education, and is a trustee of the Bridgewater Academy. His connection with the Central Square Society has been marked with a liberality that is creditable to his generous heart.

He is a lineal descendant of Giles Leach, who settled in Bridgewater before 1665, and of Rev. James Keith, the first minister, both sturdy stocks, and represented largely in the Old Colony. He married, April 29, 1860, Phebe, oldest daughter of Marcus and Hannah (Leach) Conant.

Mr. Leach is still actively engaged in the business that has proved so successful in securing for him a comfortable fortune.

A. WALDO BASSITT.

In early English history the Bassett family has always been prominent. Hugh de Bassette was a distinguished knight and captain in the Norman army of William the Conqueror in his invasion of England, 1066. During the reign of Henry III. (A.D. 1262) we find Philip Basset appointed to the highly important position of "justiciary" of the realm. Lord John Basset and Ralph Basset were also men of mark in the fierce civil contests and agitations of that period. The first American ancestor of this line was William

Bassett, who came over in the ship "Fortune" in 1621, and settled in Plymouth, then in Duxbury, and finally in Bridgewater. He was an original proprietor of Bridgewater, a large land-holder in the colony, and possessed an extensive library. He married Elizabeth Tilden, one of the family from which Samuel J. Tilden is descended. He died in 1667, leaving several children,—William, Nathaniel, Joseph², Sarah, Elizabeth, and Jane. William² settled in Sandwich, and his son, William, had his grandfather's house and land in Bridgewater, by his will, which was nuncupative, and dated 1667. This grandson was a "marshal," and otherwise distinguished in the colony. Joseph² married Martha Hobart, of Hingham, in 1677; Sarah married Peregrine White; William³ married, first, Sarah —, second, Mary Bump, 1703; Nathan⁴ married Hannah Washburn, 1733; Joseph⁴ married Hannah Lathrop, 1776; Joseph⁵ married Hannah Williams, of Raynham, 1816.

A. WALDO BASSITT, son of Joseph and Hannah (Williams) Bassett, was born in Scotland, Bridgewater, July 21, 1819, and was the youngest son and second child of their three children. He attended the common schools and afterwards Bristol Academy, then turned his attention to farming, which was the avocation of his father. He now owns and occupies the homestead of his father, adjoining the original Bassett homestead, and for whom it was purchased by his father, Joseph. It was the residence of Dr. Benjamin Church, of Boston. We copy the following from the *Bristol County Republican*:

"Dr. Church was born in Newport in 1734, and was a grandson of the celebrated Col. Church of Indian fame. After graduating in Harvard, in 1754, and completing his studies in a medical college in London, he returned to Boston, and by his brilliant abilities soon rose to eminence as a physician and surgeon. He came to Bridgewater in 1757, and built a handsome dwelling-house, as a country residence, on the farm now owned by Mr. Waldo Bassett, near Nippenicket Pond. The late Dr. Eleazar Carver was one of his students and associates. Dr. Church was then a leading and popular Whig, a compeer of Hancock and Warren and other choice spirits of the Revolutionary school, a brilliant writer, orator, and poet. He was physician-general of the patriot army, and was assigned to the directorship of the general hospital; also a member of the 'Provincial Congress,' in Boston, in 1774. By association with British officers he secretly became a loyalist and traitor, and finally, in 1775, was detected in attempting to send intelligence in ciphers by 'a woman' to an English officer of rank, relating to the movements of the

patriot forces at Concord, Lexington, and Watertown. He was convicted by a court-martial, at which Gen. Washington presided, in October of that year, 'of holding criminal correspondence with the enemy.' He was expelled from the Congress, dismissed from his official positions, and remanded to Cambridge jail, and after a month to the jail in Norwich, Conn. He was released in 1776, in consequence of ill health, 'to leave the country,' and sailed in a vessel for the West Indies, which was never heard from. His widow was pensioned by the crown, and died in London in 1798. The farm in Bridgewater was sold to James Starr in 1775. The house was burned over fifty years ago. The late Joseph Bassett became the purchaser of the estate, and built upon the site a larger residence than the former, which is now owned by his son, who resides there. The noted Daniel Leonard and many others became loyalists or semi-traitors, but whether Dr. Church, of Boston or Bridgewater, was the 'first traitor' there is some doubt. There is a record of about two hundred 'loyalists,' who were in doubt or weak-kneed, during 'the times that tried men's souls,' in 1775-76."

Mr. Bassett married, June 11, 1850, Sarah J., daughter of Deacon Philip E. and Louisa P. (Leach) Hill, of an early family of Bridgewater. (Deacon Hill was for many years prominent in county and church affairs.) Their children are Ella J. (married William Savery, of Warcham), Joseph E., and Nathan A. Mr. and Mrs. Savery have two children.

Mr. Bassett is a quiet, retiring man of unassuming manners. He is in accord with the better class of the community in all matters tending to advance or improve the interests of his native town. Republican in politics, he has sedulously avoided public position, but steadily worked for his party. He was commissioned justice of the peace by Governor Washburn. Intelligent, thoughtful, fond of investigation, he keeps himself thoroughly informed on all matters of public moment, and ever gives his support and assistance to those movements his careful proving shows to be for the public weal. It is from such men and through such men that the perpetuity of republican institutions is assured in this country. No idea of personal advancement or striving for political notoriety swerves them from following the right, as it is given them to know the right, and it is a satisfaction to record that the class of which he is a good type is not a small one, but embraces the truly patriotic and thinking men all over our land. Kind in his domestic relations, a valued friend, and a prized and estimable citizen, he is a safe counselor and worthily stands high in the esteem of his townsmen.

FRANKLIN LEACH.

We find the first American ancestor of the Leach family of Bridgewater, Lawrence Leach, who came from England and settled in Salem, where he was made freeman in 1631. He was over fifty years of age when he came to this country, and had, by his wife Elizabeth, quite a family in England, most of whom accompanied him here. Among his children were John, James, Clement, Robert, Richard, and Giles.

Giles², born in Salem, 1632, went as a young man to Weymouth, where, in 1656, he married Anne Noakes or Nokes. He resided there until 1664, when he removed to Bridgewater, and became a permanent resident of this town. He had numerous children, of whom John was probably the first-born in this town. John³, by his wife Alice, had ten children, and died in 1774. Nehemiah⁴, born 1709, married, first, Mercy Staples, and had two children; second, Ruth (?) Bryant, of Plympton. By second wife he had nine children, of whom James⁵, born in 1737, married Hazadiah, daughter of Robert Keith, in 1765, and had ten children, of whom Apollos was second son. Apollos⁶ married, in 1796, Chloe, daughter of Christopher, and granddaughter of William Dyer, who settled in Bridgewater prior to 1699, and was surveyor, juror, and constable in 1708. They had six children,—Philo, Sarah, Olive, Daniel, Franklin, and Philander. Mr. Leach was a farmer and carpenter, which trade he followed for many years, and was noted for the good quality of his work. An unpretentious man of industry and moral worth, he enjoyed the esteem, confidence, and friendship of the community, and died in October, 1832.

Franklin Leach (eighth generation), son of Apollos and Chloe (Dyer) Leach, was born in Scotland, Bridgewater, Mass., Jan. 14, 1809. He had common-school and academic advantages of education; learned the carpenter's trade of his father, and worked with him. On attaining his majority he became connected in business with his oldest brother, Philo. With him for some years, and afterwards alone, he has worked as carpenter and builder over half a century. During these years he has pursued his trade in New Bedford, Fairhaven, Raynham, Taunton, Holbrook, Brockton, and Boston, as well as Bridgewater, where, for several years, he was in the employ of the cotton-gin works. Naturally ingenious and of a mechanical turn of mind, he has put genuine love into his labor, and even now, though seventy-five years of age, does much work in which younger men would take pride. Prudent, diligent, economical, and persevering, his labors have been rewarded with well-earned competency. He



Franklin Leach



Stillman O'Keith

has also been somewhat of a farmer, but has never desired to follow that avocation. He has taken great interest in militia matters; was elected captain, and commissioned March 21, 1835; commissioned major, July 18, 1836; commissioned colonel, Dec. 13, 1838, and honorably discharged March 7, 1840. He was first commissioned justice of the peace by Governor Boutwell, Aug. 24, 1852, and still holds the office. Whig and Republican in politics, he has held various minor town offices, and served conscientiously in them. He has been a Freemason since 1856; has been Worshipful Master of Fellowship Lodge, Bridgewater, for three years; received his chapter degrees at Mount Zion Chapter, Stoughton, Mass., in 1857, and is now affiliated with Harmony Chapter, K. A. M., Bridgewater. He married, Nov. 13, 1832, Mary, daughter of Isaac and Mary (Hayward) Fobes. They have had three children,—Olive F. (died aged six years), Mary F. (married James R. Tracy, of Raynham, and has two children, Huldah M. and Louise M.), and Susan M. (married Henry J. Clarke, Esq., of Webster, and has one child).

Mrs. Leach is a descendant in the seventh generation from John Fobes, an original proprietor of Bridgewater, the line being John¹, Edward², John³, Josiah⁴, Alpheus⁵, Isaac⁶. Isaac Fobes, born in 1789, was a machinist and farmer. After working at his trade in various places he returned to Scotland, where he died, June 22, 1855. He married, first, Mary, daughter of Timothy Hayward; second, Olive, daughter of Edward Mitchell, and widow of Dr. Rufus Walker. Mr. Fobes was an intelligent genealogist and antiquarian, devoting much time in his later years to researches in that direction. He was a Congregationalist in religious belief, possessed a handsome property, and was a valued citizen.

Mr. and Mrs. Leach have been for many years members of Trinity Episcopal Church, Mr. Leach being warden for several years, vestryman at present, and one of its trustees for a long time. Col. Leach and his wife have during their fifty-one years of connubial felicity practiced the cardinal virtues of diligence and industry. To the outside world these years of their life have been uneventful, but to them each year has brought both sad and pleasant occurrences. One of the most pleasant of these was on the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage (Nov. 13, 1882), when their descendants and a large circle of relatives and friends gathered at the home they had occupied for half a century to celebrate their golden wedding, bringing many gifts of love and friendship. Another was the marriage in Raynham of their granddaughter, Huldah M. Tracy, to Rev. Winfield

W. Hall (a Methodist Episcopal clergyman), on the fifty-first anniversary of their marriage (Nov. 13, 1883). All along life's pathway have all laudable charities met with a hearty response from them, and a generous hospitality been a characteristic of their home. They are now passing down the declivity of life with the esteem of a large circle of friends, and leading lives that their descendants may worthily emulate.

STILLMAN O. KEITH.

The Keith families are descended from Robert, chieftain of the Catti, who, having joined Malcolm Second at the battle of Panbridge, in 1006, was instrumental in gaining a great victory over the Danes, and slew with his own hand Camus, the Danish leader, which, King Malcolm perceiving, he dipped his spear into the blood and made three strokes or pales on the top of Robert's shield, and these have been the arms of his descendants. In 1010 he was advanced to the hereditary dignity of marshal of Scotland, and rewarded with a barony in Lothian, called field-marshal. The first American ancestor of the Keith family was the Rev. James Keith, who came over from Scotland about the year 1662. He was educated at Aberdeen, but being only about eighteen years old he had not completed his studies when he came to Bridgewater; but he proved an efficient and faithful servant of the Lord. He was settled and ordained Feb. 18, 1664. He possessed the spirit of a Christian hero, and proved himself to be peculiarly qualified for the trying circumstances under which he was placed when, twelve years after his settlement, Bridgewater seemed about to be extirpated by the savages. By his strong, courageous spirit and teachings he inspired the people with the same spirit and courage, and they were successful in subduing their savage enemy. Rev. James Keith was highly esteemed throughout the colony, his praise was in all the churches. In the year 1688, when the proprietors of Bridgewater petitioned the General Court at Plymouth for an enlargement of their territory, their request was granted on this condition, showing their kind regard and estimation of Mr. Keith: "That the said town of Bridgewater be careful to accommodate Mr. Keith with a competency of land," and though they had given him a house and twelve acres of land, they further made him a fifty-sixth shareholder in the township. Rev. James Keith was probably the first to sound the alarm in regard to intemperance in this country, for even as early as the beginning of the seventeenth century the

evil showed itself. He ministered fifty-six years over the same church, and died July 23, 1719, aged seventy-six years.

STILLMAN O. KEITH, son of Benjamin and Lucy (Fobes) Keith, was born in Scotland, Bridgewater, Jan. 13, 1827. He is a descendant from Rev. James Keith, in the seventh generation, the line being James¹, Samuel², Benjamin³, Benjamin⁴, Benjamin⁵, Stillman⁶. His father was a farmer, a quiet unostentatious man, kind and unobtrusive, industrious, and a good citizen, pursuing the even tenor of his way. His religious belief was that of the Congregationalists. He died Sept. 18, 1879, at the age of eighty-four. The children of Benjamin and Lucy (Fobes) Keith were Stillman, Royal, and Lucia (Mrs. Simon Burnett). Stillman's education was at the common schools. At the age of nineteen he went to learn the carpenter's trade with Ebenezer Shaw, of Middleboro', he remained there three years. In 1850, he went to Boston, and after working at his trade a year or two he entered into partnership with C. C. Howard, by whom he had been employed. They erected several buildings and stores, and continued together doing a

good business, until his health failed, when he returned to Scotland, where he remains to this day, occupying a portion of his father's farm. Since his return to this place he has dealt in real estate quite largely, owning and renting several stores and tenements in Brockton.

On Dec. 29, 1856, Mr. Keith married Clara W., daughter of Col. Oliver and Diana (Eaton) Eaton, of Middleboro'. Mrs. Keith comes also of an early and prominent New England family, and her father has, during a long life of over eighty years, filled honestly and satisfactorily important public trusts. Both her parents are still living in North Middleboro', at very advanced ages, cherished and beloved by all who know them.

Mr. Keith is a pleasant, social companion, retiring and unassuming, possesses good taste, evidenced by the attractiveness of his home and its surroundings. He is prized by his townsmen as a good citizen, public-spirited, and industrious. He takes no part in politics, other than to support with his vote the Republican party. Devoting himself to business, he has acquired a handsome competency.

HISTORY OF EAST BRIDGEWATER.

BY WILLIAM ALLEN.

CHAPTER I.

Topography of the Town.—Rivers—Ponds—Indians—First Settlers—Incorporation of the East Precinct—Villages and Localities—Elmwood Village—Beaver Village—Satucket—Northville—Eastville—Curtisville—Matfield—Auburnville—Post-Offices—Tax-payers, 1729—Assessment for 1757—Assessment for 1778.

Topography of the Town.—East Bridgewater is situated in the northwest part of Plymouth County; latitude $42^{\circ} 1' 8''$; longitude $70^{\circ} 57' 29''$. The township, seventeen miles from Plymouth and twenty-five miles from Boston, is nearly square. From the most northwesterly point to the extreme southeast corner it is six miles, the centre of its territory, in a direct line from north to south and from east to west, being two miles from the borders of the town. Previous to the incorporation of South Abington, in 1875, and the annexation of a part of East Bridgewater to Brockton, the same year, it contained eighteen and one-seventh square miles. Its present limits embrace somewhat more than sixteen square miles.

The town of East Bridgewater, the original territorial centre of Bridgewater at the time of the purchase of Bridgewater from the Indians, was incorporated June 14, 1823. Though its incorporation as a town is of a comparatively recent date, it was settled as early as 1660.

The town is generally level, with no high hills, but several tracts of elevated land.

Rivers.—There are several rivers and brooks, which furnish considerable water-power. The lowlands are naturally very productive, and with care yield abundant harvests. Of the rivers, the principal ones are the Satucket, in the southeasterly part, and the Matfield (named from an Indian who once lived near it), not far from the westerly side of the town. These two rivers unite at the south point of the "Whitman Neck," and, passing into Bridgewater, join there with Town River and form Taunton River. The Satucket River rises in the northeast part of Halifax, flows

through Monponset and Stump Ponds in Halifax, and Robin's Pond in East Bridgewater, receives Poor Meadow River, rising in the northwesterly part of Hanson, and flows southwest, increased by Black Brook, whose course is directly south.

Matfield River, formerly called John's River (so named from John Howard, who once lived in Elmwood), is formed by the union of Salisbury River, which rises in Stoughton and passes through Brockton into East Bridgewater on the west border, Beaver Brook, which rises in Holbrook, flows through Brockton, and enters East Bridgewater near its extreme northerly point, and Snell Meadow Brook, which, rising in Abington and flowing through South Abington, enters East Bridgewater on the north side.

Ponds.—In the southeast corner of the town, near Halifax, is a lake called "Robin's Pond." It is a fine sheet of water covering about a hundred and twenty-five acres. A little north of the centre of the pond is a small island, which, with an abundance of trees and vines, is a favorite resort of pleasure parties, who in the mild season come in great numbers to enjoy this cool retreat. One circumstance connected with this body of water is worth mention. Ever since the first visit to it by a white man, and from what could be learned by tradition from the Indians, although many people have been attracted hither in summer, and in winter also, until a very recent date, it is not known that any person ever was drowned in it. At a picnic on the island, July 19, 1882, a severe tempest occurred. Frank B. Howard, of West Bridgewater, aged twenty-nine years, was sailing in a boat with several companions, when the boom swinging round struck him on the head and knocked him into the water. The blow was so violent that he was rendered senseless, and in a few moments sank. The body was not recovered till seven hours afterwards. This is the only instance known of a death by drowning in this pond.

Formerly the number of alewives, or herring, that

passed up Satucket River and spawned in Robin's Pond was very large. Shad seemed to prefer Matfield River, and a shad weir was located on that stream, not far from the bridge of the Bridgewater Branch Railroad. The herring weir on Satucket River, built by the aborigines, perhaps hundreds of years ago, still remains much the same as when the last Indian placed his net to catch the nimble fish as they darted along through the stony sluice, which might well be called a *race-way*. For more than two hundred years, since the erection and running of mills, this perhaps only surviving structure hereabouts, built by the dusky owners of the soil, has been out of sight, except as when the water of the stream was drawn off for a short time in the spring of each year to permit the herring to pass up and down the stream, or repairs or building operations might require the water of the pond to be let off. Since 1819 mills have not been stopped on account of the fisheries, and herring have nearly ceased their visits in this vicinity, and the Indians' Dam has seldom been visible.

Indians.—The name Saughtuckquett (or Satucket, as it is now spelt), applied to this territory, appears to signify "the place where rivers meet." Relics of Indian handicraft have from time to time been discovered in digging cellars or plowing the land. Arrow-heads, axes, hatchets, mortars, pestles, etc., have been found near Robin's Pond, on Wonnocooto Hill, where the deed of land sold by the Indians was signed, and particularly on lands along the rivers. On the north bank of Snell Meadow Brook there appears to have been an especial place for the manufacture of Indian implements. Near Robin's Pond is a small hill, now covered with forest-trees, which was once the general burial-ground of the natives here, but skeletons of Indians have occasionally been exhumed in other parts of the town. About thirty rods north of the ancient weir is a piece of ground now covered with trees, which once was a cleared place, where the Indians apparently used to engage in their festivities.

In the Revolutionary war several of the Indians of this town served in the Continental army. One of them, Robert Pegin, died in 1815. He was the last full-blooded Indian who has died here. The last marriages of Indians in this town occurred Jan. 1, 1830. The nuptials took place in the parlor of the dwelling-house of the late Mr. Ezra Alden. The writer, then a pupil of the late Rev. Baalis Sanford, was present, and witnessed the ceremonies. Of the happy couples united on this occasion, one was Isaac Wood, son of Samuel Wood, a Revolutionary soldier,

and Lucy Sepit. The other, Joseph A. Sizar (black) and Susanna S. Wood, a sister of Isaac Wood. The last of the aboriginal race here, at or near the close of 1843, had either died or removed from town.

First Settlers.—The first white settler in East Bridgewater appears to have been Samuel Allen, Jr., who came from East Braintree as early as 1660, and erected a house on the east side of Matfield River, near where the Bridgewater Branch Railroad crosses that stream. He was the second town clerk of Bridgewater from 1683 to 1702, and a deacon of the church. His large landed estate extended from Matfield River to and included the greater part of the Centre Village, the burial-ground, the common, and the plain. Ensign Josiah Standish is said to have resided in East Bridgewater a few years following its settlement. If so, he may have lived in the same house with Samuel Allen, who was his brother-in-law.

In 1662, Nicholas Byram arrived here from Weymouth, and built a house near Snell Meadow Brook, where Jotham Hicks now lives. This spot was in later times known as "the Capt. Whitman place," Capt. Isaac Whitman having resided there many years. Mr. Byram had five shares of the whole fifty-six into which the town of Bridgewater was divided, making an estate larger than that of any other proprietor.

The same year (1662) Thomas Whitman came from Weymouth. He was born in England about 1629, was a son of John Whitman, who settled, lived, and died in Weymouth, and son-in-law of Nicholas Byram, whose daughter, Abigail, he had married in 1656. His first house, it has been said, was built a few rods south of where Irving Bates now lives, near Matfield River. This house was burned by the Indians, and he built another near Satucket River, on land a little south of Clark Swallow's residence. It is not fully decided whether the first house was really near Matfield or Satucket River. The late Deacon Josiah Whitman, a descendant of Thomas, assured me it was on Matfield River.

Thomas Whitman died in 1712, having lived fifty years in East Bridgewater. He built another house, whether second or third, where Clark Swallow now lives. He had a large estate, most of it in the form of a triangle, between Satucket and Matfield Rivers.

The fourth settler was Robert Latham, who came from Marshfield about 1663, and built a house near Satucket River, directly south of the herring weir. He was an enterprising man (had in Marshfield held the important office of constable), and soon after settling here erected a saw-mill on Satucket River, a few rods below the weir.

The next settler was William Brett. He was son of Elder William Brett, of West Bridgewater (whether he was born in England or in Duxbury is not known), was a deacon of the church and a valuable citizen. His house was near where Spring Street and Joseph M. Loucroft's brick-yard now are.

Of the first five houses thus far mentioned, that of Robert Latham was burned by the Indians on Sunday, April 9, 1676. Three other houses were, according to tradition, burned in the course of King Philip's war, all probably some time previous to the close of 1676. The only one not burned was that of Nicholas Byram. The Indians gave as a reason for their not burning his house that he had been kind to them and given them cider. Mr. Byram had, perhaps, the first orchard in this town, and the Indians were not slow to appreciate the value of apples turned to such an account.

King Philip's war brought great distress upon the people here, but soon after Philip's death, which occurred Aug. 12, 1676, the tide of affairs began to turn; new houses took the places of those destroyed; additional dwellings were erected; and good cheer came in the form of money contributed by Christian friends in Ireland; "the good ship, the 'Katherine,' of Dublin," having been dispatched from the Emerald Isle to bring aid to the distressed colonists.

Immigrants from various places soon began to settle here. Experience Mitchell, who had landed in Plymouth in 1623, one of the passengers in the third ship, the "Ann," and resided several years in Duxbury, came to East Bridgewater about 1680, and with his son, Edward Mitchell, built a house in what was for many years named Joppa (now Elmwood). Jonathan Hill came from Dorchester some time before 1685, and erected a dwelling in Elmwood, a few rods south of the Bridgewater Branch Railroad bridge over Matfield River.

Isaac Harris, son of Arthur Harris, who was one of the original proprietors of Bridgewater, came with his sons, Isaac and Samuel Harris, perhaps as early as 1680, and settled on the north side of Satucket River, near the herring weir.

Francis and James Cary, sons of John Cary, the first town clerk of Bridgewater, settled here about 1685, Francis on the west side of Matfield River, in Elmwood, James in Beaver.

Isaac Alden settled here about 1685. He owned a large tract of land near Beaver Brook, and erected a house where Daniel N. and John Reed now live. The same year or earlier John Howard, Jr., settled in Elmwood. He lived on the Deacon Keen place.

Joseph Shaw came from Weymouth, settled in

Beaver about 1696, and built on Matfield River the first grist-mill in East Bridgewater. This water-privilege has ever since been known as Shaw's Mills. Jeremiah Newland lived some time before 1700 "on the eastward end of the Great Plain."

Joseph Washburn was settled in East Bridgewater soon after King Philip's war in what is now called Satucket, and was the ancestor of some, if not all, of the Washburns of Kingston and Plymouth; also of the Washburns of Worcester, famed for their success in iron manufactures.

Elisha Hayward and Nathan Hayward settled in Elmwood at an early date.

Thus far have been mentioned the names of a part of the settlers in East Bridgewater prior to 1700.

The East Precinct or Parish of Bridgewater was incorporated in 1723. The names of the petitioners for an act of incorporation it has been impossible to find.

Incorporation of the East Precinct.—When that portion of Bridgewater now known as East Bridgewater voted to petition to be set off as a separate precinct, the Legislature chose a committee to inquire into the position and propriety of the same. What the petition was we have not been able to find out, but we give the doings of the Legislature, as follows, viz.:

"In Council read a first time.

"A Petition of the Inhabitants of the East End of the North Precinct in Bridgewater, showing that it was voted in the said North Precinct that they should be set off a separate Precinct when they should be able to maintain a minister, which vote, they apprehend, was countenanced, if not confirmed, by the General Court. That they now look upon themselves capable of giving an Honorable Support to a Minister, and therefore praying that they may be set off by a straight line running through the centre of the s^d North Precinct, and that Thirteen families of the South Precinct may be added to them.

"In the House of Representatives, Read and Ordered, that the North and South Precincts of the said Town be served with a copy of this petition, &c.; and that they may shew reason, if any they have, why the prayer thereof should not be granted, on the third Wednesday of May Sessions.

"In Council Read and Concurred. Consented to Dec. 22, 1722."

"The Petition of y^e Inhabitants of the East End of the North Precinct in Bridgewater (as entered Dec. 22d, 1722), with the answers of the other part of the North Precinct and of the South Precinct were Read and fully considered, and the following Vote passed thereon, viz.:

"In Council: Ordered that Isaac Winslow and Samuel Thaxter, Esq., with such as the Hon^eble House of Representatives shall appoint, be a Committee to repair to Bridgewater in the recess of the Court and hear the pleas and allegations of all Parties, and view the Town and consider the situation and circumstances of the several parts thereof, and make report whether they judge it reasonable that the East end of the North Precinct be set off as a separate Precinct, and, if so, whether any or all of the Thirteen or Fourteen Families praved

for from the South Precinct ought to be added to them, and by what lines the said East part should be set off, the charge to be paid by the Inhabitants of the East end of the North Precinct, who are the petitioners. In the House of Representatives, Read and Concurred, and ordered that Josiah Cotton, Isaac Little, and John Quincy, Esq., be added to the Committee for the end and purposes above.

"June 13th, 1723. Consented to. Wm. DUMMER."

"Isaac Winslow, Esq., from a Committee of Both Houses, gave in the following Report as to a New Precinct in the Town of Bridgewater, viz.:

"In obedience to an Order of the General Court, bearing date June 13th, 1723, the Committee appointed to repair to Bridgewater, and hear the pleas and allegations of all parties, and view the Town, and consider the situation and circumstances of the several parts thereof, and make report whether they judge it reasonable that the East end of the North Precinct be set off as a separate Precinct, and if so, whether any or all of the thirteen or fourteen families prayed for from the South Precinct ought to be added to them, and by what lines or bounds the said East Precinct should be set off.

"Having accordingly met together at Bridgewater aforesaid on the 8th of July, 1723, & performed the service aforesaid, are humbly of opinion that the East end of the North Precinct be set off as a separate Precinct, when they have procured a Constant, Learned, and Orthodox Minister among them, and that the dividing line between the East & West Precinct, be a North & South Line from the Centre, and that nine of the thirteen or fourteen families prayed for from the South Precinct—viz., the Families of Barnabas Scobury, Thomas Latham, Charles Latham, Nicholas Wade, Nathaniel Harding, Thomas Hooper, Wm. Conant,¹ Isaac Lazell, and Joseph Washburn (six of which have signed with the petitioners)—be set off to the said East Precinct, and that the great road which leads from Plymouth to the Town of Bridgewater be the dividing line between the South and East Precincts, and that they be freed from bearing any charge in the South Precinct.

"ISAAC WINSLOW, pr order of the Committee.

"In Council Read & Accepted, & ordered that the East End of the North Precinct of Bridgewater be set off a distinct Precinct accordingly. In the House of Representatives Read & Concurred, Dec. 14th, 1723.

"Consented to, WILLIAM DUMMER."

Villages and Localities.—East Bridgewater contains a number of villages or hamlets; the principal one—often called East Bridgewater or East Bridgewater Village, sometimes the Old Village—is near the centre of the town. Here are located three houses of worship,—the Unitarian, Methodist, and Roman Catholic,—the town hall, high school, post-office, the railroad station of the Bridgewater Branch, the savings-bunk, stores, iron-foundry, etc.

Elmwood Village (formerly Joppa), in the southwest corner of the town, has a post-office of its own, and lies on the road to Bridgewater. There are the New Jerusalem Church, stores, and shoe manufactories. The Elmwood Station of the Branch Railroad is at the crossing of West Street, near the house of Henry Hill. A little farther westward, on the

same street, is the East and West Bridgewater Station of the Old Colony and Newport Railroad. A few rods from the depot is the stone which marks the spot where once stood the *Centre Tree*, indicating the centre of the ancient town of Bridgewater. Near this station, where a few years ago was but one house, is a rapidly-growing little village.

Beaver Village, in the northwest part of the town, derives its name from the fact that the stream running through it once abounded in beavers, the remnants of their industry having been visible in recent years.

Satucket, in the south part of the town, contains on one side, not far from the E. Carver Gin-Works, the hill on which the territory of Bridgewater was purchased of the Indians.

Northville, in the northeast part of the town, was formerly called the Northeast School District, where a few years ago was the first Methodist house of worship in the town.

Eastville is in the east part of the town, as the name implies. It is in the centre of the east part.

Curtisville, in the southeasterly part of the town, near Hanson and Halifax, was named from Simeon Curtis, a respected resident, who died there in 1864.

Matfield is mostly on that part of Pleasant Street north of the Union meeting-house, and includes a part of West Bridgewater where are the Matfield post-office and railway-station of the Old Colony and Newport Railroad.

Auburnville (formerly called West Crook), a school district in the north part of the town bordering on Abington, received its new name in 1873. On the incorporation of the town of South Abington, in 1875, a large part of the district was set off to the new town. The remainder of the territory is still a part of East Bridgewater.

Each of the above-mentioned localities has its district school or schools, except Matfield. The children of the East Bridgewater part of Matfield attend the Beaver schools.

Post-Offices.—The first post-office in the old town of Bridgewater was established in the East Parish of Bridgewater, in November, 1799, and denominated the "Bridgewater Post-Office." Nahum Mitchell, Esq. (afterwards Judge Mitchell), was appointed the first postmaster. The post-office was kept in his law-office. Prior to 1799 there were but four post-offices in the county of Plymouth, and in the United States but six hundred and thirty-nine. Dr. Cornell, the mail-carrier, went on horseback carrying the mail from Boston to Bristol, R. I., once in a week. Thursday was the regular day for him to appear at the post-

¹ Spelled Connec.

office in this village, but sometimes he did not arrive till the following Sunday. Before the office here began operations, people were accustomed to go to Weymouth for their letters. For the first few years the number of newspapers taken here was small, and the amount of business done through the mail was very little.

Mr. Mitchell appears to have continued in office till December, 1803, when Asa Mitchell was appointed postmaster.

John M. Goodwin became postmaster April 20, 1808.

Silvanus L. Mitchell became postmaster July 1, 1818.

On the 30th of November, 1831, the name of the office was changed from Bridgewater to East Bridgewater.

Silvanus L. Mitchell was appointed postmaster, Nov. 30, 1831; Aaron Hobart (afterwards Judge Hobart), Feb. 4, 1835; Hector O. A. Orr, March 31, 1836; Benjamin Watson Keith, July 1, 1861, and is the present incumbent.

The post-office in Northville Village was established Jan. 28, 1839, and Moses Bates, Jr., was appointed postmaster at the same date. John Woodbridge Jenkins was appointed postmaster Sept. 1, 1841. This office was discontinued March 7, 1844.

The post-office in Joppa (now Elmwood Village) was established July 1, 1861, and Warren K. Churchill appointed postmaster at the same time. He still holds the position.

Tax-payers, 1729.—In order that the reader may get an idea of who the residents of the precinct were at an early date, we append a list of tax-payers' names for 1729, as follows:

List of tax-payers in the East Precinct of Bridgewater, who resided to the west of the meeting-house in 1729:

	Polls.	Real.	Per-	sonal.	Total.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Samuel Allen.....	3 6	1 9	1 2	06 06	
Nehemiah Allen.....	1 9	1 11	1 1	04 09	
Nicholas Whitman.....	7 0	1 5	0 9	09 02	
Widow Alden.....	0 0	0 0	0 5	00 05	
Josiah Byram.....	1 9	1 9	0 3	03 09	
John Cary.....	1 9	1 2	0 5	03 04	
Kinathan Bassett & Samuel Beal.....	3 6	0 8	0 8	04 10	
Ebenezer Alden.....	3 6	1 4	0 8	05 06	
Isaac Alden.....	1 9	0 8	0 1	02 06	
John Alden.....	1 9	0 8	0 3	02 03	
Deacon James Cary.....	3 6	1 0	0 7	05 01	
Deacon Recompense Cary.....	1 9	1 0	0 3	03 05	
James Snow.....	1 9	0 11	0 5	03 01	
Widow Shaw.....	0 0	1 3	0 3	01 06	
Samuel Edson.....	1 9	0 9	0 8	03 02	
Timothy Edson.....	1 9	0 7	0 5	02 09	
John Gillmor & Robert Gill- mor.....	3 6	1 4	0 8	05 06	
Ebenezer Hill.....	1 9	0 4	0 5	05 06	
Ens. Ephraim Cary.....	3 6	1 9	0 7	05 10	

	Polls.	Real.	Per-	sonal.	Total.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Gain Robinson.....	1 9	1 4	0 8	03 09	
Thomas Washburn.....	0 0	0 3	0 4	00 07	
John Orcutt.....	1 9	1 6	0 9	04 00	
Isaac Snow.....	1 9	0 6	0 3	02 06	
John Whitman.....	1 9	0 0	0 2	01 11	
Jonathan Bass.....	1 9	0 9	1 2	03 08	
James Barret.....	1 9	0 1	0 4	02 02	
Widow Sarah Hayward.....	3 6	0 6	0 3	04 03	
Nathaniel Hayward & Timo- thy Hayward.....	3 6	1 7	0 7	05 08	
Joseph Byram.....	1 9	0 3	0 7	02 07	
John Johnson.....	1 9	0 4	0 6	02 07	
Christopher Askins.....	1 9	0 0	0 1	01 10	
David Gillmor.....	1 9	0 0	0 0	01 09	
Ebenezer Shaw.....	1 9	0 0	0 2	01 11	
Joseph Shaw.....	1 9	0 5	0 4	02 06	
Thomas Whitman.....	1 9	1 6	0 2	02 05	
Jonathan Snow.....	1 9	0 1	0 2	02 00	
Matthew Allen, Jr.....	1 9	0 0	0 1	01 10	
Ebenezer Whitmarsh.....	0 0	0 2	0 0	00 02	
Richard Whitmarsh.....	0 0	0 2	0 0	00 02	
Thomas White.....	0 0	0 6	0 0	00 06	
Collonall Lathrop.....	0 0	0 2	0 0	00 02	
Capt. Lowren.....	0 0	0 2	0 0	00 02	
Robert Askins.....	1 9	0 0	0 1	01 10	
Thomas Whitmarsh.....	0 0	0 2	0 0	00 02	

"This Bill of assessment for Defraying County Charges, to be collected by Ebenezer Alden, was made Bridgewater December 15th, Anno Dom. 1729.

"JOSEPH EDSON,
"CHILTON LATHAM,
"NEHEMIAH WASHBURN,
"Assessors of ye town of Bridgewater."

The above list of tax-payers belonged to that part of the parish located west of the meeting-house. The names of the males above mentioned taxed for real estate only were those of non-residents.

List of tax-payers in the East Precinct of Bridgewater, in 1729, who resided to the east of the meeting-house:

Ebenezer Allen.	Samuel Harris.
Elisha Allen.	Thomas Hooper.
Josiah Allen.	Daniel Hudson, Jr.
John Alden.	John Johnson.
Samuel Beals.	Chilton Latham.
Moses Bibeo.	James Latham.
Josiah Byram.	Charles Latham.
Ebenezer Byram.	Joseph Latham.
John Cary.	Thomas Latham.
William Conant.	Isaac Lazell.
David Conant.	Theodosius Moore.
Samuel Dawes.	David Pratt.
William Davenport.	John Pryor.
Dennis Egerton.	Thomas Records.
Matthew Gannett.	Barnabas Seabury.
Joseph Gannett.	Ebenezer Sanders.
Nathaniel Harden.	Thomas Snell.
Benjamin Hayward.	John Trask.
John Holman.	Nicholas Wade.
John Hammer.	Joseph Washburn.
Isaac Harris.	Josiah Winslow.

Assessment for 1757.—The list of assessments to defray the necessary charges arising in the East Precinct in Bridgewater, together with the Rev. John Angier's salary, and is to be collected by Zacharias

Shaw, constable, made by us, the subscribers, this 9th day of December Anno Domini 1757. Signed, Ebenezer Alden, Thomas Whitman, John Orcutt, assessors.

Deacon Seth Allen.	Lieut. David Kingman.
Ensign Matthew Allen.	James Lovel.
Isaac Allen.	Capt. Edward Mitchell.
Micah Allen.	Hugh Orr.
Jonathan Allen.	Jonathan Perkins.
Ebenezer Alden.	Samuel Porter.
Isaac Alden.	Samuel Porter, Jr.
John Alden.	Joseph Porter.
Isaac Alden, Jr.	Ebenezer Porter.
Jonathan Alden.	Joshua Pool.
Widow Bayle and Israel.	Micah Pool.
Widow Beal.	Joseph Roberson.
Nathan Beal.	Joseph Shaw.
Daniel Beal.	Ebenezer Shaw.
Jonathan Beal.	Zacharias Shaw.
Benjamin Beal.	Widow Mary Whitman.
Lieut. Jonathan Bass.	Widow Elizabeth Whitman.
Jesse Byram.	Capt. Thomas Whitman.
David Edson.	John Whitman.
Benjamin Byram.	David Whitman.
Ephraim Cary, Jr.	Eleazar Whitman.
Deacon Jas. Cary and Barril.	Peter Whitman.
Deacon Recompense Cary.	Nicholas Whitman.
John Cary.	Jacob Whitman.
Ichabod Cary.	Samuel Whitman.
Zebulon Cary.	Joseph Wesley.
John Barril.	Ebenezer Whitman.
Henry Cary.	Abner Kingman.
Samuel and Nathaniel Edson.	John Whitman, Jr.
Joseph Edson, Jr.	Jonathan Orcutt.
James Edson.	John Keith.
John Egerton.	Ebenezer Hill, Jr.
Hezekiah Egerton.	William Corbit.
Perkins Gurney.	Theophilus Byram.
Ebenezer Hill.	Jonathan Snow.
Jacob Hill.	John McWhorter.
Eleazar Hill.	Nathan Whitman.
William Hearsey, Jr.	Micah French.
Joseph Keith.	John Price.
Joseph Keith, Jr.	John Hagan.
James Keith.	John Hanmore.
David Keith.	

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Assessments for 1778.—A list of assessment for the defraying the town and county charge for the year past, to be collected by Josiah Johnson, constable, and was made by us Jan. 24, 1778. Signed by David Kingman, Eleazar Cary, Josiah Richards, assessors for the town of Bridgewater.

Capt. Matthew Allen.	William Barril.
Capt. Nathan Alden.	Ensign Joshua Barril.
Isaac Allen.	Joseph Bolton.
Ezra Allen.	Lieut. Ephraim Cary.
Nathan Alden, Jr.	Ephraim Cary, Jr.
Isaac Alden, Jr.	Daniel Cary.
Jonathan Alden.	Joseph Cranch.
Simeon Alden.	Ebenezer Drake.
Isaac Alden.	Samuel and Nathaniel Edson.
Ebenezer Bisbee.	John Edson.
John Bisbee.	Perkins Gurney.
Ebenezer Bisbee, Jr.	Jacob Hill.
Jonathan Beall.	Eleazar Hill.
Anariah Beall.	Hezekiah Hill.
Joseph Beall.	Jacob Hill, Jr.
Mayhew Belcher.	William Hersey.
Jesse Byram.	Solomon Hersey.
Josiah Byram.	William Hersey, Jr.
Benjamin Byram.	Josiah Johnson.
John Brown.	Robert Jamerson.
Job Bearce.	William Johnson.

Thomas Russel.
Widow Mary Russell.
Increase Robinson.
Winslow Richardson.
Elijah Smith.
James Shaw.
Anthony Shearman.
Polycarpus Snell.
Barnabas Snell.
John Smith.
Widow Sarah Stetson.

Widow Abiah Taylor.
Jonathan Whitman.
Seth Whitman & Son.
Oliver Washburn.
James Wade.
Nicolas Wade.
Robert Wade.
Amos Whitman.
Ebenezer Whitman, Jr.
John Young.
Robert Young.

Nathan Whitman, 1782.
David Kingman, 1783, '84,
'85, '86, '87.
Deacon John Whitman, 1788,
'89.
David Kingman, 1790.
Capt. Isaac Whitman, 1791,
'92.
David Kingman, 1793, '94, '95.
Isaac Whitman, 1796, '97, '98,
'99.

Ezra Kingman, 1800, '01, '02,
'03, '04, '05, '06.
Nahum Mitchell, 1807, '08, '09,
'10, '11, '12.
Deacon William Harris, 1813,
'14, '15, '16, '17, '18.
Cushing Mitchell, Jr., 1819.
William Harris, Jr., 1820.
Cushing Mitchell, Jr., 1821,
'22, '23.

SELECTMEN OF THE EAST PARISH OF BRIDGE-WATER.

Samuel Allen, 1724.
Chilton Latham, 1725, '26, '27, '28, '29, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34.
Deacon Recompence Cary, 1735, '36, '37, '38, '39, '40, '41, '42,
'43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48, '49, '50, '51, '52, '53, '54, '55, '56.
Capt. Thomas Whitman, 1757, '58, '59, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64,
'65, '66.
Capt. Edward Mitchell, 1767, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73.
Lieut. Ephraim Cary, 1774, '75, '76, '77.
Deacon Nathaniel Edson, 1778, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83.
Capt. Elisha Mitchell, 1784, '85, '86, '87, '88, '89.
Deacon John Whitman, 1790, '91, '92, '93.
James Thomas, 1794, '95.
Nahum Mitchell, 1796, '97, '98, '99, 1800.
Capt. Ezra Kingman, 1801, '02, '03, '04, '05, '06, '07, '08, '09,
'10, '11, '12, '13, '14, '15, '16, '17, '18, '19, '20.
Alfred Whitman, 1821, '22, '23.

CLERKS OF THE EAST PARISH OF BRIDGEWATER.

Ebenezer Byram, 1724, '25, '26, '27, '28, '29.
Ebenezer Alden, 1730, '31.
James Cary, 1732, '33, '34, '35, '36, '37, '38, '39, '40, '41, '42,
'43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48, '49, '50.
Seth Allen, 1751, '52, '53, '54, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59.
John Orcutt, 1760, '61, '62, '63, '64.
David Kingman, Jr., 1765.
Nathaniel Edson, 1766, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75,
'76, '77.
David Kingman, 1778, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84, '85, '86, '87,
'88, '89, '90, '91, '92, '93, '94, '95.
Nahum Mitchell, 1796, '97, '98.
Ezra Kingman, 1799, 1800, '01, '02, '03, '04, '05, '06, '07, '08,
'09, '10, '11, '12, '13, '14, '15, '16, '17, '18, '19, '20, '21, '22.
Bartholomew Brown, 1823.

TREASURERS OF THE EAST PARISH OF BRIDGE-WATER.

Samuel Allen, 1724.
Nehemiah Allen, 1725.
Jonathan Bass, 1726.
Chilton Latham, 1727.
Ebenezer Alden, 1728.
Isaac Harris, 1729, '30, '31.
Lieut. Ebenezer Byram, 1732.
Samuel Edson, 1733.
John Orcutt, 1734.
Thomas Whitman, 1735.
Charles Latham, 1736.
Joseph Keith, 1737.
John Cary, 1738.
Joseph Gannett, 1739.
Cornet Samuel Bonis, 1740.
Capt. John Holman, 1741.
Matthew Allen, Jr., 1742.
Seth Allen, 1743, '44, '45.
Edward Mitchell, 1746.

David Kingman, 1747.
Joshua Pratt, 1748.
Ephraim Cary, 1749.
David Hill, 1750.
Daniel Hudson, 1751.
Jonathan Bass, 1752.
Hugh Orr, 1753.
Josce Byram, 1754.
Capt. Thomas Whitman, 1755,
'56, '57, '58, '59, '60, '61, '62,
'63, '64, '65.
Ensign Joseph Keith, 1766,
'67, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73.
David Kingman, 1774, '75,
'76.
William Snell, 1777.
David Kingman, 1778, '79.
Ephraim Cary, Jr., 1780.
Capt. Elisha Mitchell, 1781.

C H A P T E R I I.

First Church in East Bridgewater—First Meeting-House—East Parish of Bridgewater—Original Church Members—Second Meeting-House—Rev. John Angier—Rev. Samuel Angier—Third Meeting-House—Rev. James Hunt—Rev. Benjamin Fessenden—Rev. John A. Williams—Rev. Eliphalet P. Crafts—Rev. Samuel Adams Devens—Rev. George A. Williams—Rev. Ira Henry Thomas Blanchard—Rev. Nathaniel Whitman—Rev. Joseph Hobson Phipps—Rev. Silas Farrington—Rev. Francis Charles Williams—Rev. John Williams Quinby—Deacons of the First Church.

First Church in East Bridgewater.—On the 28th of October, 1724, a church was gathered in the east part of Bridgewater, now the town of East Bridgewater, and Rev. John Angier, son of Rev. Samuel Angier, of Rehoboth, was ordained, according to Congregational usage, its pastor. For sixty years the dwellers here had worshiped in the meeting-house at West Bridgewater, which the greater part of that time had been the only meeting-house in the whole of Bridgewater, but the distance which many were obliged to travel was so great that it became very desirable to have a place of worship much nearer. The number of people here was not large. No exact census has been obtained, but from a tax-list of 1729, and an enumeration of families, the number may have been three hundred and twenty-five. Some time prior to the establishment of the ministry, or the incorporation of a parish in this part of the old town, the inhabitants with their slender means had erected a meeting-house on the spot where the present first parish meeting-house stands. According to a diary kept by Deacon James Cary, the house was raised on the 15th of March, 1721. The land on which it was placed was owned by Samuel Allen, son of Samuel Allen the first settler here, who, on the 23d of the following May, as the deed of the land declares, "for and in consideration of the regard he hath for settling the Ministry in the east end of the North Precinct in Bridgewater, doth give, grant, make over, convey, and confirm unto the said east end of the North Precinct (designing with submission to the authority

to be a distinct precinct), to their proper use, behoof, and disposal, a certain small piece of land lying in Bridgewater aforesaid, on which the frame of a meeting-house nearly erected, in said Precinct, now standeth, for conveniency about said meeting-house, etc."

East Parish of Bridgewater (now the First Parish of East Bridgewater).—The East Precinct or Parish of Bridgewater was incorporated by the General Court of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, Dec. 14, 1723, and the first meeting of the parish as such legally called, and presided over by Joshua Cushing, Esq., "one of his Majestie's Justices of Peace for the County of Plymouth," was held on Monday the 27th of January, 1724, at which Capt. Nicholas Bryam was chosen moderator; Ebenezer Byram, clerk; Samuel Allen, Nathaniel Hayward, and Recompense Cary, assessors; Josiah Allen, collector; and Samuel Allen, treasurer.

"An Act to change the name of the East Parish of Bridgewater: Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the parish heretofore known and called by the name of the East Parish or Precinct of Bridgewater, in the County of Plymouth, shall no longer bear that name, but henceforth shall be called and known by the name of the First Parish in East Bridgewater, and all officers of said parish shall hold and exercise their respective offices in the same manner as they would have done had not the name of said parish been changed."
June 12, 1824.

On the 10th of February the parish voted to raise by a tax the sum of fifty pounds, which sum was to be collected by the 1st of the following June, and Chilton Latham, Samuel Allen, Isaac Alden, Nathaniel Hayward, and Capt. Byram were chosen a committee to obtain a minister. The society was then in working order, and candidates were heard.

On the 14th of April, "ye inhabitants then met, agreed by a unanimous vote to give the Rev. Mr. John Angier a call to settle with them in ye work of ye Ministry according to the Gospel." His answer at first was in the negative, but afterwards so strong a desire was expressed for his consent to become their spiritual guide, that he yielded and was ordained.

The compensation to the young candidate was a "grattis" of one hundred and fifty pounds, together with ten acres of land, and an annual salary for the first year eighty pounds, for the second year eighty-five pounds, for the third year ninety pounds, for the fourth year ninety-five pounds, for the fifth year a hundred pounds, and henceforward a hundred pounds each year.

First Meeting-House.—The terms of settlement having been agreed upon at a precinct meeting, held

on the 27th of August, James Cary, Ebenezer Alden, and John Orcutt were "chosen a committee to finish ye meeting-house so far as is Necessary for ye present, and made choice of Capt. Byram, Mr. [Theodosius] Moore, and Samuel Allen to dispose of ye pews in ye meeting-house."

The dimensions of the building nowhere appear on the records, but it probably was about forty feet square, with sixteen feet posts. When the house was completed there were only eleven pews below and nine in the gallery. All the pews were built next to the sides of the house, none in the body. The Indians had liberty of taking pews for themselves under the stairs. The body of the house was wholly taken up by long, common seats. No pews seem to have been built till 1725 or later.

On the 24th of September it was voted that the ordination should take place on the 28th of October next, and to appropriate "for the defraying of ye charges of ye ordination of ye Rev. Mr. John Angier, fifteen pounds in money," and it was "agreed by a clear vote that Jonathan Bass and Ebenezer Byram should provide for the same."

Original Church Members.—The names of the members of the church gathered on the 28th of October are as follows, viz.:

Nicholas Byram.	Mary Whitman.
Samuel Allen.	Mehitabel Allen.
Isaac Alden.	Mary Cary.
John Pryor.	Hannah Byram.
Ebenezer Allen.	Sarah Cary.
Nicholas Whitman.	Ruth Snow.
Elisha Allen.	Anna Alden.
Recompense Cary.	Widow Mary Cary.
Ebenezer Byram.	Widow Sarah Crossman.
James Cary.	Widow Sarah Brett.
James Snow.	Mary Bassett.
Ebenezer Alden.	Bathiah Hill.
Mary Byram.	Elizabeth Cary.
Mary Allen.	Abigail Harris.
Mehitabel Alden.	Hannah Whitman.
Bothya Pryor.	Widow Judith Shaw.
Rebecca Allen.	

The churches which were present on that occasion, by their elders and messengers, were these, viz.:

The church at Taunton: Rev. Samuel Danforth.
The South Church in Scituate: Rev. Nathaniel Eells.

The church at Middleboro': Rev. Peter Thatcher.
The church at Rochester: Rev. Timothy Ruggles.
The church in Pembroke: Rev. Daniel Lewis.
The church in Abington: Rev. Samuel Brown.
The church in West Bridgewater: Rev. Daniel Perkins.

The church in South Bridgewater: Rev. Benjamin Allen.

The services on that occasion began with prayer by Rev. Mr. Danforth. Mr. Thatcher preached from St. John xxi. 15, 16, 17.

Mr. Eells gave the charge, and Mr. Lewis the right hand of fellowship.

After the services in the house of worship the ministers and invited guests dined at the tavern which stood near the north bank of Satucket River. The table was arranged on a line running east and west in the open air and beneath the shade of trees. The west end of the table rested on a rock which is still standing, as is also, according to the tradition, part of a tree which has never ceased from that early date to yield its fruits as autumn returns.

Second Meeting-House.—During the ministry of Rev. John Angier a second house of worship in place of the first one was erected, nearly on the same site, but a few feet farther eastward. This house was fifty-six feet long, twenty-two feet high, and forty-five feet wide, and completed in 1754. The first house remained standing till the second was finished and was then removed, Hon. Hugh Orr, the purchaser, using its timbers in the construction of his mill on Matfield River, in which his cannon were bored for use by the Revolutionary forces. An item of interest connected with the second house may be here mentioned. When the last call was made for troops in the Revolutionary struggle the parish sold six places for pews where long seats had been, and thus readily obtained money to send their complement of men to the front.

On the 23d of December, 1767, Rev. Samuel Angier was ordained colleague pastor with his father, Rev. John Angier.

The ministers and churches that participated in this ordination were :

Rev. Daniel Perkins, of the West Parish of Bridgewater, gave the charge, Rev. Jonathan Parker, of Plympton, the right hand of fellowship. The sermon was by Rev. John Angier, father of the pastor-elect, from Matt. xiii. 3: "And he spake many things unto them in parables, saying, 'Behold a sower went forth to sow.'" The discourse was printed, and is to be found in the last edition of the *Bridgewater's Monitor*, with a preface attributed to the pen of Hugh Orr, Esq.

At the time of the ordination of Rev. Samuel Angier, the town of Bridgewater contained four parishes and part of a fifth. The preface to the *Monitor* mentions one interesting fact. "It may be said to the honor of this people (the whole of the ancient town) that disaffection to their minister or contention among themselves has never given rise to a new parish. The sole motive of their separating from time to time

has been that they might enjoy the ordinances of religion with more convenience."

The Rev. Messrs. Angier continued in the pastorate together till the decease of the elder Angier, April 14, 1787, aged eighty-five. Rev. Samuel died Jan. 18, 1805, aged sixty-one.

Rev. John Angier.—Rev. Samuel Angier, son of Rev. Edmund Angier, of Cambridge, married, in 1680, Hannah, daughter of Rev. Uriah Oakes, fourth president of Harvard University; and was settled at Rehoboth in 1679, and in the West Precinct of Watertown (now Waltham) in 1696. Rev. John Angier, the first minister in East Bridgewater, son of Rev. Samuel Angier above mentioned, was born in Waltham in 1701, and graduated at Harvard University in 1720. It is interesting to note that sixteen out of the twenty-one members of Rev. John Angier's college class became pastors of churches.

He married, Nov. 23, 1732, Mary, daughter of Ezra (Esq.) and Martha (Prince) Bourne, of Sandwich. The marriage ceremony was conducted by the bride's father, who was one of his Majesty's justices of the peace. The ministry of Rev. John Angier over the East Church, in Bridgewater, from Oct. 28, 1724, to his decease, at the age of eighty-five years, April 14, 1787 (a period of over sixty-two years), seems to have been a peaceful one. The parish had increased considerably, and a new house, larger than the first, had been built in the course of his ministry. He was beloved by his people and respected by the neighboring churches.

Rev. Samuel Angier, the second minister in East Bridgewater, son of Rev. John Angier, was born March 20, 1743, graduated at Harvard University in 1763, and was ordained colleague pastor with his father, Dec. 23, 1767. He was a man very decided in his opinions, in demeanor grave and dignified, rather diffident, but was kind, benevolent, and attentive to all prescribed duties, and in devotional exercises he excelled. He did not much visit his people familiarly, and could not be very sociable with children. Whenever he appeared in public he wore a wig, a three-cornered hat, small-clothes, and kneebuckles. At the close of divine service on the Sabbath the people waited for him to descend from the pulpit and pass down the aisle before they left their pews, he bowing politely to them as he passed. He strictly observed the Sabbath, refraining from all secular matters on Saturday after sunset. He would never own a chaise, preferring always to journey on horseback. He continued a bachelor till he was fifty-three years of age, when he married, Nov. 29, 1796, Judith, daughter of Rev. Thomas and Judith (Miller)

Smith, of Pembroke. Mrs. Angier, on the 18th of June, 1798, while riding on horseback and descending the hill south of the common, was thrown from the horse and received injuries from the effects of which she never recovered. She died April 24, 1803, aged fifty-five years. He died Jan. 18, 1805, aged sixty-one years.

Third Meeting-House.—The third house of worship (the present one) in East Bridgewater was erected in 1794, on exactly the same site as that of the first.

The parish had increased and a new house was needed.

The second house remained standing, and was occupied till the completion of the third, and was not finished till near the close of 1795. Its dimensions, fifty-four by sixty-eight, and twenty-eight feet high. Public worship took place in it for the first time Jan. 10, 1796, when the pastor, Rev. Samuel Angier, preached from Leviticus x. 3: "Then Moses said unto Aaron, 'This is it that the Lord spake, saying, I will be sanctified in them that come nigh me, and before all the people I will be glorified.'"

The house was a solid structure, built after the model of a former generation, with its three galleries and its "sounding-board" or canopy. In 1850 it was remodeled in accordance with the demands of the times, and is a neat and convenient house of worship.

The third minister settled in East Bridgewater was Rev. James Flint, son of James Flint, born in North Reading, Dec. 10, 1779. He graduated at Harvard University, 1802; ordained pastor of this society Oct. 29, 1806.

The services at the ordination were as follows:

Sermon by Rev. Jacob Flint, of Cohasset: Text, 2 Tim. iv. 2; ordaining prayer, by Rev. David Gurney, of Titicut; charge, by Rev. Eliab Stone, of Reading; right hand of fellowship and address to the church and society, by Rev. John Reed, D.D., of West Bridgewater; concluding prayer, by Rev. Timothy Flint, of Lunenburg.

He resigned his office April 6, 1821, and was installed pastor of the East Church, in Salem, Sept. 19, 1821. He was honored by his Alma Mater with the degree of S.T.D. in 1825. He was a brilliant writer and a poet; was the author of the Pilgrim song entitled, "Two Hundred Years Ago." He died in Salem, March 4, 1855, aged seventy-five.

The next pastor was Rev. Benjamin Fessenden, born in Sandwich, Mass., June 13, 1797; graduated at Harvard College, 1817; ordained Sept. 19, 1821. He resigned the pastoral office Nov. 6, 1825, and became a manufacturer. He died in Valley Falls, R. I., Jan. 6, 1881, age eighty-three. Services at the ordi-

nation were as follows: Introductory prayer, by Rev. Morrill Allen, of Pembroke; sermon, by Rev. Henry Ware, Jr., of Boston, text, Rom. xii. 11; ordaining prayer, by Rev. Pitt Clarke, of Norton; charge, by Rev. Henry Ware, D.D., of Harvard University; right hand of fellowship, by Rev. James Kendall, of Plymouth; concluding prayer, by Rev. George Bartow, of Hanson.

Rev. John A. Williams, born in Roxbury, July 28, 1800, graduated at Harvard, 1820; ordained Oct. 18, 1826; resigned Oct. 4, 1828; died in East Bridgewater, March 15, 1872, aged seventy-one. Services at the ordination were as follows: Introductory prayer and reading of the Scriptures, by Rev. Charles Lowell, D.D., of Boston; sermon, by Rev. Eliphalet Porter, D.D., of Roxbury: "But he that prophesieth speaketh unto men, to edification, and exhortation, and comfort," 1 Cor. xiv. 3; charge, by Rev. James Kendall, D.D., of Plymouth; right hand of fellowship, by Rev. Richard M. Hodges, of Bridgewater; ordaining prayer, by Rev. Samuel Willard, D.D., of Deerfield; address to the society, by Rev. Pitt Clarke, of Norton; concluding prayer, by Rev. John Reed, D.D., of West Bridgewater.

Rev. Eliphalet P. Crafts, born in North Bridgewater (now Brockton), Nov. 23, 1800; graduated at Brown University, 1821; ordained Nov. 19, 1828. Services at the ordination of Mr. Crafts were as follows: Introductory prayer and reading of the Scriptures, by Rev. Charles Brooks, of Hingham; sermon, by Rev. Samuel Barrett, of Boston; prayer of ordination, by Rev. Eliphalet Porter, D.D., of Roxbury; charge, by Rev. Pitt Clarke, of Norton; right hand of fellowship, by Rev. John Goldsbury, of North Bridgewater; address to the church and society, by Rev. Benjamin Huntoon, of Canton; concluding prayer, by Rev. Benjamin Kent, of Duxbury.

Mr. Crafts resigned April 19, 1836, afterwards settled in Sandwich, Mass., and died in Waltham, Mass., Jan. 16, 1880, aged seventy-nine years.

Rev. Samuel Adams Devens, a brother of Gen. Charles Devens, of Charlestown, Mass., and a graduate of Harvard University, 1829, officiated as pastor from July 16, 1837, to —, 1838.

Rev. George A. Williams was the next pastor. He was born in Taunton, Jan. 6, 1810, son of Francis and Louisa (Gillmore) Williams. He officiated here from June 1, 1840, to Dec. —, 1841; now resides in Deerfield, Mass.

Rev. Ira Henry Thomas Blanchard was pastor here several months, from about Jan. 1, 1842. His ministrations were very acceptable to the society, who earnestly desired him to become their settled minister,

Seth Allen, elected Oct. 4, 1748; died Jan. 1, 1760, aged 49.
 Zacharias Shaw, elected March 11, 1760; died Jan. 26, 1790, aged 79.
 Nathaniel Edson, elected May 21, 1778; died March 18, 1784, aged 56.
 John Whitman, Jr., elected May 21, 1778; resigned March, 1808; died July 20, 1842, aged 107.
 Capt. Nathan Alden, elected July 30, 1784; died May 17, 1807, aged 80.
 William Keith, elected March 14, 1808; died Nov. 8, 1826, aged 62.
 William Harris, elected March 14, 1808; died Feb. 23, 1831, aged 69.
 Samuel Keen, elected Feb. —, 1823; died March 14, 1850, aged 70.
 Barzillai Allen, elected Feb. —, 1823; died March 1, 1826, aged 56.
 William Harris, Jr., elected April 10, 1826; resigned Oct. 25, 1829; died Aug. 4, 1852, aged 58.
 Benjamin Robinson, elected Aug. 10, 1834; died Jan. 25, 1848, aged 63.
 Azor Harris, elected Jan. 1, 1852; died June 22, 1873, aged 84.
 Francis Cary, elected Jan. 1, 1852; died March 12, 1870, aged 80.
 Charles Rogers, elected Sept. 4, 1870; died April 28, 1880, aged 80.
 Sidney Packard, elected July 2, 1875; died Feb. 15, 1878, aged 72.

CHAPTER III.

Union Trinitarian Society—First Universalist Society—Methodist Protestant Church—Trinitarian Congregational Church—Methodist Episcopal Church—St. Bridget's Church—Cemeteries—Longevity in the Town.

Union Trinitarian Society.—For some time prior to 1826 several families in the westerly part of East Bridgewater, and a number in the easterly part of West Bridgewater, who were in sympathy with the Orthodox Congregational order, thought there was a need of a religious society of that faith, whose place of worship should be situated so as best to accommodate all interested. Accordingly in April, that year, nine petitioners—Samuel Rider, Charles Churchill, Samuel Rider, Jr., Ansel Howard, Luther Richards, Ward Richards, and Joseph Shaw—applied to Silas Packard, Esq., of North Bridgewater, for authority to call a meeting. He consented, and made out a warrant to Alvan Shaw. He notified a meeting to be held at Beaver school-house, on Saturday, April 29,

1826, which meeting was held according to warrant. Mr. Packard presided as justice of the peace at the meeting, which he opened with prayer. The society, as that day organized, was styled "The Union Trinitarian Society of East and West Bridgewater."

At this first meeting, April 29th, Zeba Richards was chosen moderator, and Parlee Keith clerk; Samuel Rider, John Soule, and Benjamin Keith, standing committee; also Josiah Richards, Elbridge Keith, and William Tirrell a committee to draw a plan for a meeting-house. At a meeting held July 4th, plans for a meeting-house were presented, and it was voted to accept the same. The following persons were chosen a committee: Seth Richards, Samuel Rider, John Soule, Zina Hayward, Josiah Richards, Elbridge Keith, William Tirrell, and Alvan Shaw, for the purpose of receiving terms, making an agreement with some person to build the said house, and to consult as to the most suitable and convenient situation, also to take proper measures for procuring the land.

June 20, 1826, a church was organized by Rev. John Codman, D.D., of Dorchester; Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D.D., of Braintree; Rev. Calvin Hitchcock, D.D., of Randolph; Rev. Daniel Huntington, of North Bridgewater; and Rev. Ebenezer Gay, of Bridgewater.

The members of the church then organized were Samuel Rider, Joel Edson, Seth Richards, John Harris, William Bonney, Ezekiel Reed, John Soule, Zeba Richards, Charles Churchill, John Richards, Luther Richards, Anna Ryder, Mehitabel Richards, Molly Bonney, Lydia Keith, Lydia Richards, Polly Richards, Dorcas P. Churchill, and Betsey Richards.

At a meeting of the church, held July 15, 1826, Samuel Rider and John Soule were chosen deacons.

On the 28th of January, 1827, public worship was held in the meeting-house for the first time. Rev. Mr. Pillsbury preached that day from Psalms lxxxvii. 2, "The Lord loveth the gates of Zion more than all the dwellings of Jacob." From the organization of the society till the meeting-house was ready for occupancy the society had held services each Lord's day in a private house. The dimensions of the meeting-house were fifty feet long within the walls, forty feet wide within, sixteen feet high between joints, tower thirty-six feet to the coving, and ten feet square. The number of the pews was fifty-six.

Rev. Bualis Sanford, a graduate of Brown University, whose birthplace was Borkley, Mass., was ordained pastor of this church and society Oct. 4, 1827. The sermon was by Rev. R. S. Storrs, D.D., of Braintree; the other parts of the service by Rev. Daniel Huntington, of North Bridgewater; Rev. John San-

ford, of South Dennis; Rev. Calvin Hitchcock, D.D., of Randolph; Rev. Enoch Sanford, of Raynham; Rev. Erastus Maltby, D.D., of Taunton; and Rev. Ebenezer Gay, of Bridgewater.

On Sunday morning, July 28, 1844, the meeting-house was burned, the origin of the fire being unknown. A new house, which is that now in use, was erected the same year, larger and more commodious than the first. It was dedicated Jan. 1, 1845. Rev. Willard Pierce, pastor of the North Church, Abington, preached the discourse, which was afterwards printed, from 1 Samuel vi. 1, "And the ark of the Lord was in the country of the Philistines seven months."

Rev. Mr. Sanford was dismissed in September, 1849, and the pulpit was supplied by Rev. Ebenezer Alden, Jr., for six months; Rev. Cyrus Stone, six months; Rev. Swift Byington and others until the ordination, May 14, 1851, of Rev. Philo Beckwith Wilcox as the pastor. He was a native of Benson, Vt., and graduated at Burlington, Vt., in 1845. The sermon was preached by Rev. Ebenezer Porter Dyer, consecrating prayer by Rev. Daniel Huntington, charge by Rev. Mr. Thatcher, address to the people by Rev. Luther Sheldon, of Easton.

Rev. Baalis Sanford, son of Capt. Joseph and Eleanor (Macomber) Sanford, was born in Berkley, July 6, 1801. He was the youngest of six sons, four of whom became clergymen. He graduated at Brown University in 1823, and was ordained pastor of the Union Society, in East Bridgewater, Oct. 4, 1827. In 1849 was dismissed from that pastorate and installed pastor of the Trinitarian Congregational Society of East Bridgewater, having been, at the close of the latter office, in the ministry here thirty-three years. He married, March 31, 1831, Abby, daughter of Dean and Polly (Crane) Burt, of Berkley. Their children were Irene, Abby, Baalis, William Alden, Henry Dean, Austin, Eudora, Eugene, Charles, Homer, and Abbott. Baalis and William A. are merchants in Brockton; Austin, a graduate of Dartmouth College, is a professor in a seminary in Albany, N. Y.; and Abbott, a graduate of Amherst College, is a student in medicine.

Rev. Mr. Sanford died July 28, 1880, aged seventy-nine years. His residence in East Bridgewater continued nearly fifty-three years. He was a man of great decision of character, and true to his convictions. He was in advance of the community on the great moral questions of the day. In the temperance cause he took strong grounds. On the question of slavery he gave utterance to ideas which to some were distasteful, but which eventually were looked upon

with respect. His discourses, plain and practical, were carefully studied and of solid worth. In them he endeavored to set forth the whole counsel of God. Though to some he seemed stern, he was in reality genial and kind-hearted. He was a member of the school committee for a longer period than any one else in the town, and held the office of chairman of that board longer than any other member. The reports which emanated from his pen were replete with good sense and useful suggestions. He will be long remembered and honored for his sterling qualities.

Rev. Mr. Wilcox was dismissed in April, 1860, and Rev. Henry Dwight Woodworth was the next pastor. He was ordained Sept. 12, 1860. The discourse was by Rev. Henry E. Dwight, of Randolph, charge by Rev. Dr. Maltby, of Taunton, address to the people by Rev. H. D. Walker, of East Abington. Rev. Mr. Woodworth graduated at Amherst in 1855. He resigned Sept. 9, 1861, and Rev. Nathaniel Hooper Broughton became acting pastor May 4, 1862. His birthplace was Marblehead, and he was graduated at Amherst College in 1847. He died June 2, 1866, aged forty years.

Rev. Jeremiah K. Aldrich was installed the next pastor Jan. 22, 1868. He was born in Providence, R. I., May 20, 1826. He resigned April 2, 1870, and is now pastor of the First Church in Wellfleet.

On the 24th of November, 1871, the society voted to hire Rev. Austin Dodge, of Newburyport, for one year. He left in June, 1874, and on the 30th of November of that year the society voted unanimously to extend a call to Rev. Daniel W. Richardson to become their pastor. He was succeeded by Rev. Perley M. Griffin, who began his labors with them Jan. 2, 1881, and is the present pastor.

The society was not incorporated by the Legislature till 1864, when the following act was passed:

"*An Act in Relation to the Union Society in East Bridgewater. Be it enacted, &c., as follows:*

"*SECTION 1.* George M. Keith, Clarkson W. Richards, Walter Soverance, their associates and successors are hereby incorporated as a parish or religious society, by the name of The Union Society in East Bridgewater, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties, liabilities, and restrictions, set forth in the general laws, which are or may be in force relating to such corporations.

"*SECTION 2.* The organization of said society, which was effected under the name of the Union Trinitarian Society, of East and West Bridgewater, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and all its subsequent proceedings under and by virtue of such organization, as the same are now entered on the records of said society in the possession of E. E. Richards, the clerk thereof for the current year, with all its acts and doings, are hereby ratified and confirmed, as the records and acts of a duly and legally organized corporation.

"*SECTION 3.* This act shall take effect upon its passage.

"Approved May 3, 1864."

Deacons of the Union Church of East Bridgewater: Samuel Rider, elected July 15, 1826, died May 19, 1845, aged seventy-five; John Soule, elected July 15, 1826, died Dec. 17, 1868, aged eighty-three; Charles Churchill, elected October, 1839, died Aug. 6, 1864, aged seventy-three; Nathan Whitman, elected October, 1839, died Jan. 26, 1862, aged sixty-five; Stephen Harlow, elected Jan. 1, 1861; Rufus A. Littlefield, elected Oct. 25, 1864, resigned June 8, 1880; Walter Severance, elected March 4, 1879.

New Jerusalem Church.—The East Bridgewater Society of the New Jerusalem commenced February, 1830. Rev. Adonis Howard began preaching to a congregation of receivers of the doctrines of the New Jerusalem, as unfolded in the writings of Emanuel Swedenborg, April 23, 1831, on which day a legally notified meeting was holden, and a society legally organized, under the name of the New Jerusalem Society in East Bridgewater. Robert Curtis was chosen clerk; William Harris, Jonah Edson, Joseph Chamberlain, prudential committee. The members of the society then formed were as follows, viz.: William Harris, Jonah Edson, Charles Mitchell, James B. Fellows, George Mitchell, Joseph Chamberlain, Jr., Robert Curtis, Samuel Rogers, Jacob A. Rogers, Daniel French.

In 1838 the General Convention of the New Jerusalem Church in the United States having adopted certain rules of order, it was deemed proper that a society should be instituted in accordance with these rules. Accordingly, Aug. 2, 1838, Joseph Chamberlain, Jr., and twenty-six others were formed into an ecclesiastical body by Rev. Thomas Worcester, D.D., of Boston.

This society at first worshiped in private houses, afterwards in the school-house at Satucket, in the academy at East Bridgewater village, and in Churchill's Hall, in Joppa. In 1854 its present house of worship was built, having fifty-four pews, which was dedicated December 14th of that year by Rev. Eleazer Smith. The discourse was from Rev. xiv. 1, 2, 3.

The cost of the house, including the land, was four thousand dollars. Nov. 11, 1864, a steel bell, of Sheffield manufacture, was hung in the tower of this house, weight five hundred and eighty pounds, cost one hundred and seventy-four dollars. It was supposed at the time that this was the first house of worship of the New Church order in the United States furnished with a bell.

This society has had as its ministers, Rev. Adonis Howard, from its organization to October, 1838; Rev. James Scott from August, 1843, to September,

1846; Rev. Tilly B. Hayward from September, 1846, to November, 1849; Rev. John Philander Perry from April, 1850, to April 3, 1853; Rev. Eleazer Smith from October, 1853, to April, 1856; Rev. Timothy O. Paine from April, 1856, to Aug. 14, 1864, on which day he was installed as pastor by Rev. Thomas Worcester, S.T.D., of Boston.

This society has held services in times when it has had no minister, viz.: from October, 1838, to August, 1843, and from November, 1849, to April, 1850, under the leadership of Mr. William Harris; and from April, 1853, to October of the same year, under the leadership of Mr. Thomas Conant.

Rev. Timothy Otis Paine, son of Frederic and Abiel (Ware) Paine, was born at Winslow, Me., Oct. 13, 1824; graduated at Waterville College in 1847. He studied for the ministry of the Swedenborgian or New Church, and in 1856 commenced preaching at Elmwood, and has ever since been pastor of that society, having been installed in 1864. Since 1865 he has been Semitic professor in the Theological School of the New Church, located at Waltham. He is a member of the American Oriental Society, and of the Semitic Club at Cambridge. He has been for many years a diligent and successful student of ancient languages. He is regarded as a learned Egyptologist, and has been for some time engaged in translating into English the very ancient Egyptian "Book of the Dead." His work on the Temple of Solomon, illustrated by his own drawings, is a learned and very valuable work. His antiquarian tastes led him, in 1852, to search for the site of Fort Halifax, which was one of three forts forming the ancient defenses near his native town. Such a fort was known to have existed a century ago, but all traces of it had been lost for two or three generations. He was successful in tracing out the palisades and foundations of the three forts, and the drawings he made are proved correct by historical records. In 1875 he received the degree of LL.D. from his Alma Mater. In October, 1856, he married Agnes, daughter of Dr. Adonis Howard, of Medford, Mass.

Timothy Keith Reed, son of Josiah and Jennette (Keith) Reed, was born in East Bridgewater, June 4, 1841. His father was a skillful artisan. Mechanical invention seemed to characterize the Reed line. He (Timothy K.) died at the age of thirty-two years. In his brief career he had obtained for his various inventions twenty patents, among which were five for sewing-machines, one for an eye-letting machine, and several in aid of boot and shoemaking, etc. Among his last achievements was a sewing-machine for sewing thick leather with wire. He died on Dec. 5, 1873.

First Universalist Society.—In 1834, Lewis Keith and others formed a Universalist society, which held services occasionally in the hall in the upper part of Mr. Keith's dwelling-house. After the completion of the town hall, in 1840, services were sometimes held there. Rev. Elmer Hewett, of Hanson, preached to that society many times. In 1848-50, Rev. Edwin H. Lake was their pastor. In 1871 they erected a house of worship on the site where the Crombie Tavern had stood. The house was dedicated Oct. 1, 1851. The sermon was preached by Rev. N. Gunnison, of Abington. In 1857, the house was leased to the Methodists, and the Universalist society was disbanded.

Methodist Protestant Church.—This church was organized in 1842. On the 24th of July, that year, Rev. James Wheaton organized a class consisting of six members. On the 27th of November following, Rev. Mr. Wheaton baptized Asa Hudson, Isaac Hatch, Caleb L. Hudson, George Jenkins, Thomas A. Mellen, George Josselyn, Eliza Hudson, Marcia Hatch, Deborah Monroe, and Mary E. Josselyn. December 11th, the following were baptized, viz.: William Butler, Isaac Osborne, Martin Osborne, Stephen C. Howard, Alfred Bolton, Charles Mellen, Bethia Osborne, and Christiana Brewster. December 25th, Charles H. Brown and Timothy Mitchell were baptized. Feb. 25, 1843, a Quarterly Conference was held at the house of Ellis C. Holmes, and the following officers were chosen, viz.: Stephen C. Howard, chairman; Isaac Hatch, secretary; and Isaac Hatch, Stephen C. Howard, and George Jenkins, stewards. April 19, 1843, a Quarterly Conference was held at the house of Isaac Hatch. License was granted to Rev. Ignatius Thompson to exhort and preach till the Annual Conference.

In 1844, Rev. Joseph S. Eldridge began his ministry to the society, and continued his services as their pastor for five years. The place of meeting on Sunday was the Satucket school-house. In 1849, Mr. Eldridge became president of the Methodist Protestant Conference, and different pastors were obtained from time to time, but after a few years the society ceased to hold any meetings.

Trinitarian Congregational Society.—This society was organized in 1849. Most of its members had been connected with the Union society, but separated from it after the dismissal of Rev. Baalis Sanford from the Union, who on the formation of the new society became its pastor. The church was organized Nov. 14, 1849. The original members of the new church were Parlee Keith, Nathan Whitman, Francis Packard, William Lincoln, Zerviah

Chamberlain, Jennet Whitman, Dulcena Keith, Abby Sanford, Joan Willis, Damaris Tirrell, Semantha Whitman, Willard Whitman, Sophronia Whitman, Frederick Johnson, Rosanna P. Johnson, Susan Pratt, Wealthy S. E. Shaw.

The following members were added after the formation of the church: Reuel Lincoln, Daniel Whitman, Betsey Sanford, Abby C. Alden, Betsey Fisher, Mary P. Bell, Samuel D. Keith, Timothy W. Fisher, William Keith, Sarah Jane Keith, Calvin Chamberlain, Deiodama Lambkin, Betsey Alden, Almira L. Torrey, Henry Alden, Abigail R. Littlefield, Baalis Sanford, Rufus A. Littlefield.

Nathan Whitman and Francis Packard were chosen deacons of the church.

The society worshiped for two years in a private house. A meeting-house was erected in 1851, and on the 3d of December, that year, was dedicated. Rev. B. Sanford, the pastor, preached the sermon from Ps. xcvi. 8,—“Bring an offering and come into his courts.” The house was located on Central Street, a few rods east of Mr. Sanford’s residence. It cost three thousand one hundred dollars, was fifty-six feet long, with fifty-six pews, and a bell weighing one thousand and ninety-four pounds.

It was, after a few years, found difficult to maintain two religious societies of the same faith in this town, and in 1861 the society was dissolved. Mr. Sanford preached the last sermon in that house of worship April 7, 1861, and in November, 1865, the building was taken down and removed to North Bridgewater, where it is doing service as a shoe factory.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first Methodist Church in the town was in Northville village. This society originated in South Abington and was known as the South Abington Mission, and its place of meeting was changed to Northville village about 1849. In 1850 a house of worship was erected in Northville. Prominent in this undertaking were Cornelius Nash, Henry Pratt, Alanson Estes, and Samuel F. White. About thirty families belonged to the society. Its pastors were Lemuel Harlow, E. F. Hinks, T. B. Gurney, J. M. Worcester, G. H. Winchester, Hiram Satchwell, Eli Marsh, and — Atkinson.

The formation of a Methodist Church in the central part of the town diminished the numbers and resources of the Northville congregation, and public worship ceased to be held in the meeting-house about 1860.

In 1856 there was no Methodist Church in or near the centre of the town. In that year Richard M.

Smith, who had formerly been licensed as a Methodist preacher, but his health failing had given up the ministry, came from Scituate, purchased a farm, and settled in East Bridgewater. Seeing the necessity of having a church established in this village, and finding several families favorable to such a plan, early in 1857 he started a subscription in order to obtain a place of worship and the services of a preacher. The Universalists having ceased holding public services, a lease of their house of worship for three years was obtained. Application having been made to Rev. Paul Townsend, presiding elder, for a preacher, and a grant from the missionary fund at the session of the Providence Conference held at Bristol, R. I., April 1, 1857, Rev. Carlos Banning was appointed minister in charge of the East Bridgewater station, with an appropriation of one hundred dollars from the missionary society. He preached his first sermon there April 11, 1857. The congregation at first numbered about fifty members. It rapidly increased, and at the Quarterly Conference, held Aug. 1, 1857, the pastor reported that the number in attendance had reached one hundred and fifty, and that a church had been organized with nineteen members. The names of the members were Richard M. Smith, Waldo Hayward, Francis Hayward, Samuel F. White, Alanson Estes, William B. Hall, Heard Milliken, O. P. Farrington, Thomas Sturtevant, Augusta Smith, Lavinia Hayward, Hannah H. Hayward, Rebecca White, Abigail Estes, Jane M. Clark, Mehitable Milliken, Sally Belcher, Harriet Banning, Betaey Hayward.

At the first Quarterly Meeting, held June 17, 1857, Richard M. Smith, Samuel F. White, and William B. Hall were chosen stewards, and soon afterwards Benjamin R. Robinson, Charles H. Brown, Francis Hayward, Williams Tirrell, and John R. Thurston were added to this number.

In the autumn of 1857, Rev. A. B. Earle, an evangelist, was engaged to come and labor with the society. He began his labors there on Sunday, November 22d. For six weeks the work went on afternoons and evenings, and as a result many accessions were made to that church; the neighboring churches also receiving additions. At the close of Rev. C. Banning's ministry of two years there, the church had one hundred and twenty members, and there were one hundred and sixty scholars in the Sunday-school. In the spring of 1859, Rev. Charles H. Payne, now president of Ohio Wesleyan University, was appointed pastor of the society. He was an eloquent preacher, and highly esteemed by his congregation and the community. By this time the parish was not only self-supporting, but a considerable sum was raised for

missionary purposes. The church was legally organized as the First Methodist Episcopal Church, East Bridgewater, and the following were chosen trustees, viz.: Richard M. Smith, Jotham Hicks, George T. Mitchell, Waldo Hayward, William Lincoln, Samuel F. White, and Charles E. Churchill.

Steps were soon taken to erect a church edifice. The trustees appointed Rev. Charles H. Payne, Richard M. Smith, and George T. Mitchell as a building committee. The society selected a lot of land, that on which the house now stands. The building committee contracted with Samuel L. Ryder to build the house above the foundation for seven thousand dollars. The work was begun in August. The church was raised on the 3d of September. At nine o'clock A.M., before the work began, religious exercises took place. Rev. C. H. Payne gave an address. The house was dedicated Jan. 30, 1861. The sermon on that occasion was preached by Rev. E. O. Haven, then editor of *Zion's Herald*, who afterwards held the office of bishop.

The pastors from the beginning of the society have been as follows: Carlos Banning, 1857-59; Charles H. Payne, 1859-61; William Henry Stetson, 1861-63; John W. Willett, 1863-64; William F. Farrington, 1864-67; John F. Sheffield, 1867-69; Henry H. Martin, 1869-71; Samuel A. Winsor, 1871 to September, 1872; George W. Anderson, from September, 1872-75; George W. Ballou, 1875-78; William J. Smith, 1878-81; Frederick A. Crafts, 1881-83; Ephraim S. Fletcher, 1883, the present pastor.

St. Bridget's Church.—The Roman Catholic Church in East Bridgewater was gathered in 1862. In January, 1863, the house of worship originally built and occupied by the Universalists, and later used by the Methodists, was purchased by the Catholics, and public services according to the forms of that church were held there for the first time on the 15th of February following. Rev. Thomas B. McNulty, of Brockton, began his services as pastor of this church. He was succeeded by Rev. John A. Conlin, who became pastor Jan. 28, 1869, and still officiates here and in the Catholic Church at Bridgewater.

Cemeteries.—The old graveyard near the common is supposed to be the oldest in Bridgewater township, excepting that of the first settlement in the West Precinct.

According to tradition, soon after the settlement of Rev. John Angier, in 1724, he cut initials, dates, etc., upon many stones which he found at the heads of old graves. Such inscriptions have been recognized, dating as far back as 1700, one of 1685.

The southwest portion of the ground was first used ; this probably belonged to the donation of "one hundred rods" given by Samuel Allen, Jr., and left by his father, Samuel, Sr., for the use of the inhabitants, possibly in 1703, and another gift of "one hundred and twenty-one rods" from Matthew Allen, son of Samuel, Jr., in 1759. Much interest centres in this ancient resting-place as belonging to the earliest period of our history before town organization. In "Latham's Epitaphs in Old Bridgewater" (1882), there is a large number of curious and interesting inscriptions given.

In 1845 the East Bridgewater Cemetery Corporation was organized with Aaron Hobart, president, and a board of trustees. In compliance with votes then and thereafter passed by this body land was purchased of Solomon Ager and others, which, with subsequent changes, has brought the present area to embrace about eleven acres. Its elevated position gives a fine outlook on the surrounding landscape, and its slopes and dells are beautified by a natural growth of fine trees. Much taste has been displayed in laying out and ornamenting the paths and avenues, and there are several handsome and substantial monuments in the newer part.

Elmwood Cemetery is situated on West Street, in Elmwood village. It was set apart for burial purposes in 1846, and contained one and three-quarters acres of land. Standing a little aside from the busier part of the village, it is a quiet and attractive spot.

Near the Union Congregational meeting-house is a small burial-ground, used since 1842. The first interment there was the body of Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Deacon John Soule, who died in that year.

Beaver Cemetery was given, in 1809, by Zechariah Shaw, to Beaver district. John Tirrell was the first person there buried (1809).

Northville Cemetery is a small burying-ground at Northville, first used in 1855.

LONGEVITY IN THE TOWN.

	Aged
1689. Experience Mitchell.....	90
1750. Samuel Allen.....	89
1751. Deacon Samuel Bass.....	91
1753. William Conant.....	86
1757. Sarah, widow of Benjamin Snow.....	90
1760. Judith, widow of Joseph Shaw.....	90

1768. Deacon Joseph Edson.....	89
1776. Susanna, widow of Capt. Chilton Latham.....	97
1781. Sarah, widow of Joseph Latham.....	85
1781. Isaac Alden.....	89
1783. Susanna, widow of Capt. Jonathan Bass.....	89
1787. Rev. John Angier.....	85
1788. Hannah, wife of John Whitman.....	85
1788. Deacon Thomas Whitman.....	86
1788. Elizabeth, widow of Benjamin Hayward.....	87
1790. David Pratt.....	91
1792. John Whitman.....	88
1792. Mary, widow of Lieut. David Kingman.....	86
1793. Hannah, widow of Thomas Snell.....	89
1794. Jonninn, widow of David Snow.....	90
1795. Susanna, widow of David Whitman.....	87
1795. Widow Patience Townsend.....	95
1796. Kesiiah, widow of Joseph Keith.....	89
1799. Elizabeth, wife of Col. Edward Mitchell.....	85
1801. Col. Edward Mitchell.....	85
1802. Seth Mitchell.....	87
1803. Mary, widow of Lieut. Ephraim Cary.....	85
1804. Jacob Hill.....	87
1805. Bethia, widow of Jonathan Whitman.....	91
1806. Sarah, widow of Josiah Allen.....	100
1806. William Barrell.....	91
1808. Betty, widow of Joseph Latham.....	86
1811. Zerviah Bonney.....	87
1811. Caesar Clapp (colored).....	94
1811. Ann, widow of James Wade.....	87
1812. Hannah Barker (Indian).....	87
1813. —, widow of Jonathan P. Pearce	92
1813. Betty, widow of Capt. Joseph Gannett.....	87
1814. Nathaniel Chamberlain.....	91
1814. Deliverance, widow of Nathaniel Chamberlain.....	86
1816. William Hersey.....	97
1818. Susanna, widow of Isaac Allen.....	87
1822. Joshua Pool.....	88
1823. Lydia, widow of Deacon Nathan Alden.....	90
1824. Allen Marshall.....	89
1825. Seth Latham.....	87
1825. Rachel, widow of Job Chamberlain.....	97
1825. Ann, widow of Joseph Maxim.....	85
1825. Jonathan Alden.....	93
1825. Martha Shaw.....	86
1825. —, widow of Allen Marshall.....	86
1826. Sarah, widow of — Parks.....	93
1826. John Brown.....	88
1827. Robert Green (colored).....	106
1827. Jacob Mitchell.....	89
1828. Hannah, widow of Benjamin Chamberlain.....	93
1828. Betty, widow of Nichols Wade.....	94
1828. Sarah, widow of John Hooper.....	91
1829. Jerusha, widow of Jacob Mitchell.....	85
1831. Mary, widow of Benjamin Whitman.....	94
1833. Prince Richards (colored).....	87
1835. Nathan Hudson.....	95
1836. Christopher Seaver.....	98
1836. Sarah Porter.....	85
1837. Nathan Dewes.....	87
1837. Betsey, widow of Rev. Ephraim Briggs.....	85
1839. Robert Young.....	85
1839. Hannah, widow of Cushing Mitchell.....	89
1842. Deacon John Whitman.....	107
1842. Nathan Alden.....	92
1842. Bradford Mitchell.....	91
1844. Margaret, widow of Joseph Wesley.....	95
1844. —, widow of — Sawtelle.....	87
1845. Molly Wade.....	91
1845. Melitable, widow of Daniel Harden, Jr.....	87
1846. Elihu Stovens (colored).....	90
1847. Sarah, widow of Joseph Chamberlain.....	85
1848. Abiel Washburn.....	91
1848. Benjamin Pincin.....	88
1849. Levi Keith.....	89
1851. Luther Hatch.....	88
1851. Hugh Orr.....	85
1851. Deborah, widow of Jonathan Reed.....	85
1852. Celia, widow of Mark Phillips.....	87
1853. Sarah, widow of Allen Hatch.....	88
1853. Abigail, widow of Marlboro Whiting.....	86
1854. Robeson, widow of Lewis Chamberlain.....	90
1855. Dr. Hector Orr.....	85
1856. Bathsheba, wife of Thomas Freeman.....	87

¹ This is a highly interesting work, giving the epitaphs of ten graveyards in the East, West, and Bridgewater townships, published by Williams Latham, Esq., of Bridgewater, 1882, who was a native of East Bridgewater, which work was illustrated with drawings by Bradford Kingman, Esq., a native of North Bridgewater (now Brockton), a resident of Brookline, Mass., and author of the History of North Bridgewater, Brookline, and other historical works.

	Aged
1858. Mary, widow of Barsillai Kingman.....	87
1859. Joseph Bosworth....	86
1860. Betsey, widow of John L. Bennett.....	92
1860. Sophia, widow of Lev Osborne.....	93
1860. Leah, widow of David French.....	90
1860. Robert Seaver.....	88
1860. Lydia Howard.....	87
1861. Sally, wife of Thomas Howard.....	86
1861. Lydia, widow of William Barstow.....	93
1861. Ezra Alden.....	86
1861. Thomas White.....	89
1861. John Porter.....	94
1864. Rachel, widow of David Allen....	93
1865. Asaph Beals.....	85
1866. Charity, widow of Daniel Bryant..	91
1866. Ezekiel Whitman.....	90
1867. Betsey, wife of Joseph Barrows	87
1867. Deacon Josiah Whitman.....	88
1867. Mary, widow of Bartholomew Trow	88
1867. Isaac Reed.....	92
1868. Hannah, widow of Levi Parker.....	87
1868. Joseph Reed.....	85
1869. Samuel Snell.....	88
1869. Susanna, widow of Galen Latham.....	89
1870. Margaret S., widow of Capt. Nathaniel Cross.....	89
1870. Abigail, widow of Keith.....	89
1870. Deborah, widow of El Blanchard.....	89
1870. John Mahoney....	87
1871. Benjamin Keith..	86
1871. Nabby, widow of Eleazer Whitman.....	86
1872. Ellis Holmes.....	88
1872. Cushing Mitchell.....	87
1873. M —, wife of — Carey.....	85
1873. Capt. Levi Keith.....	86
1873. Mehitable, widow of Charles Brown.....	87
1874. Charlotte, widow of Joseph Reed.....	85
1874. Zeba Richards.....	88
1874. Mrs. Mary C. (Peebles) Hoyt.....	85
1874. Mary, widow of Abel Barrell.....	88
1874. Phoebe, widow of Asaph Beals.....	94
1874. Sally, widow of Nathaniel Ramsdell	85
1874. Margaret O., widow of Deacon Samuel Keen.....	90
1875. Bethiah, wife of Josephus Freeman	87
1875. Hannah, widow of Abijah Severance.....	86
1875. John Thayer..	85
1875. Abigail, widow of Alfred Whitman..	87
1875. Jerusha L. Bird....	88
1876. Clarissa, widow of Oliver Olmes..	85
1876. Sally, widow of — Belcher...	88
1877. Sarah, widow of Deacon Azor Harris.....	87
1877. Mary Orr Bryant....	85
1878. Eunice, widow of Calvin Washburn	87
1878. Sally, widow of Thomas Parris.....	92
1878. Rachel, widow of Asa Whitman.....	89
1879. Leonard Hill.....	91
1879. Elizabeth, widow of Joseph Munyan.....	85
1879. Nabby, widow of William Newhall.....	88
1879. Daniel Whitman..	95
1879. Ard Edson	87
1879. John Porter Reed.....	86
1880. Jennett, widow of Jonah Edson.....	85
1880. Hannah, widow of Zephaniah Lothrop.....	94
1880. Heman Keith.....	85
1880. Zebina Keith.....	85
1880. Joseph Chamberlain	88
1880. Eunice, widow of Isaac Brown.....	88
1880. Charity, widow of Nathan P. Soule.....	89
1880. Solomon Millet..	86
1880. Dulcinea, widow of Capt. Perlee Keith.....	86
1881. James Siddall	85
1882. Bathshua, widow of Capt. Isaac Keith.....	90
1882. Eliza, wife of Stetson Chandler.....	86
1882. Capt. Scott Keith.....	85
1883. Betsey, widow of Allen M. Porter.....	90
1883. Susanna, widow of — Hayden.....	91

CHAPTER IV.

French War—Revolutionary War—War of 1812—War of the Rebellion—Woman's Work during War of the Rebellion—Military Record 1861-65—Soldiers' Monument—Memorial to the Patriotic Dead—Grand Army of the Republic—Militia.

French War.—Of the soldiers from East Bridgewater the following list is, as nearly as can be ascertained, a correct one. Such particulars as are here given are derived partly from old records and partly from traditional sources.

Of one or two men it must be stated that they were residents of other towns at the time of their enlistment, but lived here after the close of the war.

The names are given without specifying to whose command the individuals belonged, though they were, respectively, members of several companies under Capt. John Loring, Capt. Simeon Cary, Capt. Josiah Dunbar, and Capt. Lemuel Dunbar.

The Bridgewater company joined the British army in 1755, and first encamped east of the Hudson River, in the neighborhood of Albany. (The summer of that year is memorable for no other event, would be remembered as being the season in which the derisive poem "Yankee Doodle" was first sung.)

Benjamin Allen.	Joseph Keith.
Ebenezer Allen.	Joseph Latham. ³
Elisha Allen.	Nehemiah Latham.
Ephraim Allen.	Seth Latham.
Jacob Allen.	Thomas Latham.
Jonathan Allen.	Daniel Lazell.
Joseph Allen. ¹	James Loring.
Josiah Allen.	Capt. John Loring.
Micah Allen.	Jacob Mitchell.
Sergt. Richard Bartlett.	Seth Mitchell.
Benjamin Byram.	Nathan Niles.
Ens. Joseph Byram.	Jonathan Oreutt.
David Conant. ²	Samuel Pool. ⁴
Jonathan Conant.	Nathaniel Ramsdell.
Ebenezer Drake.	Increase Robinson. ⁶
Hezekiah Egerton.	John Smith.
Lieut. Micah French.	Joseph Shaw.
Seth Harden.	Barnabas Snell.
Abner Harris.	Polycarpus Snell.
Silas Harris.	William Snell. ⁶
Lieut. John Hammer.	James Snow.
Benjamin Johnson.	Sergt. Jonathan Snow..

¹ Supposed to have been present at the capture of Quebec, 1759.

² Came home sick with smallpox; died a few days later, June 23, 1760.

³ Was in the Canada expedition; died 1758.

⁴ Was in battle at the capture of Fort Frontenac from the French, under Bradstreet, 1758.

⁵ Died in service.

⁶ Was a schoolmaster. He lost one leg in service; is supposed to have been present at the capture of Quebec.

John Snow.

Maj. Samuel Thaxter.¹

John Tirrell.²

The following soldiers from East Bridgewater were with Gen. Winslow (1755) in his attack upon the "Neutral French."

Sergt. Benjamin Allen.

Richard Bartlett.

Increase Robinson.

John Smith.

Micah White.

John Whitman.

Samuel Whitman.

Revolutionary War.—"An Exact Muster Roll of Capt. Robert Orr's Minute Company, in Coll. John Bailey's Regt., who marched from Bridgewater in consequence of the alarm of 19th of April, 1775:"

Robert Orr, capt.

Elisha Mitchell, 1st lieut.

Robert Dawes, 2d lieut.

Stephen Whitman, sergt.

David Pratt, sergt.

Nehemiah Latham, sergt.

Jacob Allen, sergt.

Jonathan Allen, corp.

Joseph Robinson, corp.

Levi Washburn, corp.

Simeon Gannett, corp.

E. Washburn, drum'r (?).

John Mitchell.

Bradford Mitchell.

Robert Young.

Arthur Harris.

Ezra Kingman.

Isaac Whitman.

Thomas Whitman.

Samuel Green.

Japhet Allen.

James Keith.

Joseph Worley.

William Mitchell.

Joseph Whiting.

Rotheus Mitchell.

Jonathan Mohurin.

Beniah Niles.

Marlborough Whitten.

John Robinson.

Ichabod Packard.

Isaac Allen.

Christopher Sever.

Samuel Dyer.

Timothy Mitchell.

Luke Packard.

Zadock Reed.

David Keith.

Seth Latham.

Mark Phillips.

Eliphaaz Mitchell.

Japhet Allen.

Each man of Capt. Orr's company marched one hundred and nine miles, except Seth Latham, who marched fifty-five miles.

"A Muster Roll of Capt. David Kingman's Company, in Coll^e Edw^d Mitchell's Regiment, att the Alarm at Squantum or Brantree Farms in March, 1776:"

David Kingman, capt.

John Whitman, lieut.

Benjamin Harris, lieut.

Ephraim Cary, sergt.

Robert Dawes, sergt.

Peter Whitman, sergt.

David Pratt, sergt.

Benjamin Whitman, corp.

W. Richardson, corp.

John Brown, corp.

Woodward Latham, corp.

James Allen, drummer.

Isaac Whitman, fifer.

Joseph Allen.

Josiah Allen.

Nathan Alden, Jr.

Simeon Allen.

Matthew Allen (3d).

Job Benroe.

Elisha Bisbee.

Thomas Chamberlain.

Ibeneros Crooker.

John Dyer.

William Egerton.

Silas French.

Seth Gannett.

John Hatch.

John Hudson.

John Hooper.

Hezekiah Hill.

Jacob Hill.

Walter Hatch.

William Johnson.

James Keith, Jr.

Ezra Kingman.

Daniel Kinsley.

Silvanus Lazoll.

John Mitchell.

Bradford Mitchell.

Seth Mitchell, Jr.

Nathan Orcutt.

Peter Pratt.

Samuel Pratt, Jr.

John Robinson.

Zachariah Shaw.

Ebenezer Shaw.

Thomas Sherman.

Josiah Tory, Jr.

Jonathan Whitman, Jr.

Lemuel Whitman.

Simeon Whitman, Jr.

Seth Whitman.

Nehemiah Washburn.

Micah White, Jr.

This company was paid for the above service £42 7s. 4d. Each man was in the service six days.

"This is an Exact Roll of Capt. Nathn Aldon's Company of Militia, in Coll. Edward Mitchell's Regiment that Marched to Rhodeisland, on the Alarm on the Eight Day of December, 1776, under my Command. (Signed) John Whitman, Leut. of sd Company."

Days.	Days.
John Whitman, lieut.....	16
Ephraim Cary, sergt.....	16
Beniah Niles, sergt.....	16
John Mitchell, corp.....	16
Isaac Whitman, corp.....	16
John Edison, corp.....	16
James Allen, drummer.....	15
Robert Orr.....	8
Elisha Mitchell.....	8
Peter Whitman.....	7
Jonathan Allen.....	16
Nathan Alden, Jr.....	16
Benjamin Alden.....	16
Simeon Allen.....	16
Mayhew Bolchor.....	12
Isaac Bozworth.....	15

This company were paid for their services £55 4s. 8d. 3f.

The following were enlisted into the eight-months' service in 1775:

Lieut. Jacob Allen.	Thomas White.
Ensign Jonathan Allen.	Joseph Wesley.
Matthew Allen.	Joseph Whiting.
John Bolton.	Joseph Ramsdell.
Jos. Egerton, drummer.	Joseph Smith.
Ebenezer Byram.	Adam Gurney.
Sergt. A. Winslow Clift.	Christopher Seaver.
Samuel Green.	Amos Harden.
Silas Harris.	Nathan Orcutt.
William Latham.	Rhos Whitman.
Kiphnus Mitchell.	Peter Reed.
Rotheus Mitchell.	Samuel James.
Timothy Mitchell.	Daniel Ramsdell.
John Tirrell.	James Ramsdell.
Nathan Orcutt.	Zadock Reed.
George Vining.	Zachariah Shaw.
Marlboro Whiting.	Joseph Vinton.
James Wade.	

Enlisted, 1776:

James Shaw.	Peter Reed.
Robert Pogin.	

¹ Was at Fort William Henry when it was taken by the French and Indians; was taken prisoner by the Indians, but escaped.

² Present at capture of Fort William Henry, 1757; at capture of Quebec, 1759.

Enlisted in 1777, for three years, bounty twenty-four pounds:

Japhet Allen.	Watson Robinson.
Jacob Allen, Jr., sfer.	Isaac Robinson.
John Bolton.	James Kamsdell.
John Brown.	Abner Robinson.
Solomon Conant.	James Robinson.
Michael Fitzgerald.	Daniel Ramsdell.
Amos Harden.	Israel Sepit.
Caleb Hayward.	Micah White.
Silas Harris.	Enos Whitman.
William Latham.	Eliphas Mitchell.
Thomas Latham.	Robert Robinson.
Reuben Mitchell.	David Keith, Jr.

In June, 1778, were drafted for nine months' service:

Christopher Seaver.	Walter Hatch.
John Tirrell.	

Enlisted in 1779, for three years or during the war:

Watson Robinson.	Caleb Hayward.
Eliphas Mitchell.	John Bolton.
Solomon Conant.	Seth Byram.
Reuben Mitchell.	

Also in 1779, in the Continental Line, from the West Military District of East Bridgewater were:

Amos Harden.	John Dyer.
Isaac Robinson.	Daniel Brett.
Josiah Sturtevant.	Scipio Pance.

And same year, "hired from other towns eight men into the Continental service."

On the pay-roll of six-months' men, in the Continental army, July, 1780, appear the names of

Joseph Chamberlain.	Joseph Ramsdell.
Benjamin Chamberlain.	James Wade.
Robert Pegin.	Joseph Whiting.
Solomon Packard.	

In 1781, enlisted for five months, to serve in Rhode Island:

Benjamin Parris.	Benjamin Taylor.
Prince Witherell.	

For three months:

Seth Byram.	Jonathan Mehuren.
Samuel Faxon.	David Whitman.
Allen Faxon.	Oliver Mitchell.
Joseph French.	Robert Pegin.

The last call for soldiers to be furnished by the East Parish of Bridgewater, for the Revolutionary army, was in 1781, the quota being thirteen men. They were enlisted to serve three years or during the war, and were paid for their services by the money obtained from the sale of pew-places in the meeting-house. Their names:

Daniel Kinsley.	Samuel Whitman.
Isaac Keith.	William Whitman.

William Orcutt.	Israel Bailey.
Jacob Allen.	John Bailey.
William Latham.	Joseph Ramsdell.
Thomas Latham.	James Willis.

The above-named twelve men were procured in the parish, and Gen. Nathaniel Goodwin obtained a man in Plymouth to complete the required list.

Following is a muster-roll of Capt. Jacob Allen's company:

Jonathan Allen, 1st lieut., com. Jan. 1, 1777.	
Jotham Ames, 2d lieut., com. Jan. 1, 1777.	
Rotheus Mitchell, ensign, com. Jan. 1, 1777.	
Amos Harden, srgt.	Isaac Houghton.
Watson Robinson, srgt.	Peleg Pendill.
William Latham, srgt.	David Poor.
Daniel Ramsdell, corp.	James Robinson.
Caleb Howard, corp.	William Robbins.
Solomon Conant, corp.	Henry Richmond.
Eliphas Mitchell, mus.	Rufus Robbins.
John Bolton.	Enoch Stockton.
Abner Robinson.	Enos Whitman.
John Clapp.	Japhet Allen.
Lot Dwelley.	Flisha Curtis.
Boatwain Duel.	Brister Drake.
Richard Farrington.	Michael Fitzgerald.
James Welch.	Silas Harris.
William Parsons.	Abraham Perkins.
Prince Hall.	John Lopo.
Mark Lewis.	Micah White.
Thomas Latham.	John Wilkins.
William Fowler.	James Ramsdill.
Reuben Mitchell.	Scipio Solomon.
Jonathan Mehuren.	Joseph Senore.
William Matis.	Primus Wood.
Robert Robinson.	

All the officers, commissioned or non-commissioned, of Capt. Allen's company, except Lieut. Jotham Ames, belonged to the East Parish of Bridgewater, as did also a number of the privates. The rest were enlisted from other localities.

In the battle of Bunker Hill were four East Bridgewater men, viz.:

Jonathan Allen.	Caleb Howard.
Japhet Allen.	Solomon Conant.

This company took part in the battle of Stillwater Sept. 19, 1777, in which Capt. Allen and Abner Robinson were slain. Amos Harden was killed in battle near Kingsbridge, N. Y., in July, 1781. Isaac Robinson was killed in battle, exact date unknown. The following died in service, viz.: Nathan Kingman, died at Ticonderoga, 1776; Samuel James, in February, 1776, died in the army at Cambridge; Joseph Egerton, Samuel Green, Nathaniel Latham, Nathaniel French, Joseph Wesley, John Hicks, and John Jeffries, died in the Continental army at New York in 1776. James Robinson, Enos Whitman, Scipio Pance, and Israel Sepit died in Pennsylvania in 1778. Silas Harris died in 1777; Adam Gurney,

in 1778. Bartlett Robinson and Benjamin Johnson died in service, date unknown. Jonathan Dawes, as is supposed, died in the army. Snow Robinson died at West Point in September, 1783. Three men of the Continental Line died before the war closed, viz., David Keith, Jr., 1778; Daniel Ramsdell, 1779; and Lieut. Jonathan Allen, 1780. Also the following in the Provincial service, viz.: Jonathan Whitman, Joseph Robinson, Daniel Whitman, and William Egerton, in 1777; Bourne Perkins, Josiah Whitman, and Mayhew Belcher, in 1778.

LIST OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

Benjamin Alden.	Jonathan Dawes.
Ivan Alden.	Lieut. Nathan Dawes.
Capt. Nathan Alden.	Robert Dawes.
Nathan Alden, Jr.	Fifer John Dyer.
Byram Allen.	Samuel Dyer.
Isaac Allen, Jr.	Ebenezer Drake.
Capt. Jacob Allen.	Joel Edson.
Jacob Allen, Jr.	John Edson.
Drummer James Allen.	Benjamin Egerton.
Lieut. Jonathan Allen.	Joseph Egerton.
Japhet Allen.	Fifer William Egerton.
Joseph Allen.	Allen Faxon.
Josiah Allen.	Benjamin Faxon.
Simeon Allen.	Sergt. Samuel Faxon.
Matthew Allen (3d).	Joseph French.
Timothy Allen.	Nathaniel French.
Zenas Allen.	Silas French.
Joshua Barrell.	Joseph Gannett.
Azariah Boal.	Matthew Gannett.
Jonathan Boal, Jr.	Seth Gannett.
Joseph Boal.	Simeon Gannett.
Eliphalet Bailey.	Adam Gurney.
Israel Bailey.	David Gurney.
John Bailey.	Jonathan Gurney.
Mayhew Belcher.	Thomas Gurney.
Ebenezer Bisbee.	Samuel Green.
Kisha Bisbee.	Joseph Hamlin.
Luther Bisbee.	Eusign Amos Hardon.
Sergt. John Bisbee.	Arthur Harris.
Job Boaro.	Lieut. Benjamin Harris.
Joseph Bolton.	Silas Harris.
John Bolton.	William Harris.
Isaac Bosworth.	Allen Hatch.
John Brown.	John Hatch.
Knight Brown.	Walter Hatch.
Daniel Brett.	Edward Hayford.
Aaron Chamberlain.	William Hersey, Jr.
Benjamin Chamberlain.	John Hicks (Indian).
Job Chamberlain.	Hezekiah Hill.
Fifer Jos. Chamberlain.	Jacob Hill, Jr.
Thomas Chamberlain.	John Hooper.
David Cary.	John Hudson.
Ephraim Cary, Jr.	Nathan Hudson.
Lieut. Adney W. Clift.	Henry Jackson.
Drummer David Conant.	Samuel James (Indian).
Jonathan Conant.	John Jeffries (free negro).
Solomon Conant.	Benjamin Johnson.
Benjamin Crane.	Josiah Johnson.
Ebenezer Crooker.	Solomon Johnson.
Jonathan Curtis.	William Johnson.

David Keith, Jr.	Jesse Porter.
George Keith.	Samuel Porter, Jr.
Holman Keith.	David Pratt.
Isaac Keith.	Joshua Pratt.
James Keith.	Oliver Pratt.
Levi Keith.	Peter Pratt.
Capt. David Kingman.	Samuel Pratt, Jr.
David Kingman, Jr.	John Pryor.
Ezra Kingman.	Daniel Ramsdell.
Loring Kingman.	James Ramsdell.
Nathan Kingman.	Joseph Ramsdell.
Daniel Kinsley.	Matthew Ramsdell.
Arthur Latham.	Hezekiah Reed.
Benjamin Latham.	Peter Reed.
Elijah Latham.	Zadock Reed.
Levi Latham.	Winslow Richardson.
Nathaniel Latham.	Abner Robinson.
Lieut. Nohomish Latham.	Bartlett Robinson.
Seth Latham.	Benjamin Robinson.
Thomas Latham.	Edward Robinson.
William Latham.	Isaac Robinson.
Woodward Latham.	James Robinson.
Isaac Lazell.	John Robinson.
John Lazell.	Joseph Robinson.
Nathan Lazell.	Robert Robinson.
Silvanus Lazell.	Snow Robinson.
Allen Marshall.	Watson Robinson.
Isaac Mehurin.	William Robinson.
Jonathan Mehurin.	Scipio (George Keith's negro).
Bela Mitchell.	Scipio (Anthony Winslow's negro),
Bradford Mitchell.	Israel Sepit (Indian).
Col. Edward Mitchell.	Ebenezer Shaw.
Eliphas Mitchell.	James Shaw.
Capt. Elisha Mitchell.	Zochariah Shaw, Jr.
John Mitchell.	Christopher Seaver.
Oliver Mitchell.	Thomas Sherman.
Lieut. Routhous Mitchell.	Joseph Smith.
Seth Mitchell, Jr.	Barnabas Snell.
Timothy Mitchell.	John Snow.
William Mitchell.	Samuel Spear.
Alexander Monroe.	Josiah Sturtevant.
Beniah Niles.	Benjamin Taylor.
Nathan Niles.	Winslow Thomas.
Joseph Noyes.	John Tirrell.
Daniel Oroutt.	Josiah Torrey, Jr.
Nathan Oroutt, Jr.	Philip Torrey.
William Oroutt.	Thomas Torrey, Jr.
Capt. Robert Orr.	George Vining.
Galen Otis.	Joseph Vinton.
Jacobs Otis.	William Vinton.
Dr. Joeiah Otis.	John Wade.
Ichabod Packard.	Nicholas Wade.
Joseph Packard.	Robert Wade.
Luke Packard.	Alden Washburn.
Solomon Packard.	Eleazer Washburn.
Benjamin Parris.	Isaac Washburn.
Thomas Parris.	Levi Washburn.
Robert Pegin (Indian).	Solomon Washburn.
Bourne Perkins.	Joseph Wesley.
Stephen Pottingill.	Micah White, Jr.
Anthony Pierce.	Joseph Whiting.
John Phillips.	Marlboro Whiting.
Mark Phillips.	Benjamin Whitman.
Thomas Phillips.	Enos Whitman.
Lieut. Samuel Pool.	
Samuel Pool, Jr.	

Daniel Whitman.	Samuel Whitman.
David Whitman.	Seth Whitman.
Ebenezer Whitman.	Seth Allen Whitman.
Eleazer Whitman.	Simeon Whitman.
Elijah Whitman.	Thomas Whitman.
Esra Whitman.	William Whitman.
Fifer Isaac Whitman.	Aza Whitmarsh.
Isaiah Whitman.	Jacob Whitmarsh.
Lieut. John Whitman.	James Willis.
Jonathan Whitman, Jr.	Prince Witherell.
Josiah Whitman.	Samuel Wood (Indian).
Lemuel Whitman.	Christopher Young,
Nicholas Whitman.	Robert Young.
Peter Whitman.	

Thomas Osborne, born in Pembroke, 1758, although not a soldier of the American army from Bridgewater, lived there after the close of the war. He enlisted with the "minute-men" from Hanson, and was, later, one of the crew of the famous frigate "Alliance," as were also his brothers, John and Michael. All were said to have been valiant fighters, and when Thomas had been taken prisoner by the British and kept at Halifax, N. S., for six months, he was tauntingly asked by a British officer if he would "enlist again," he replied, "I mean to!" and he did so two weeks later, as soon as he was released. He is known to have been in service at Roxbury and at Yorktown. His death was in 1837.

War of 1812.—In the war with England, 1812–15, the Bridgewater Light Infantry had its headquarters in East Bridgewater, where most of its men resided, and which at the time of its charter took the place of the militia company of the West District of the East Parish of Bridgewater. Its commander, Capt. Cyrus Alden, though small in stature was full of energy, and had brought this company under a discipline at that date almost unequaled. Governor Strong's order that this phalanx should repair immediately to South Boston was received on Sunday morning. In a few hours the men assembled on the common, and the promptness with which they appeared at the State capital is said to have astonished his Excellency, who had not made suitable preparations for the reception of the troops. The roll, as we have obtained it, contained the following names:

Cyrus Alden, capt.	Robert J. Byram.
Cushing Mitchell, lieut.	Francis Cary.
Bartholomew Trow, ens.	Jonah Edson.
Thomas Dunbar, fifer.	Luther Faxon.
J. A. Conant, drummer.	Amasa Field.
Dan'l Holbrook, drummer.	Noah Harden.
J. Dunbar, bass drummer.	John C. Harden.
Ephraim Cary, sergt.	Thonias Harden.
Levi Washburn, sergt.	Ichabod Howland.
Benjamin Robinson, sergt.	Azor Harris.
Jona. Chamberlain, sergt.	William Harris, Jr.
Esra Alden.	Bela Hill.
Jonathan Alden.	Bezer Hill.

Heman Keith.	Dexter Pratt.
Parlow Keith.	David P. Reynolds.
Ruel Lincoln.	Marous Robinson.
George Mitchell.	Alvan Shaw.
Samuel P. Newhall.	Nathan P. Soule.
Thaxter Norton.	Herman Washburn.
Welcome Otis.	Thomas White.
Martin Osborne.	Allen Whitman.
Benjamin Pincin.	Martin Whitman.
William Pratt.	Thomas Whitman.

Roll of names of men from East Bridgewater, who marched to Plymouth to defend the coast in the autumn of 1814, under the command of Capt. Isaac Keith, viz. :

Silvanus Keith, ens.	Luther Hatch, Jr.
Thos. Whitmarsh, sergt.	Zina Hayward.
George Keith, sergt. .	Joseph Hobart.
Lewis Keith, drummer.	Calvin W. Keen.
Oliver Sharp, drummer.	Thaxter Koith.
Bezaleel Allen.	Ichabod Koith.
Daniel Allen.	Marston Lazell.
Asaph Beals.	Dean Latham.
Ford Pearce.	Peleg Osborne.
Emery Brown.	William Newhall.
Isaac Brown, Jr.	George Y. Phillips.
Uriah Brett, Jr.	William Pincin, Jr.
Eli Blanchard, Jr.	Orrin Parris.
Josiah Bonney.	Thomas Parris.
Jaob Bates.	Nathaniel Ramdell.
Daniel Bates.	Allen M. Porter.
Arza Chamberlain.	Jonathan L. Reed.
Lewis Chamberlain, Jr.	Abel R. Reed.
Joseph Chamberlain, Jr.	Joseph Reed.
Plina Edson.	Hodijah Robinson.
Ard Edson.	Samuel Snell.
Luther Faxon.	Miles Standish.
Daniel French.	Peleg Stetson.
David Gurney.	John Soule.
Seth Gurney, Jr.	Samuel Sturtevant.
Cushman Hathaway.	Lot Whitmarsh, Jr.
Seabury C. Hathaway.	William Wildey.
Melzar Hudson.	Daniel Willis, Jr.
Isaac Hudson.	Nathan Whitman, Jr.
	Martin Whitman.

In the second war with England, Samuel Greene Alden, of East Bridgewater, an older brother of Capt. Cyrus Alden, of the Bridgewater Light Infantry, served in the Fortieth Regiment, United States Infantry, and was killed at Eastport, Me., by the bursting of a gun, June 5, 1814.

War of the Rebellion.—During that period which plunged the whole nation in the depths of trial and woe, this little town was never wanting in prompt and decisive action, or efficiency of support to the government in so far as its means and abilities permitted. Nobly responding to the earliest call for volunteer troops, and always ready to meet every succeeding demand for aid in the country's need, it has a most creditable record to transmit to posterity.

No braver soldiers fought in the Union army than

many whose names are enrolled in its lists. It counts no better citizens than those who returned in the thinned ranks of the "Boys in Blue," and who, today, still keep in memory the night-watch and the camp-fire when the Grand Army Posts assemble together.

At a town-meeting, held April 27, 1861, the first vote was passed "to raise and appropriate" sums of money for uniforming "the volunteer company organizing for the defense of the country," and "to raise money to pay each volunteer or his family for three months' service, if he should be called into the service of the United States," etc. (Four thousand dollars were then voted.) Other votes of like significance followed. A town council of ten members was chosen to carry into effect the aforesaid resolves, consisting of,—viz., Samuel G. Alden, Charles A. Latham, George Bryant, John Reed, Albert D. Wheeler, Jacob Bates, David Pratt (2d), Isaac Nutter, Sidney Allen, Cushing Otis. The concluding resolution was to this effect:

"The Citizens of East Bridgewater this day in town-meeting assembled do unanimously Resolve that they will, to the extent of their ability, maintain and defend the Integrity of the Constitution and the Union, and uphold the Government of the United States."

At subsequent meetings, during the same year, votes were passed, authorizing the selectmen "to extend such aid as was deemed necessary to the families of those who had enlisted from this town, and who were dependent upon such volunteers for support."

July 26, 1862. The bounty paid to each man for the quota of forty-three was voted at one hundred dollars. The selectmen were instructed to open a recruiting-office; a committee of eleven persons—Isaac Nutter, chairman—were chosen to assist the selectmen.

Aug. 2, 1862. The bounty was increased to one hundred and fifty dollars.

March 9, 1863. The additional sum of thirty dollars was voted to be given to all residents of the town who entered Company C, Massachusetts Twenty-ninth Regiment, during August and September, 1861.

April 4, 1864. Voted to procure a number of men "to fill the town's quota at a rate not exceeding one hundred and twenty-five dollars per man."

June 14, 1864. "Five thousand dollars were voted to procure forty volunteers for the town's quota in anticipation of a call from the President," etc., Francis Worcester, George Bryant, Benjamin W. Harris, and Calvin Reed were empowered to act as a recruiting committee.

Aug. 1, 1864. Voted to place in the hands of the State treasurer a sum of money sufficient to furnish twenty-five per cent. of the town's quota, at one hundred and twenty-five dollars each, to be applied under the order of the Governor.

It can be truly said of the Twenty-ninth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia that its seven first-formed companies were mustered into service earlier than any other of the three-years' men furnished by New England. Company C of this regiment was almost entirely raised in East Bridgewater. It was first designated L, in the Fourth Regiment, and a few months succeeding its organization (Dec. 13, 1861) received its permanent assignment to the Twenty-ninth, then becoming Company C. The signatures of the first thirty-eight men were enrolled at a mass-meeting of the citizens, April 24, 1861. The number increased to seventy-nine before the setting out of the company (on May 18th) for active service.

In the Thirty-eighth Massachusetts, Company D, twenty-six East Bridgewater men were enlisted in the first quota, in answer to the call for three hundred thousand troops for three months, and were mustered into service Aug. 20, 1862; also at the same date eight men joined the Fourteenth Artillery.

In September, 1862, twenty men volunteered, and did service in the Fourth Regiment, Company E, for nine months.

In Company K, Seventh Regiment, nine men took part in service.

In Company I, First Cavalry, seven men were enrolled and went into action; afterwards transferred to Company L, Fourth Cavalry.

Company I, Eighteenth Regiment, two men; Third, Twentieth, and Twenty-second Regiments, one man each; Fourteenth Massachusetts Regiment, Fourth Battery, three men; Company A, Twenty-fourth Regiment, four men, etc.

Women's Work during the War of the Rebellion.—Not less ready than their husbands and brothers to respond in time of their country's need, the women of East Bridgewater did a work in memory of which all honor is their due. Previous to the departure of the first volunteers several meetings were held, and whatever sewing was required to provide for their comfort was immediately done. Several bundles of garments, etc., were forwarded to the seat of war in the summer and autumn of 1861.

As soon as the United States Sanitary Commission had established a New England Women's Auxiliary Board, and sent out circulars of appeal for associations to assist its work, a meeting was called and

convened at the residence of Mrs. Kimball E. Sheldon, Jan. 16, 1862, at which time a Soldiers' Aid Society was organized "to assist the Sanitary Commission as long as such services [were] needed." Mrs. Sheldon was chosen president, and Miss Pamela McA. Cole, secretary.

The society held weekly meetings until July, 1865, when the Sanitary Commission announced that no further supplies were needed.

Besides this regular organization many persons living at considerable distance from the centre of the town, or who could not attend the meetings, accomplished much in work sent to individuals in different places. The religious societies also contributed at various times to the needs of some camp or hospital. Of these no record has been kept, but they assist to show an aggregate of much moneyed value, and bear witness to love and self-sacrifice of far more worth.

The children were no less willing to lend their assistance, and many little hands forwarded the great work. Juvenile sewing societies sprang up in the various villages, and many dollars were raised.

MILITARY RECORD, 1861-1865.

- Isiah M. Adams, Co. A, 24th Regt.; enl. Oct. 4, 1861; disch. Aug. 22, 1863, for disability.
- Watson F. Adams, Co. A, 24th Regt.; enl. Oct. 4, 1861; must. out Oct. 16, 1864.
- Stillman W. Aldrich, Co. B, 3d Regt.; must. in Sept. 4, 1862; must. out May 20, 1865.
- John F. Alexander, Co. H, 28th Regt.; must. in Sept. 6, 1861.
- George W. Allen, Co. C, 29th Regt.; enl. April 20, 1861; must. in May 22, 1861; disch. Nov. 28, 1862; appointed corp. Jan. 1, 1862; wounded at Antietam, Sept. 7, 1862.
- Charles E. Allen, enl. April 18, 1864; disch. June 14, 1865.
- Samuel P. Allen, naval service, enl. June 23, 1864; ship "Winter" July 1, 1864; yeoman Dec. 1, 1864; captain's clerk January, 1865; disch. Jan. 26, 1865.
- George W. Andrews, 6th Batt., enl. Jan. 29, 1862; appointed sergt. Aug. 16, 1862.
- Thomas Arnold, Co. C, 29th Regt.; must. in May 22, 1861; wounded at Antietam, September, 1862; disch. March 11, 1863, for disability.
- Abiel S. Ashley, must. in Sept. 9, 1864, in 29th unattached Heavy Artillery; term exp. June 16, 1865.
- Hartwell Atkins, Co. C, 22d Regt.; enl. Oct. 4, 1861; died of wounds at Mechanicsville, Va., June 28, 1862.
- James M. Allen, musician, 20th Regt.; must. in Sept. 9, 1861; disch. Aug. 8, 1862, by order of War Department.
- David Almon.
- Alexis Baker, must. in May 13, 1864, in Vet. Res. Corps.
- Ann W. Bates, Co. C, 29th Regt.; must. in May 22, 1861; disch. Jan. 15, 1863, for disability.
- Irving Bates, Co. C, 29th Regt.; must. in May 22, 1861; appointed corp. Feb. 23, 1863; wounded in hand July 1, 1862; disch. May 21, 1864.
- James A. Bates, Co. C, 29th Regt.; must. in May 22, 1861; disch. Oct. 28, 1862, for disability.
- Samuel Bates, capt., Co. K, 3d Regt.; must. in Sept. 23, 1862; term exp. June 26, 1863.
- William H. Bates, 4th Regt.; must. in Sept. 26, 1862; term exp. Aug. 28, 1863.
- Samuel A. Bates, Co. F; must. in Sept. 10, 1864; 2d Heavy Artillery; disch. June 26, 1865, at expiration of service.
- Charles F. Beals, Co. K, 3d Regt.; must. in Sept. 23, 1862; term exp. June 26, 1863.
- James W. Benton, Co. K, 3d Regt.; must. in Sept. 23, 1862; term exp. June 26, 1863.
- Anthony J. Bearce, must. in May 17, 1864, Vet. Res. Corps.
- Eleazer C. Bennett, Co. A, 14th Regt.; enl. in 1st Heavy Art., acted as musician; disch. July 8, 1864.
- Patrick Berry, enl. Sept. 14, 1864, 29th unattached Co. Heavy Art.; term exp. June 10, 1865.
- Henry W. Bird, Co. K, 3d Regt.; must. in Sept. 23, 1862; term exp. June 26, 1863.
- Charles H. Bonney, Co. E, 4th Regt., must. in Sept. 26, 1862; term exp. Aug. 28, 1863.
- Errol M. Bonney, must. in Aug. 11, 1864, in 20th unattached Co. Inf.; term exp. Nov. 18, 1864.
- Jacob D. Bonney, Co. D, 38th Regt., must. in Aug. 20, 1862; disch. Feb. 14, 1865, for disability.
- Frederick G. Blasoe, must. in Aug. 11, 1864, in 20th unattached Co. Inf.; term exp. Nov. 18, 1864.
- Joseph F. Blasoe, must. in Aug. 11, 1864, in 20th unattached Co. Inf.; term exp. Nov. 18, 1864.
- Norman Borgman, must. in May 6, 1864, in Vet. Res. Corps.
- Andrew G. Blackman, Co. K, 3d Regt.; must. in Sept. 23, 1862; term exp. June 26, 1863.
- William W. Blanchard, Co. A, 40th Regt.; must. in Aug. 23, 1862; died at Hampton Hospital, Aug. 19, 1864.
- Isaac N. Bourne, Co. C, 29th Regt.; must. in May 22, 1861; disch. at exp. of service, May 22, 1864.
- Algernon S. Brett, sergt., Co. C, 29th Regt.; must. in 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; remust. June 10, 1864; taken prisoner at Fort Meade, March 25, 1865; term exp. July 29, 1865.
- Walter C. Briggs, Co. K, 3d Regt.; must. in Sept. 23, 1862.
- George D. Brown, Co. C, 29th Regt.; must. in May 22, 1861; killed on picket duty at Fair Oaks, Va., June 15, 1862.
- Gilbert Brown, Co. E, 4th Regt.; must. in Sept. 26, 1862; term exp. Aug. 28, 1863.
- Charles F. Bowman, enl. in naval service.
- H. F. Bowman, enl. in naval service.
- Henry T. Brown, 24th unattached Co. Inf.; must. in Dec. 16, 1864; disch. May 12, 1865.
- John K. Brown, Co. F, 11th Regt.; must. in Aug. 23, 1863; wounded May 23, 1864; disch. July 14, 1865.
- William H. Brown, sergt., Co. K, 7th Regt.; must. in June 15, 1861; disch. July 4, 1864.
- William Brown, must. in May 6, 1864, in Vet. Res. Corps; dismissed at termination of service.
- John Burke, Co. B, 28th Regt.; must. in Aug. 11, 1863.
- John Bryant, Co. A; must. in Aug. 11, 1862, 1st Heavy Art.; killed in action at Spottsylvania, May 19, 1864.
- Seth H. Bryant, enl. in naval service.
- Bertrand Burgess, Co. D, 38th Regt.; must. in Aug. 20, 1862; died of scarlet fever, New Orleans, March 20, 1864.
- Henry C. Burgess, must. in Sept. 10, 1864, 2d Heavy Art.; trans. Jan. 9, 1865, to 17th Regt. Inf.
- Lucius D. Burbeck, Co. E, 4th Regt.; must. in Sept. 26, 1862; term exp. Aug. 28, 1863.
- William Bowley, Co. A, 40th Regt.; must. Aug. 23, 1862.
- Theophilus S. Brown, Jr., enl. Aug. 16, 1864, Cav.; must. out Jan. 19, 1865.
- Arthur S. Byrnes, 1st lieut., 38th Regt.; enl. Oct. 26, 1864; disch. June 30, 1865.
- James Clarke, Co. C, 50th Regt.; must. in March 10, 1864.
- William H. Campbell, Co. C, 12th Regt.; must. in Sept. 23, 1863.
- John Carroll, Co. D, Third Cav.; must. in Dec. 30, 1863; sergt. May 21, 1865; disch. Sept. 28, 1865, at exp. of service.
- William T. Carter, enl. Sept. 6, 1864; Vet. Res. Corps.
- Rodney Churchill, Co. C, 29th Regt.; must. in Jan. 13, 1862; disch. Sept. 29, 1862, on account of sickness.
- John Conant, Co. C, 29th Regt.; must. in May 22, 1861; disch. May 22, 1864.
- Thomas Conant, Jr., Co. C, 29th Regt.; must. in May 22, 1861; wounded in battle of Antietam Sept. 15, 1862; pro. 2d lieut. Dec. 6, 1862; term exp. May 21, 1864.
- James S. Conant, naval service; must. in June 23, 1864; rated master-at-arms June, 1864; yeoman Jan. 20, 1865; disch. August, 1865, on steamer "Fort Donelson."
- Joshua Cook, Co. D, 38th Regt.; must. in Aug. 20, 1863; disch. June 30, 1865, at exp. of service.
- Joseph H. Cook, Co. D, 38th Regt.; must. in Aug. 20, 1862; disch. Nov. 23, 1863, for disability.
- Bartholomew Coughlan, Co. K, 3d Regt.; must. in Sept. 23, 1862; term exp. June 26, 1863; re-enl. April 18, 1864; disch. March 27, 1865, for disability.

Timothy Coughlin, Co. K, 3d Regt.; must. in Sept. 23, 1862; term exp. June 26, 1863.	John G. Falling, must. in May 6, 1864, Vet. Res. Corps.
Timothy Corcoran, 2d H. Art.; must. in Sept. 10, 1864; disch. June 30, 1865.	Joseph J. Farwell, Co. A, 20th Regt.; must. in March 12, 1864; service exp. July 29, 1865.
Francis B. Chamberlain, Co. E, 4th Regt.; must. in Sept. 26, 1862; term exp. Aug. 28, 1863.	George L. Faxon, Co. D, 38th Regt.; must. in Aug. 20, 1862; disch. Jan. 14, 1864, at New Orleans, to accept a commission in the U. S. Col. Troops; appointed bvt. capt. U. S. Vol. March 13, 1865.
Elmer P. Copeland, must. in Dec. 16, 1864; 24th unattached Co.; term exp. May 12, 1865.	Charles W. Flagg, Co. C, 29th Regt.; must. in Sept. 16, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 2, 1864; must. in Jan. 10, 1864.
Elbridge Crocker, 20th unattached Co. Inf.; must. in Nov. 19, 1864; term exp. June 29, 1865.	Francis R. Flagg, naval service; must. in Aug. 24, 1864, 2d-class fireman, on sloop-of-war "Brooklyn," receiving-ship "North Carolina," and steamer "Hope"; disch. Aug. 23, 1865.
Charles Cleland, must. in May 6, 1864, Vet. Res. Corps.	Edward F. Field, 20th unattached Co.; must. in Nov. 19, 1864; term exp. June 20, 1865.
William Curwin, enl. in Co. E, 4th Regt.; served on land three months in 1861; died at Pensacola, on board ship "Nightingale," 1862.	Robert C. Follows, Co. C, 29th Regt.; must. in May 22, 1861; corp. Oct. 17, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 5, 1864.
Elbridge R. Curtis, Co. C, 29th Regt.; must. in Sept. 16, 1861; term exp. Sept. 16, 1864.	George L. Fisher, must. in Sept. 15, 1864, Vet. Res. Corps.
Minot S. Curtis, Co. C, 29th Regt.; must. in May 22, 1861; wounded at Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862; corp. Feb. 23, 1863; sergt. Jan. 1, 1864; disch. May 21, 1864.	John B. Fisher, Co. K, 3d Regt.; must. in Sept. 23, 1862; term exp. June 26, 1863; must. in a second time Jan. 23, 1864, North Carolina Inf.
Joseph W. Cushing, Co. A, 14th Regt.; 1st Reg. H. Art.; must. in Aug. 11, 1862; disch. July 8, 1864.	George W. Fisher, Co. C, 29th Regt.; must. in May 22, 1861; disch. March 11, 1863.
Alfred B. Cummings, sergt., Co. C, 29th Regt.; must. in May 22, 1861; taken prisoner at Morristown, Tenn., November, 1863; died at Andersonville May 22, 1864.	John Flynn, Co. I, 9th Regt.; must. in June 11, 1861; trans. June 10, 1864, to 32d Inf.
Francis Callopy, Co. B, 28th Regt.; must. in Aug. 10, 1863; term exp. June 17, 1865.	Samuel Foster, Co. K, 7th Regt.; must. in June 15, 1861; sergt. Jan. 1, 1863; disch. at exp. of service June 14, 1864.
Dennett Cotton, Co. C, 28th Regt.; must. in March 7, 1864; trans. to the Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 10, 1865.	Tolman French, Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. in Sept. 14, 1861; disch. May 4, 1864, for disability.
William Crone, must. in May 6, 1864, Vet. Res. Corps.	William H. French, Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. in Sept. 19, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864, Co. A, P. B.
Patrick Cavin, must. in May 13, 1864; 11th Inf., regular army.	Isaac R. French, Co. E, 4th Regt.; must. in Sept. 26, 1862; re-enl. Aug. 11, 1864, 20th unattached.
John Cook, Co. D, 38th Regt.; must. in August, 1862.	George L. French, 20th unattached; must. in Aug. 11, 1864.
James Connor.	Ezra T. Fuller, 20th unattached; must. in Nov. 19, 1864.
Albert W. Darey, Co. K, 7th Regt., must. in June 15, 1861; term of service exp. June 27, 1864.	William H. Fullerton, Co. C, 38th Regt.; must. in Aug. 20, 1862.
Charles Darling, Co. K, 7th Regt.; must. in June 15, 1861; disch. for disability March 17, 1862.	Leonard F. Gammons, Co. D, 38th Regt.; must. in Aug. 20, 1862; sergt. June 7, 1864.
Freeman Davis, enl. May 8, 1864, Vet. Res. Corps.	Henry W. Gammons, 1st Regt. Heavy Art.; must. in Aug. 6, 1862.
Charles Drake, Co. C, 29th Regt.; must. in May 22, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 5, 1864; must. Jan. 10, 1864.	James Gleason, Co. F, 11th Regt.; must. in Aug. 18, 1863.
James Duffy, Co. A, 18th Regt.; must. in Aug. 24, 1863; died at Andersonville May 31, 1864.	Charles Gould, must. in May 6, 1864, Vet. Res. Corps.
John Dunlap, Co. H, 38th Regt.; must. in Aug. 21, 1862; died at New Bern, N. C., March 9, 1866.	Henry K. Gould, Co. O, 20th Regt.; must. in May 22, 1861; disch. May 15, 1863; trans. to Invalid Corps.
Allen B. Dunbar, Co. I, 3d Regt.; must. in August, 1862; wounded at battle of Lookout Mountain; died at Chattanooga June 25, 1864.	Myron Gould, Co. D, 38th Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; died in hospital, Baton Rouge, Aug. 29, 1863.
Ruel W. Dunbar, 60th Regt.; must. in July 14, 1864; term exp. Nov. 30, 1864.	Patrick Griffin, enl. Sept. 6, 1864, Vet. Res. Corps.
Charles E. Dyer, Co. D, 38th Regt.; must. in Aug. 20, 1862; died of typhoid fever at Chesapeake Hospital, Fortress Monroe, Nov. 16, 1862.	Stephen Griggs, Co. E, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 26, 1862; disch.; disabled May 4, 1863.
George R. Dyer, 2d Lieut., Co. C, 20th Regt.; must. in Sept. 16, 1861; re-enl. 1864; must. out July 19, 1866.	Silas N. Grosvenor, Co. C, 29th Regt.; enl. May 22, 1861; killed in battle at Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864.
William A. Dyson, Co. K, 3d Regt.; must. in Sept. 23, 1862; term exp. June 26, 1863.	Alfred Gurney, Co. K, 3d Regt.; enl. Sept. 23, 1862.
Carl Eckart, Co. C, 19th Regt.; must. in Aug. 4, 1863.	Alvah A. Gurney, Co. K, 7th Regt.; enl. Jan. 31, 1862; disch.; disabled March 13, 1863.
Benjamin F. Edson, Co. C, 29th Regt.; must. in May 22, 1861; disch. April 10, 1863.	Seth P. Gurney, Co. D, 38th Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; corp. Oct. 22, 1862; disch. for disability June 8, 1865.
George A. Edison, 2d Lieut.; served in 1st Reg. Cav. and in 4th Cav., Co. I; must. in April 22, 1861; disch. July 22, 1861; re-enlisted; served till Nov. 14, 1866.	Marcus M. Hale, Co. E, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 26, 1862; re-enl. 20th unattached Aug. 11, 1864.
Seth B. Edison, Co. K, 3d Regt.; must. in Sept. 23, 1862; term exp. June 26, 1863.	Henry Z. Hale, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 26, 1862.
Seth R. Edison, 3d Regt.; must. in Aug. 18, 1863, in Heavy Art.	Nahum C. Hale, Co. A, 40th Regt.; enl. Aug. 23, 1862; died at Fort Ethan Allen, Oct. 14, 1862.
Allen P. Eddy, 3d Regt.; must. in cavalry Dec. 26, 1863; disch. Sept. 28, 1865.	Augustus F. Hall, Co. E, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 26, 1862.
Curtis Eddy, Co. C, 29th Regt.; must. in May 22, 1861.	Ferdinand Haberer, enl. May 6, 1864, Vet. Res. Corps.
Benjamin J. Eddy, Co. C, 22d Regt.; must. in Sept. 2, 1861; died of wounds at Fair Oaks June 29, 1862.	Samuel Hall, Co. E, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 26, 1862.
Bernellai F. Ellis, Co. B, 3d Regt.; must. in Sept. 26, 1862; term exp. June 26, 1863.	John A. Harden, Co. K, 7th Regt.; enl. June 15, 1861; re-enl. Nov. 19, 1864, 20th unattached.
Ellin T. Ellis, Co. I, 1st Cav.; must. in Sept. 14, 1861; 2d Lieut.; disch. Nov. 14, 1865.	Noah T. Harden, Co. K, 7th Regt.; enl. June 15, 1861; re-enl. Nov. 19, 1864, 20th unattached.
Waterman J. Ellis, Co. K, 3d Regt.; must. in Sept. 23, 1862; term exp. June 26, 1863.	Daniel W. Harden, Co. O, 20th Regt.; died in hospital, Annapolis Junction, July 31, 1862.
David Elkin.	Henry C. Harden, Co. K, 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 24, 1861; re-enl. 24th unattached.
James Estes.	James W. Harden, Co. C, 29th Regt.; enl. May 22, 1861; died Oct. — 1862.
Edward E. Edison, Co. J, 3d Cav.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863; dismissed Sept. 28, 1865, at exp. of service.	Nahum F. Harden, Co. D, 38th Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862.
Luther Harden, Co. K, 3d Regt.; must. in Sept. 23, 1862; term exp. June 26, 1863.	Benjamin F. Harden, enl. Jan. 14, 1864, 1st Cav. and Heavy Art.; died Sept. 4, 1864.
William II. Harden, Co. E, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 26, 1862.	William II. Harden, Co. E, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 26, 1862.

Calvin Francis Harlow, Co. C, 29th Regt.; enl. May 22, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 2, 1864; killed in battle at Fort Stedman, March 25, 1865.	John C. Lambert, Co. C, 29th Regt.; killed in battle at Bethesda Church, Va., June 1, 1864.
Evered J. Hartford, Co. D, 58th Regt.; enl. March 1, 1864; must. out July 14, 1865.	Alonzo W. Leach, Co. II, 38th Regt.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; wounded at Cedar Creek Oct. 9, 1864.
Arthur Harris, Co. A, 14th Regt.; enl. April 23, 1861; re-enl. Aug. 11, 1862; served in 1st Heavy Art.	Lebbeus Leach, Co. C, 29th Regt.; enl. May 22, 1861; captain.
William B. Hathaway, Co. C, 29th Regt.; enl. Sept. 11, 1861; lieut.; served in 4th Regt. three months.	Anthony Lohi, enl. May 6, 1864, Vet. Res. Corps.
Andrew H. Hayward, Co. D, 58th Regt.; enl. March 1, 1864.	Francis Lang, Co. B, 28th Regt.; enl. March 7, 1864.
Josiah E. Hayward, Co. C, 29th Regt.; enl. May 22, 1861; wounded in battle of Wilderness.	Matthew W. Lincoln, sergt., Co. I, 1st Cav.; enl. Sept. 14, 1861; taken prisoner at Plataca, Fla.; released March 1, 1865; disch. March 20, 1865.
John Holmes.	Eugene A. Lincoln, Co. C, 29th Regt.; enl. May 22, 1861.
Isaac F. Hill, Co. K, 7th Regt.; enl. June 15, 1861; sergt. Oct. 20, 1862.	David H. Lincoln, Co. C, 29th Regt.; enl. May 22, 1861; died at Antietam Sept. 24, 1862.
Caleb M. Hicks, Co. F, 32d Regt.; enl. Feb. 20, 1862; disch. for disability Feb. 7, 1863.	Isaac H. Lincoln, musician, 20th Regt. Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 18, 1864.
Elijah Hinckley, Co. K, 3d Regt.; enl. Sept. 23, 1862.	Matthew W. Lincoln, Co. I, 1st Cav.; enl. Sept. 14, 1861; sergt., Aug. 15, 1863.
Samuel S. Hinckley, Co. A, 13th Regt.; enl. July 16, 1861; sergt.-maj. July 1, 1863; wounded at Gettysburg.	William B. Lincoln, enl. Jan. 4, 1864; in band, regular army.
Robertus F. Holden, 16th Batt. Light Art.; enl. March 11, 1864.	Hervey Lucas, Co. C, 29th Regt.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861.
Elisha S. Holbrook, Co. C, 29th Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; 2d lieut.; died at Fortress Monroe Aug. 20, 1861.	Albert F. Lazardier, 20th unattached; enl. Aug. 11, 1864.
John O. Howland.	George E. Lazardier, Co. D, 38th Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862.
Alonzo L. Holmes, Co. D, 38th Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; sergt. June 1, 1865.	Dennis Mahoney, 2d Regt. Heavy Art.; enl. Sept. 8, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 17th Regt. Inf.
George Hollis, enl. May 12, 1864, Vet. Res. Corps.	Patrick Mahoney, murdered in Washington.
Damon Hoyt, Co. C, 29th Regt.; enl. May 22, 1861; wounded in battle at Spottsylvania May 12, 1864.	Samuel W. Mann.
Caleb L. Hudson, Jr., Co. C, 29th Regt.; enl. May 22, 1861; died at Camp Dennison, Ohio, Sept. 11, 1863.	William H. Maine, Co. E, 4th Regt.; enl. April 22, 1861; re-enl. Sept. 26, 1862, 1st sergt.
Galen O. Hudson, Co. D, 38th Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; wounded at Winchester, Sept. 19, 1864, missing and supposed killed.	Andrew J. Malze, enl. May 6, 1864, Vet. Res. Corps.
John Hudson, Co. G, 38th Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; wounded at Port Hudson, June 14, 1863; died at home on furlough Nov. 1, 1863.	Nymphas W. Marston, Co. E, 32d Regt.; enl. Dec. 17, 1861; disch. Nov. 9, 1864.
John Howard, Co. F, 12th Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. for disability Dec. 27, 1862.	John S. Martin, enl. May 6, 1864, Vet. Res. Corps.
Eli Holton.	John McAvin, 3d Regt. Heavy Art.; enl. Sept. 14, 1864.
Almond Ingalls, Co. K, 3d Regt.; enl. Dec. 21, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps January, 1865.	Charles McCarter, 1st Regt. Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 11, 1863; mortally wounded at Spottsylvania May 19, 1864; died next day.
Andrew Jackson, 24th unattached; enl. Dec. 16, 1864.	Bernard McKenney, 3d Regt. Heavy Art.; enl. Sept. 14, 1864.
David James, enl. May 6, 1864, Vet. Res. Corps.	Michael McMahon, enl. May 6, 1864, Vet. Res. Corps.
Charles W. Jaquith, Co. A, 40th Regt.; enl. Aug. 23, 1862; killed in siege of Fredericksburg, May 20, 1864.	Nell McMillian, sergt., Co. C, 29th Regt.; enl. May 22, 1861; wounded in battle of Wilderness.
Emory Jaquith, Co. C, 29th Regt.; enl. May 22, 1861.	James McNulty, enl. May 12, 1864, Vet. Res. Corps.
Augustus Johnson, 3d Regt.	Martin McNulty, enl. Sept. 7, 1864, Vet. Res. Corps.
James G. Johnson, Co. C, 29th Regt.; enl. May 22, 1861; re-enl. Co. D, 58th Regt., March 30, 1864.	Morton D. Mitchell, Co. D, 38th Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; 2d lieut.; died on steamer "City of Bath" June 17, 1863.
William Henry Johnson, Co. C, 29th Regt.; enl. May 22, 1861; disch. for disability Dec. 15, 1862.	Henry H. Mitchell, 5th Regt.; enl. April 17, 1861; asst. surg. 11th Mass. Vols. and of 39th Mass. Vols.; promoted surg.
Charles E. Jordan, Co. O, 29th Regt.; enl. May 22, 1861; disch. for disability Jan. 16, 1863.	William S. Mitchell, Co. D, 58th Regt.; enl. March 1, 1864; disch. July 14, 1865, at exp. of service; prisoner.
James E. Jesselyn, Co. K, 7th Regt.; enl. Aug. 24, 1861; disch. for disability Oct. 7, 1862.	Gerry Mitchell.
William W. Jesselyn, Co. K, 7th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861; wounded at Fredericksburg May 3, and died near there May 7, 1863.	John W. Mitchell, 20th unattached Co.; enl. Aug. 11, 1864.
William Jones, Co. E, 28th Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1863.	John Milton, 2d Regt. Cav.; enl. Oct. 31, 1864.
George M. Jenkins, Co. M, 4th Cav.; enl. March 1, 1864; disch. Nov. 14, 1865.	George M. Monroe, 24th unattached Co.
Hillard Jones.	William H. Morse, Co. C, 29th Regt.; enl. May 22, 1861; trans. to Batt. I, 4th U. S. Art.; re-enl. May, 1864.
James Kaler, Co. H, 17th Regt.; enl. Sept. 12, 1864; disch. June 30, 1865, by order of War Department.	George H. Morse, sergt. Co. C, 29th Regt.; enl. May 22, 1861.
Aaron M. Keen, Co. A, 14th Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; served in 1st Art.; died at Fredericksburg May 23, 1864.	William H. Mosher, color sergt. Co. B, 29th Regt.; enl. May 14, 1861; killed at Spottsylvania May 12, 1864.
Thomas Keif, Co. I, 1st Cav.; enl. September, 1861; lieut. 1864.	Charles Murphy, 11th Regt.; enl. March 7, 1864; unassigned recruit.
George M. Keith, Co. K, 3d Regt.; enl. Sept. 23, 1862.	William Murphy, enl. May 11, 1864, Vet. Res. Corps.
Theodore S. Keith, enl. January, 1863; asst. surg. naval service.	John Miller, Co. I, 11th Regt.; enl. June 13, 1861.
William F. Keith, enl. Dec. 1, 1864; yeoman; captain's clerk June 9, 1864, steamer "Fort Donelson;" disch. Jan. 3, 1865.	John M. Nason, Co. C, 29th Regt.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861; died at Camp Nelson, Ky., March, 1863.
George W. Kenney.	George W. Newhall, enl. July 20, 1864.
Francis M. Kingman, Co. C, 29th Regt.; enl. May 22, 1861.	Charles A. Nourse, enl. Sept. 8, 1864, 2d Regt. Heavy Art.
James Kingman, Co. D, 38th Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; died at Marine Hospital, New Orleans, June 14, 1863.	Edmund W. Nutter, Co. D, 38th Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. for disability at Marine Hospital, New Orleans, La., May 26, 1863.
Thomas Kinsey, enl. Aug. 6, 1864, Vet. Res. Corps.	Richard Nutterville.
George S. Knowlton, Co. K, 7th Regt.; enl. June 15, 1861; disch. for disability Nov. 12, 1861.	William O'Brien, Co. II, 17th Regt.; enl. Sept. 8, 1864.
Charles J. Lakin.	Edward S. Osborne, Co. C, 29th Regt.; enl. May 22, 1861; served in 4th Regt.; disch. Aug. 16, 1861, for disability.
Edward Lawton, enl. May 6, 1864, Vet. Res. Corps.	Elizab N. Osborne, Co. F, 32d Regt.; enl. Feb. 20, 1862; re-enl. Co. I, 58th Regt., May 13, 1864.

William O'Neill.	Simeon Sharp, Co. G, 38th Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; term. exp. June 30, 1865.
Alpheus Packard, Co. C, 29th Regt.; enl. Sept. 10, 1861; trans. Sept. 30, 1863, to the Invalid Corps.	Charles F. Shaw, Co. E; 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 26, 1862; died at Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 9, 1863.
Edmund T. Packard, Co. C, 29th Regt.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861; sergt. Jan. 1, 1863; died at Annapolis, April 24, 1864.	Ira C. Shaw, musician, Co. O, 29th Regt.; enl. May 22, 1861; disch. March 2, 1863.
Frank G. Parker, Co. D, 38th Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; corp. June 1, 1865.	Jerome Shaw, 20th unattached; enl. Aug. 11, 1864.
William Peters, enl. May 7, 1864, Vet. Res. Corps.	William Shaw, Co. D, 18th Regt.; enl. Dec. 19, 1863; trans. to 32d Regt. Inf. Oct. 21, 1864.
William Peterie, enl. May 6, 1864, Vet. Res. Corps.	Benjamin Siddall, Co. C, 20th Regt.; enl. May 22, 1861; wounded; disch. for disability July 4, 1861.
William Peterson, 2d Cav.; enl. Oct. 25, 1864.	James Siddall, Co. C, 29th Regt.; enl. May 22, 1861; disch. for disability July 26, 1861.
Patrick Peppard, enl. Sept. 7, 1864, Vet. Res. Corps.	Daniel Slattery, enl. Sept. 7, 1864, Vet. Res. Corps.
Simon Peter, Co. B, 11th Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1863.	Reuben B. P. Smith, 2d H. Art.; enl. Sept. 8, 1864; disch. June 26, 1865.
Uriah Phelps, Co. I, 17th Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1863; disch. March 7, 1864, for disability.	William B. Smith, Co. C, 29th Regt.; enl. May 22, 1861; disch. for disability Oct. 10, 1862.
Calvin Porter, Co. K, 7th Regt.; enl. June 15, 1861; disch. June 27, 1864.	William W. Smith, Co. C, 29th Regt.; enl. May 22, 1861; died at Newberne, N. C., Oct. 30, 1864.
Isaac R. Porter, Co. I, 1st Cav.; enl. Sept. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. I, 4th Cav.	William Springfield, enl. Sept. 7, 1864, Vet. Res. Corps.
John Porter, Co. D, 3d Cav.; enl. Dec. 31, 1863; 2d lieut. Oct. 6, 1866.	Benjamin Steingardt, Co. C, 38th Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. for disability Nov. 17, 1863.
Lawrence V. Poole, Co. C, 29th Regt.; enl. May 22, 1861; corp.; disch. Oct. 7, 1862, for disability.	Daniel N. Steingardt, Co. C, 38th Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; must. out June 30, 1865.
James H. Pierce, 4th Regt.; enl. April 22, 1861; disch. July 22, 1861.	John F. Steingardt, Co. C, 38th Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; died in hospital, Baton Rouge, Sept. 2, 1863.
Ebenezer H. Pratt, Co. C, 29th Regt.; enl. May 22, 1861; detailed to Light Artillery May 18, 1862; corp. June, 1863; re-enl. in 4th Art. Nov. 20, 1863.	Joseph A. Steingardt, Co. C, 38th Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. for disability Aug. 22, 1863.
Allen P. Pratt, enl. Aug. 11, 1864, 20th unattached.	Andrew J. Stetson, Co. D, 38th Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; sergt. Nov. 1, 1862; wounded at Port Hudson May 27, 1863; killed in battle, Winchester, Va., Sept. 10, 1864.
Isaac S. Pratt, enl. Aug. 11, 1864, 20th unattached.	Jason E. Stetson, Co. E, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 26, 1862; term exp. Aug. 28, 1863.
John P'lews, enl. May 8, 1864, Vet. Res. Corps.	John M. Stetson, Co. E, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 26, 1862; term exp. Aug. 28, 1863.
Patrick Quigley, Co. K, 3d Regt.; enl. Sept. 23, 1862; re-enl. 2d H. Art., Co. II, Oct. 6, 1863.	Hugh Stran, Co. C, 29th Regt.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861; disch. for disability Oct. 30, 1862.
James Quinn, enl. Sept. 7, 1864, Vet. Res. Corps; disch. Nov. 30, 1865, by order of War Department.	John T. Sturtevant, Co. C, 29th Regt.; enl. May 22, 1861.
Alexander Quinnin, enl. May 6, 1864, Vet. Res. Corps.	George Sturtevant, died in service.
Ames Ramsdell, Co. K, 7th Regt.; enl. June 15, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 18, 1864.	Zenas W. Sturtevant, Co. K, 3d Regt.; enl. Sept. 23, 1862; term exp. June 26, 1863.
Seth L. Randall, Co. A, 40th Regt.; enl. Aug. 23, 1862.	Jacob P. Spooner, Co. K, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 26, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
John Redding, enl. May 10, 1864, Vet. Res. Corps.	William Sheridan, enl. March 7, 1864.
John N. Reed, Co. K, 3d Regt.; enl. Sept. 23, 1862.	John W. Sylvester, Co. I, 1st Cav.; enl. Dec. 4, 1861; died at Andersonville, Nov. 16, 1864.
David P. Reynolds, Co. K, 3d Regt.; enl. Sept. 23, 1862; corp.; re-enl. 60th Regt. July 14, 1864.	Lysander M. Thompson, sergt. 24th unattached; enl. Dec. 16, 1864.
Josiah K. Reynolds, Co. K, 3d Regt.; enl. Sept. 23, 1862; re-enl. 60th Regt. July 14, 1864.	Vernon M. Thompson, Co. C, 29th Regt.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861; disch. for disability Oct. 11, 1862.
Michael Rice, enl. May 6, 1864, Vet. Res. Corps.	Joshua Thorp, 24th unattached; enl. Dec. 16, 1864.
Josiah Richmond, Co. E, 4th Regiment; enl. Sept. 26, 1862; sergt.; died at Marion, Ohio, Aug. 16, 1863.	Jeremiah D. Thurlow, Co. E, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 26, 1862; re-enl. March 31, 1864, regular army, Signal Corps.
Horace A. Ripley, Co. C, 29th Regt.; enl. May 22, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 2, 1866.	Mercer V. Tillson, 4th Regt.; enl. April 22, 1861; re-enl. March 18, 1864, regular army, Signal Corps.
Wallace R. Ripley, Co. C, 29th Regt.; enl. May 22, 1861; died at Newport News, Va., Aug. 9, 1862.	Sylvanus Tinkham, Co. D, 38th Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps May 31, 1863.
James L. Robinson, Co. G, 1st Cav.; enl. December, 1863; acted as bugler.	Elijah H. Tolman, Co. C, 29th Regt.; enl. May 22, 1861; died of wounds at Antietam, Sept. 18, 1862.
William F. Rounds, Co. C, 29th Regt.; enl. May 22, 1861; re-enl. in 20th unattached Nov. 19, 1864.	Augustine Towle, enl. May 6, 1864, Vet. Res. Corps.
James Rogers, Jr., Co. A, 16th Regt.; enl. July 2, 1861.	Daniel W. Tribon, Co. C, 29th Regt.; enl. May 22, 1861; corp. Oct. 1, 1861; wounded at Keedysville, Md., Sept. 15, 1862; disch. for disability January, 1863.
Thomas Russell, enl. May 6, 1864, Vet. Res. Corps.	George H. Trow, color corp. Co. D, 38th Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; killed in battle of Bislard, La., April 13, 1863.
John Ryan, sergt.	John Trimble.
Otto Riem, Co. D, 11th Regt., enl. Aug. 12, 1863; died of wounds at Readville, Aug. 9, 1864.	George E. Tates, 20th unattached; enl. Aug. 11, 1864.
Timothy Reardon, died in service.	Isaac S. Thomas, Co. A, 1st Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; term exp. July 8, 1864.
Leonard Revis, enl. Aug. 13, 1864, Vet. Res. Corps.	Christopher Talbot, Co. F, 58th Regt.; enl. March 12, 1864.
Kara F. Sampson, Co. K, 3d Regt.; enl. Sept. 23, 1862; term exp. June 26, 1863.	James O. Underwood, Co. D, 38th Regt.; enl. March 1, 1864; killed at Shady Grove Church, June 3, 1864.
James H. Sampson, Co. D, 58th Regt.; enl. March 1, 1864; disch. June 30, 1865, by order of War Department.	Henry W. Yella, 14th Regt.; enl. Feb. 2, 1862; taken prisoner in campaign 1864; disch. July 6, 1864.
John T. Sampson, Co. C, 29th Regt.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861; disch. at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Jan. 27, 1863.	Augustus B. Vickery, Co. II, 58th Regt.; enl. April 18, 1864; disch. for disability March 27, 1865.
William S. Sampson, Co. C, 18th Regt.; enl. Dec. 16, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.	Horace Vosmire, Co. I, 2d Regt.; enl. May 25, 1861; died of wounds in hospital, Winchester, Va., June 4, 1862.
Eugene Sanger, Co. D, 38th Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; wounded and died at Bislard, La., April 13, 1863.	
Peter Scofield, enl. Sept. 7, 1864, Vet. Vol. Corps.	
Alonzo Sharp, Co. C, 29th Regt.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861; term exp. May 22, 1864.	
Edward Sharp, Co. K, 3d Regt.; enl. Sept. 23, 1862; term exp. June 26, 1863.	
Oliver M. Sharp, Co. E, 4th Regt.; enl. Sept. 26, 1862; re-enl. in 20th unattached Aug. 11, 1864.	

James Walsh.
 Andrew J. Wagner, enl. May 11, 1864, Vet. Res. Corps.
 John S. Walsh, Co. H, 18th Regt.; enl. Aug. 24, 1861.
 James L. Washburn, Co. C, 29th Regt.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861; trans. to Batt. I, 4th Art.
 George A. Wheeler, Co. D, 38th Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; wounded at Port Hudson May 27, 1863.
 Oushing White, Co. A, 14th Art.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. July 8, 1864.
 Edward White, Co. D, 11th Regt.; enl. Feb. 29, 1864.
 James E. White, Co. C, 29th Regt.; enl. May 22, 1861; disch. Jan. 1, 1864, to re-enlist.
 Nehemiah White, Co. C, 29th Regt.; enl. May 22, 1861; wounded; disch. for disability Feb. 16, 1863.
 Samuel G. White, Co. D, 38th Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; wounded at Port Hudson, June 14, 1863; disch. for disability June 19, 1865.
 Asa W. Whitman, Co. C, 29th Regt.; enl. May 22, 1861; trans. to Batt. I, 4th Art.; re-enl. Sept. 5, 1864, in naval service on steamer "Saco."
 Charles C. Whitman, Co. C, 29th Regt.; enl. May 22, 1861.
 Freedom Whitman, Co. C, 29th Regt.; enl. May 22, 1861; corp. Oct. 1, 1861.
 Nathan D. Whitman, 1st lieut., Co. C, 29th Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861.
 James Wilder, Co. K, 7th Regt.; enl. June 15, 1861; disch. June 27, 1864.
 William Wilder, Co. K, 7th Regt.; enl. June 11, 1861; wounded at Fredericksburg May 3, 1863; disch. June 15, 1864.
 George H. Winsor, enl. in naval service; killed Jan. 15, 1865, at the storming of Fort Fisher.
 Eldridge W. Winsor, Co. D, 38th Regt.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; wounded at Port Hudson June 15, 1863.
 George W. Wood, 29th Regt., unattached Heavy Art.; enl. Sept. 12, 1864.
 Alfred Worthington, Co. I, 1st Cav.; enl. Sept. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. I, 4th Cav.; re-enlisted.
 Levi Wright, Co. C, 29th Regt.; enl. May 22, 1861; disch. for disability Jan. 21, 1863.
 Thatcher P. Wright, Co. C, 29th Regt.; enl. May 22, 1861; disch. for disability Jan. 15, 1863.
 Charles Wright, 16th Batt. Light Art.; enl. March 11, 1864; disch. June 27, 1865.
 Edward Williams, Co. C, 29th Regt.; enl. May 22, 1861; trans. to Vol. Rifle Corps.
 Herbert O. White, Co. C, 29th Regt.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861.
 Joseph M. Whitman.
 Rafaello Quinones, enl. Sept. 2, 1864, Vet. Res. Corps.
 Ferender G. Negus.
 Charles Wilson, Co. F, 58th Regt.; enl. March 12, 1864.

Soldiers' Monument.—On the 31st of December, 1868, the first movement was made toward the erection of a soldiers' monument in East Bridgewater, when a meeting of the citizens was held at the town hall for the purpose of forming a Monumental Society. It was well attended; Hon. James H. Mitchell presiding and William H. Osborne, Esq., acting as secretary. Committees were chosen, and all plans proposed were discussed.

During the previous summer the sewing-circle of the First Parish Society had voted a certain part of the proceeds of its labors to the cause, and in the month of December the Soldiers' Aid Society had offered the funds left in its treasury (amounting to between three and four hundred dollars).

This meeting adjourned to Jan. 7, 1869. A permanent organization was fully established Jan. 28, 1869, and a constitution adopted and published. Through the efficient labors of the committees the

arrangements for the erection of the monument were completed, and the shaft was located on the common, opposite the First Parish Church, in November, 1873, and formally dedicated, with appropriate ceremonies, on the 17th day of September, 1874, on which occasion Hon. Benjamin W. Harris delivered an oration.

The monument is of Quincy granite, thirty-three feet four inches in height. On one side it bears the following inscription:

"Erected by
 THE CITIZENS OF EAST BRIDGEWATER,
 A.D. 1873,
 IN MEMORY OF
 THEIR TOWNSMEN
 who, in the war of 1861-65,
 and in the
 Service of the United States,
 gave their lives
 That the Nation might live."

On the three remaining sides are the names of forty-seven deceased soldiers.

Hartwell Atkins.	David H. Lincoln.
George D. Brown.	Charles McCarter.
Bertrand Burgess.	Morton D. Mitchell.
John Bryant.	William H. Mosher.
Woodbridge Bryant.	John M. Nasua.
Alfred B. Cummings.	Poleg Osborne, Jr.
William Curwin.	Edmund T. Packard.
Allon B. Dunbar.	Timothy Rutherford.
John Dunlap.	David P. Reynolds (2d).
Charles E. Dyer.	Josiah Richmond.
Benjamin J. Eddy.	Wallace R. Ripley.
Myron Gould.	Eugene Sanger.
Silas N. Grosvenor.	Charles F. Shaw.
Henry Z. Hale.	John F. Stengardt.
Nahum C. Hale.	Andrew J. Stetson.
James W. Harden.	George Stirtevant.
Calvin Francis Harlow.	John W. Sylvester.
Elisha S. Holbrook.	Klijah H. Tolman.
Caleb L. Hudson, Jr.	George H. Trow.
Galen O. Hudson.	James O. Underwood.
John Hudson.	Horace Vassus.
William W. Jesselyn.	James Wilder.
Aaron M. Keen.	George H. Winsor.
James Kingman.	

MEMORIAL OF THE PATRIOTIC DEAD.

ELISHA S. HOLBROOK. Lieut. 29th Mass. Inf. Died Aug. 20, 1861, Fort Monroe; age 21.	HORACE VOSMUS. 2d Mass. Inf. Died of wounds June 4, 1862, Winchester, Va.; age 25.
GEORGE D. BROWN. 29th Mass. Inf. Killed June 15, 1862, Fair Oaks, Va.; age 26.	HARTWELL ATKINS. 22d Mass. Inf. Died of wounds, June 28, 1862, Mechanicsville, Va.; age 36.
BENJAMIN J. KIDDY. 22d Mass. Inf. Died of wounds, June 29, 1862, Fair Oaks, Va.; age 26.	DANIEL W. HARDEN. 29th Mass. Inf. Died July 31, 1862, Annapolis Junction; age 23.
WALLACE R. RIPLEY. 29th Mass. Inf. Died Aug. 9, 1862, Newport News, Va.; age 23.	PELEG OSBORN, Jr. 38th Mass. Inf. Died Aug. 29, 1862, Camp Stanton, Lynnfield; age 45.
ELIJAH H. TOLMAN. 29th Mass. Inf. Died of wounds Sept. 18, 1862, Antietam; age 23.	DAVID H. LINCOLN. 29th Mass. Inf. Died Sept. 24, 1862, Antietam; age 26.

<p>JAMES W. HARDEN. 20th Mass. Inf. Died October, 1862; age 23. NAHUM C. HALE. 40th Mass. Inf. Died Oct. 14, 1862, Fort Ethan Allen; age 32. CHARLES E. DYER. 38th Mass. Inf. Died Nov. 16, 1862, Chesapeake Hospital, Fortress Monroe; age 24. WILLIAM CURWIN. U. S. Navy, 1862, Pensacola. WOODBRIDGE BRYANT. 38th Mass. Inf. Died January, 1863, New Orleans. JOHN M. NASON. 20th Mass. Inf. Died March, 1863, Nicholasville, Ky.; age 21. GEORGE H. TROW. Color Corp. 38th Mass. Inf. Killed April 13, 1863, Bisland, La.; age 22. EUGENE SANGER. 38th Mass. Inf. Died of wounds April 13, 1863, Bisland, La.; age 20. WILLIAM W. JOSSELYN. 7th Mass. Inf. Died of wounds May 7, 1863, Frederickburg, Va.; age 32. JAMES KINGMAN. 38th Mass. Inf. Died June 14, 1863, New Orleans; age 30. MORTON D. MITCHELL. Lieut. 38th Mass. Inf.; died June 17, 1863, steamer "City of Bath"; age 29. CHARLES F. SHAW. 4th Mass. Inf. Died Aug. 9, 1863, Memphis, Tenn.; age 38. JOSIAH RICHMOND. Sergt. 4th Mass. Inf. Died Aug. 15, 1863, Marion, Ohio; age 37. MYRON GOULD. 38th Mass. Inf. Died Aug. 29, 1863, Baton Rouge, La.; age 21. JOHN F. STEINGARDT. 38th Mass. Inf. Died Sept. 2, 1863, Baton Rouge; age 34. CALEB L. HUDSON, JR. 29th Mass. Inf. Died Sept. 11, 1863, Camp Denison, Ohio; age 19. JOHN HUDSON. 38th Mass. Inf. Died of wounds Nov. 1, 1863, East Bridgewater, Mass.; age 38. BERTRAND BURGESS. 38th Mass. Inf. Died March 20, 1864, New Orleans; age 20. EDMUND T. PACKARD. Sergt. 29th Mass. Inf. Died April 24, 1864, Annapolis, Md.; age 37. WILLIAM H. MOSIER. Color Sergt. 29th Mass. Inf. Killed May 12, 1864, Spottsylvania; age 23. JOHN BRYANT. 1st Mass. Heavy Artillery. Killed in battle May 19, 1864, Spottsylvania; age 37. CHARLES McCARTER. 1st Mass. Heavy Artillery. Died of wounds May 19, 1864, Spottsylvania; age 46. ALFRED B. CUMMINGS. Sergt. 20th Mass. Inf. Died May 22, 1864, Andersonville; age 26. AARON M. KEEN. 1st Mass. Heavy Artillery. Died May 23, 1864, Fredericksburg, Va.; age 40. CHARLES W. JAQUITH. Corp. 40th Mass. Inf. Killed May 24, 1864, Fredericksburg, Va.; age 34. JAMES DUFFY. 18th Mass. Inf. Died May 31, 1864, Andersonville; age 22. JAMES O. UNDERWOOD. 38th Mass. Inf. Killed June 3, 1864, Shady Grove Church; age 34. SILAS N. GROSVENOR. Sergt. 29th Mass. Inf. Killed June 17, 1864, Petersburg, Va. ALLEN B. DUNBAR. 3d Mass. Inf. Died of wounds June 26, 1864, Chattanooga; age 26. OTTO RIEM. 11th Mass. Inf. Died of wounds Aug. 9, 1864, Ronville, Mass.; age 22. WILLIAM W. BLANCHARD. 40th Mass. Inf. Died Aug. 10, 1864, Hampton Hospital; age 32.</p>	<p>BENJAMIN F. HARDEN. 1st Mass. Cav. Died Sept. 4, 1864; age 18. GALEN OTIS HUDSON. 38th Mass. Inf. Died of wounds Sept. 19, 1864, Winchester, Va.; age 20. ANDREW J. STETSON. Sergt. 38th Mass. Inf. Killed Sept. 19, 1864, Winchester, Va.; age 27. JOHN W. SYLVESTER. 1st Mass. Cav. Died Nov. 16, 1864, Andersonville; age 34. GEORGE H. WINDOR. U. S. Navy. Killed Jan. 15, 1865, Fort Fisher; age 31. JOHN DUNLAP. 38th Mass. Inf. Died March 9, 1865, Newbern, N. C.; age 46. CALVIN FRANCIS HARLOW. 29th Mass. Inf. Killed March 26, 1865, Fort Stedman; age 22. HENRY Z. HALE. 4th Mass. Inf. Died in East Bridgewater, Dec. 4, 1867; age 26. D. PERKINS REYNOLDS. 3d Mass. Inf. Died in East Bridgewater, Dec. 6, 1867; age 25. JAMES WILDER. 7th Mass. Inf. Died at home, July 29, 1872; age 30.</p>
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Grand Army of the Republic.—On the sixth day of June, 1870, a post of the Grand Army of the Republic was regularly instituted. The organization was conducted by Hon. Henry B. Pierce, of Abington, deputy inspector-general, assisted by comrades of Post 73 of that town.

The following is a list of charter members, viz.: William H. Osborne, Francis M. Kingman, Levi Wright, Leonard F. Gammons, Henry W. Harwood, Algernon S. Brett, Alonzo L. Holmes, Edward E. Edson, John Carroll, Eleazer C. Bennett, Isaac N. Bourne, Irving Bates, Albert P. Sampson, Andrew Jackson, James L. Robinson, Minot S. Curtis, Seth B. Edson, Josiah E. Hayward, Seth H. Bryant, Josiah E. Reynolds, Frederick Mitchell, William B. Hathaway, George W. Allen, Samuel P. Allen, James W. Cooper, Charles C. Whitman, George R. Dyer.

The following named were elected officers for the year 1870: C., William H. Osborne; S. V. C., Francis M. Kingman; G. V. C., William B. Hathaway; Adjt., Leonard F. Gammons; Q.M., George W. Allen; Chaplain, Albert P. Sampson; Surg., Josiah E. Hayward; O. D., Edward E. Edson; Sergt. Maj., James L. Robinson; Q.M.-Sergt., Alonzo L. Holmes.

The post was named "Justin Dimick," in honor of the late Brig.-Gen. Justin Dimick, of Philadelphia, who held command of Fortress Monroe at the breaking out of the Rebellion. During the year following its institution the post was presented with a beautiful silken banner given by and bought by the labors of the Johnny Clemm Association,¹ many of whom were the children of soldiers.

¹ Named for Johnny Clemm, "the drummer boy of Shiloh."

Valuable courses of lectures and other entertainments have, from time to time, been given under the auspices of the post. In 1874 a ladies' sewing circle was organized for co-operation in furthering its objects (with Mrs. N. F. Dunpho, president, and Mrs. George A. Wheeler, secretary), and proved an efficient aid, netting substantial profits from fairs, etc.

Active in all good works which keep in mind the memory of "the unreturning brave," the organization has borne an honorable record, and counts among its membership the names of highly-honored citizens.

At present its number of comrades in regular standing is fifty. Commander for the year 1884, Edward E. Edson.

Militia.—In 1762 there were six military companies in the town of Bridgewater. One of the companies was in East Bridgewater. It was the third company in chronological order organized. Its officers were Edward Mitchell, captain; David Kingman, lieutenant; Matthew Allen (2d), ensign.

In February, 1765, the officers of the third company were: Matthew Allen (2d), captain; Ephraim Cary, Jr., lieutenant; Joseph Keith, Jr., ensign. At the last date mentioned a new company was organized in the East Parish of Bridgewater, and was denominated the seventh company in Bridgewater. Its officers were Isaac Otis, captain; Joseph Gannett, Jr., lieutenant; James Keith, Jr., ensign.

On the formation of the seventh company the East Parish was divided for military purposes into two districts—the east district and the west district—by a line running nearly straight north and south through the meeting-house.

MILITIA OFFICERS AND DATES OF THEIR COMMISSION.

Generals.

Silvanus Lazell, March 31, 1810.	John H. Hathaway, Sept. 12, 1838.
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Colonels.

John Holman.	John H. Hathaway, March 29, 1834.
Edw. Mitchell, Feb. 7, 1776.	
Robert Orr, Oct. 15, 1787.	

Lieutenant-Colonels.

Robert Orr, Aug. 27, 1783.	James Bates, July 26, 1851.
S. Lazell, Sept. 6, 1792.	

Majors.

Robert Orr, July 1, 1781.	James Barrell, June 15, 1802.
S. Lazell, Oct. 15, 1787.	James Bates, Sept. 23, 1818.

Adjutants.

Ezra Kingman, July 1, 1781.	Hector Orr, June 15, 1802.
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The captains of the militia in the East Parish prior to 1766 were:

Nicholas Byram, about 1723.	Ebenezer Byram, about 1733.
Chilton Latham, " 1728.	Jonathan Bass, " 1735.

John Holman, Jr., about 1741.	Edward Mitchell, about 1762.
Ebenezer Aiden, May 7, 1744.	Matt. Allen (2d), " 1765.
Thomas Whitman, about 1750.	

East Military District.

Isaac Otis, about 1765.	Ezra Kingman, May 24, 1793.
Joseph Gannett, about 1772.	S. Curtis, June 12, 1797.
David Kingman, " 1775.	Thomas Young, May 13, 1803.
Levi Washburn, July 9, 1784.	

West Military District.

Matthew Alton (2d).	N. Alden, Jr., Nov. 18, 1788.
Joseph Keith.	James Alton, May 24, 1793.
Robert Orr.	D. Kinsley, March 1, 1795.
N. Alden, March 23, 1776.	James Barroll, June 12, 1797.
Elisha Mitchell.	N. Russell, May 13, 1803.
Isaac Whitman.	

June 15, 1803, the company in the West Military District was disbanded, and in place of it the Bridgewater Light Infantry was chartered. All the militia of the parish came under the command of Capt. Thomas Young, and Capt. Nathaniel Russell was made commander of the light infantry.

The successors of Capt. Young as commanders of the militia were:

Abishai Stetson, May 6, 1806.	Samuel B. Allen, May 10, 1831.
Isaac Keith, Jr., June 21, 1811.	John H. Hathaway, Aug. 18, 1832.
Luther Gannett, May 31, 1815.	Thos. Hathaway, Oct. 27, 1832.
Seth Gurney, Jr., Aug. 7, 1817.	N. T. Snell, Sept. 10, 1836.
Branch Byram, May 1, 1821.	Oliver Pratt, April 6, 1839.
A. Whitmarsh, May 4, 1824.	
Zebina Johnson, May 30, 1827.	

Commanders of the Bridgewater Light Infantry.

Nath. Russell, June 15, 1803.	Soott Keith, March 29, 1823.
Wm. Vinton, Nov. 4, 1805.	Parlee Keith, Sept. 20, 1824.
Cyrus Aldon, July 4, 1809.	Charles Rogers, May 30, 1827.
Jonathan Chamberlain, May 31, 1815.	Kii Blanchard, Jr., Aug. 25, 1830.
Benjamin Robinson, Jr., May 30, 1821.	

Captains of the Bridgewater "Troop."

J. M. Goodwin, April 24, 1810.	Levi Keith, Jr., Sept. 16, 1816.
Nath. Cross, June 9, 1814.	

CHAPTER V.

Mills and Manufactures—Shoe Manufactures.

Mills and Manufactures.—East Bridgewater has been somewhat remarkable on account of its number of mill-seats, of which there appear to have been no less than twenty-two. Some of them not of great water-power, and after continuing a longer or shorter term of years discontinued. Others have been in operation ever since they were established. The first mill here of any description was a saw-mill built and carried on by Robert Latham, the date not precisely

known, but, as supposed, several years prior to King Philip's war, possibly as early as 1667. It was located on Satucket River, a little below the Indian Dam.

Joseph Shaw's grist-mill was erected on Salisbury River somewhat earlier than 1700. Subsequently a saw-mill was built on the same dam. In recent years both mills have been removed, and the privilege has been occupied by a rolling-mill built and run by Reed Brothers, of Brockton.

Snell Meadow Saw-Mill, several rods above the upper bridge, over Forge Pond, was built, probably about 1700, by John Whitman, whose house was a short distance south of it, on the east side of what is now Union Street. He died in 1727, and the mill-seat was overflowed by the Forge Pond, Capt. Jonathan Bass having built a dam and a forge farther down the stream, on the land which he had bought of Lieut. Josiah Byram in 1726. The wheels of the forge were built on the outside. The first forge building was destroyed by fire, and another was built on the same site. Capt. Bass, dying in 1750, bequeathed the forge to his son, Jonathan.

George Keith conducted the work of the forge in the Revolution. Silvanus Lazell was the next owner, who sold out to Capt. David Kingman and his son, Capt. Ezra Kingman, in 1801.

In 1728, William Mitchell, from Yorkshire, England, bought the establishment and introduced a new method of forging, which proved successful, and forge-work is still done there.

In 1740, Hugh Orr, a Scotchman, built a dam on Matfield River, where the bridge is, near the Reynolds place, the same now owned by Joseph H. Mills. He erected a trip-hammer shop and manufactured scythes as well as various other edge-tools, also muskets. During the Revolution large quantities of cannon, iron and brass, cast solid, were there bored out and furnished for the armies. There, too, machinery for cleaning flax-seed, for carding and spinning cotton, and weaving cotton cloth were produced. These different manufactures proved of inestimable value to our nation.

Hon. Hugh Orr, son of Robert and Margaret Orr, was born in Lochwinnoch, in the shire of Renfrew, Scotland, Jan. 13, 1717 (new style). He learned the trade of a gunsmith. Of an active turn of mind, full of enterprise, when but twenty years old, he determined to emigrate to New England. Though shipwrecked on the passage, he, nothing daunted, found his way to Easton, Mass., where he worked for a while at his trade, but, better prospects opening before him, he was induced to settle in East Bridge-

water in 1740; there he married Mary, daughter of Capt. Jonathan Bass.

His large house, raised on the day of his marriage, Aug. 4, 1742, though somewhat changed in appearance, is still standing, and is owned and occupied by William Vinton, one of his descendants.

It has been said "that there was no branch of iron manufacture that did not at some period become the object of his pursuit, nor was there any obstacle too formidable for his perseverance to surmount." He established the first trip-hammer in this part of America. His manufacture of scythes and axes became famous, and led the way for similar works in neighboring States. For years he was known as the only manufacturer of edge-tools in a territory of many miles' extent.

As early as about the year 1748, he was employed by the authorities of the Province of Massachusetts Bay to make for them five hundred muskets.

The narrow policy of the British government served but to spur him on to still greater exertions for the prosperity of his adopted country. After the Revolutionary war broke out, he went vigorously into the manufacture of cannon, and abundantly aided the patriot cause; his method of casting cannon solid, and then boring them out, being, as it appears, the first work of the kind applied in America.

The war with the mother-country being ended, Mr. Orr's attention was again turned to the arts of peace. By his endeavors, machines—the first of the kind in America—for carding, spinning, and roping cotton were built as early as 1786; the General Court of Massachusetts readily furnishing means for the encouragement of such skillful efforts.

He advocated the production of flaxseed for exportation (though on the part of some much opposition was manifested), and was the inventor of a valuable machine for cleansing the seed, quantities of which he exported to Scotland, and a source of profitable foreign trade was thus opened.

Mr. Orr was a man of exalted character, of firm religious principles. Kind and sympathetic in spirit, he was held in great respect by his fellow-citizens. He died Dec. 6, 1798, aged eighty-one years.

Some time prior to the Revolution, David Keith, who had worked with Hugh Orr in his iron manufactures, aided by his younger brother, George Keith, built a rolling- and slitting-mill on Matfield River, below the Orr Works. Success attended this manufactory. David Keith died in 1812, and his sons, Levi and Zenas, carried on the business. The tall, narrow wheel of the mill in its later days, revolving on the outside of the building, was looked upon by the writer with much interest. The mill was burned in 1829.

Samuel Rogers, son of Thomas and Penelope (Hatch) Rogers, was born in Marshfield, Mass., July 16, 1766. At an early age he manifested much mechanical ingenuity. When but fourteen years of age he made a clock of wood and brass. He served his time as an apprentice to John Bailey, clockmaker, at Hanover. His apprenticeship being ended, and having made all the tools needed for his business, he came to East Bridgewater in 1788, and began work in a shop near where the "brick store" now stands. Soon after beginning business for himself, it occurred to him to try making a nail-machine. He studied the matter so thoroughly that he, at length, wrought out a machine which would cut and head a nail at one operation. This has been supposed to be the first machine of the kind in America, and possibly in the world.

When the nail-factory in Plymouth was established (about the year 1806) the machines were all made by Mr. Rogers. About 1802 he made two silver watches complete in every respect, with the exception of main-springs; one of them is still preserved in the Rogers family. They are supposed to be the first watches made in America.

The tack-machine, called the "double cutter," was invented by Mr. Rogers. All tools ever used by him after starting in business were of his own making. Few, perhaps, have been his equals in inventions of which they could execute all the work up to his time. He died July 17, 1838, aged seventy-two.

In 1835, a new firm began operating under the name of the Keith Iron Company. They built a large dam above where the old rolling and slitting-mill had stood, and, with considerable increase of water-power, erected a new rolling-mill. This establishment is now prospering under the firm-name of the East Bridgewater Iron Company, Rogers and Sheldon, proprietors.

In 1822, Samuel Keen and Charles Mitchell built on Matfield River, a little distance above Elmwood Bridge, a mill, in which for many years Samuel Keen, Jr., has manufactured shoe machinery, the different kinds of which have been his own invention.

In 1844 and 1845, brass pins were, to a considerable extent, manufactured there, but it was found difficult to compete with large establishments of the kind in other parts of the country, and the business was abandoned.

In 1829, on Beaver Brook, Capt. Abram Washburn, of Bridgewater, by digging a canal some fifty rods long, and turning the stream through a valley, was enabled to construct a dam with twenty feet fall of water. The valuable water-power thus gained has

been turned to good account in the sawing of logs into boards and shingles, in box-making, carriage-work, the manufacture of doors, sashes, blinds, and tacks. Charles H. Goss, who deceased in 1883, manufactured boxes there for many years.

Feb. 10, 1814, Jacob Dyer, Daniel Perry, Jonathan Stetson, Oakes Tirrell, Isaac Tirrell, Jr., William Vinton, Abisha Stetson, Benjamin Bates, David P. Reynolds, Eleazer Keith, and Allen Whitman were incorporated as the Matfield Manufacturing Company, for the purpose of manufacturing cotton and woolen goods, the location near the site of the Orr Works, with the same water-power. The cost of the building and equipments was twenty-eight thousand dollars. This factory was destroyed by fire in 1830.

About 1724, the saw-mill at Latham's dam, the first in East Bridgewater, was removed some distance from its old location, and set up near where Satucket bridge now is. A grist-mill was soon after erected on the same dam, and the mills were owned for many years by Deacon Thomas Whitman, who deceased in 1788, and was succeeded by his son, Lieut. Peter Whitman, who died in 1801. The mills were subsequently owned by Arthur Harris, Benjamin Harris, Nahum Mitchell, Barzillai Allon, and others. In 1814 a new company was formed, a factory was built, and nail machines were set up in 1815. The owners in 1816 were Silvanus Lazell, Nahum Mitchell, Alpheus Allen, and John M. Goodwin. The manufacture of nails was carried on for ten years. In 1827, another building was erected in addition to the others, in which Zebina Keit manufactured tacks for many years, and was succeeded in the same department by his sons, Zebina, Jr., and Samuel, who carried forward the business successfully till the destruction of the mills by fire, in 1872.

In 1827, a new company having purchased the Satucket works, the nailing business was given up, and the manufacture of cotton goods took its place.

In 1828, Nathaniel Wheeler, Wallace Rust, and Allen Whitman were incorporated as "The East Bridgewater Manufacturing Company," for the purpose of manufacturing cotton goods. Capt. Seth Allen, Samuel Rogers, Deacon Samuel Keen, and — Le Baron were added to the members of this corporation. In 1843 a new company bought the privilege and began the manufacture of cotton-gins. They were Eleazer Carver, Caleb S. Hunt, Franklin Dexter, Caleb Reed, John Reed, and Sampson Reed. This establishment, the Carver Cotton-Gin Company, has been and is doing a very successful business, a hundred hands being at times employed in the manufacture of their excellent cotton-gins, which are

highly prized by the cotton producers. Many other important kinds of machines are constructed there.

Many years ago, in the northerly part of Beaver, on Beaver Brook, Ziba Bisbee, a skillful artisan, made valuable cast-steel shovels and hoes. This was at a date prior to that of the shovel manufactory in Easton. Mr. Bisbee removed to the Western country.

We have spoken of a part of the manufactures located on water-privileges in East Bridgewater. The catalogue may be too long for further details. Among other iron manufacturers, Gen. Silvanus Lazell deserves to be mentioned. Before cut nails were in general use he employed a great number of men in various neighborhoods in the manufacture of wrought nails, the little nail-shops being then very numerous. He was thus enabled to produce eighty tons of nails in a year. It was said that at one time he had in this department the whole control of the Boston market.

Other iron manufactures have been located here, which did well for a time, but whose continuance was brief. Locomotive engines were built in 1851. The chain-works of Fearing, Rodman & Swift began operations in 1870. About twenty-five hands were employed, and from fifteen to twenty tons of chain per week were wrought; but though a prosperous business was done here, the establishment, after the lapse of a few years, was removed to Boston.

From fifty to sixty years ago, and many years since, tack- and nail-making were carried on here to a great extent. In 1829 there were thirteen water-privileges in operation, in many of which tacks or nails, if not both, were made. At present the number of nailmakers employed there is about forty-seven.

The iron foundry of Joshua Dean has been in operation for several years at the steam works near the railroad station in the Centre Village. Thirty-two hands are employed, and much valuable work is done there.

Melville Otis was the son of Dr. Josiah and Susanna (Orr) Otis; born in East Bridgewater in 1778. Mr. Otis devoted his life to the perfecting of machinery for the manufacture of nails.

The lives of inventors are in themselves lessons. Some one has said that "those who have labored in the department of mechanical invention may truly be termed the *martyrs of civilization*." Artless, honest, unselfish, he persevered through obstacles, and probably much more credit is due to him than may have ever been acknowledged, or even known to the public. He is known to have more than once so ingeniously related the particulars of his inventions in

machinery that an artful listener would go away having obtained possession of a new idea and turn it to his own benefit.

Mr. Otis' earliest patented invention was in company with Samuel Rogers a machine for rolling iron and cutting nails, Dec. 7, 1813. Other patents awarded him were for—Dec. 17, 1817—manufacture of nails; March 20, 1834, nails made at one operation; Dec. 3, 1850, nail plater, feeder, and turner.

He is said to have first applied the toggle-joint to a tack-machine.

At one period manufacturing companies had invested a large amount of capital in nail-machines, when a machine was brought forward which made nails with a *flat gripe*. This invention would have led to the abandonment of the various machines which had been in use up to that time, but Mr. Otis invented a "spring nipper," as it is called, by which the nails of the flat gripe could be made on the old machines as well as on any, and they (the old machines) are mostly in use now.

At the time of his death, Dec. 30, 1852, Mr. Otis was engaged in inventing a feeder by which one person could tend two or three machines at the same time, and had it, as he thought, nearly completed, when death "laid an injunction upon his labors," and no one, as far as we are aware, has carried forward his project. On the morning of his decease he had just left the house of his son, and seated himself in a neighbor's wagon with a piece of machinery in his hand in order to go to his place of business, when his countenance was suddenly seen to change. He was carried into the house and died almost instantly, at the age of seventy-four.

Eleazer Carver, son of Dr. Eleazer and Sarah (Keith) Carver, was born in the South Parish of Bridgewater, April 9, 1785, and died in East Bridgewater, April 6, 1866. Possessing an inventive genius, and having acquired the trade of a millwright, he very early went to Ohio. Continuing there a short time only, he proceeded to Natchez, where, in repairing sugar-mills, cotton-gins and presses, his services were highly appreciated. Here began his improvements in the cotton-gin, a manufactory of which he commenced at Natchez in 1807. To the manufacture and improvement of the gin he devoted the remainder of his active life in Natchez, in Bridgewater, and in East Bridgewater.

The cotton-gin, a machine for removing seeds from cotton, was invented by Eli Whitney, a native of Westboro', Mass., in 1793. The production of cotton in the United States that year did not exceed ten thousand bales. In 1859 the product was over five

millions of bales, or one million tons. The cotton-gin has wrought wonders in aid of the growth of the great Southern staple.

What James Watt was to the steam-engine Elcazor Carver may, perhaps, be truly said to have been to the cotton-gin. If neither of them was actually the inventor, surely each of them was a great improver. In 1838, Mr. Carver obtained a patent for his improvements on the gin, which was a *new grate* so constructed as entirely to prevent the cotton from clogging. Again, Aug. 12, 1840, he secured a patent for "a machine for cutting the teeth of circular saws," said to have been a very valuable improvement. Another patent, bearing the same date, was for "a machine for filing or smoothing the teeth of saws." In 1843 he, in company with Caleb S. Hunt, Franklin Dexter, Caleb Reed, John Reed, and Sampson Reed, bought the establishment of the East Bridgewater Manufacturing Company (the Whitman Mills), and began the manufacture of cotton-gins in East Bridgewater.

In 1845, Mr. Carver secured another patent for an important improvement, which was a cylinder brush having *fans* on its *ends* in connection with the cotton-gin. This contrivance was such an addition to the power of the gin as "greatly to enhance the value and price of the cotton ginned on it." In 1853 the government of India awarded a prize of two thousand five hundred rupees and a gold medal to this company for their excellent machines for cleansing cotton from the seed.

As the infirmities of age came upon him, Mr. Carver expressed a strong desire to spend the remnant of his days within sight of the manufactory which had borne witness to so many fruits of his industry and skill. Accordingly, in 1865, he erected a small addition to the house of his niece, Mrs. Joseph Warren Bennett (the house formerly occupied by the late Deacon William Harris) from one window of which the mill privilege was in view. Here he quietly awaited his departure. On Thursday, April 5, 1866, the day of the annual fast in Massachusetts, he sent for Mr. Charles Jordan, one of his skilled workmen, and asked him how soon a new and peculiar roller-gin would be ready. "In one week," was the reply. "I can live but a little longer, but do wish very much to see its operation," said the venerable man. His wish was not granted, for he died the next day. Had he survived till the following Monday, he would have completed his eighty-first year. Thus died one of whom those who knew him well bore testimony that he was an honest man. He possessed a genial temperament, and took pleasure in aiding the advancement

of young men. An example worthy, indeed, of imitation.

Ezra Kingman, Esq., son of Capt. Ezra and Susanna (Whitman) Kingman, was born in East Bridgewater, July 20, 1789, was prepared for Harvard University, but did not complete the course of study there. He read law with Hon. William Baylies, of West Bridgewater, and for a while practiced law in Livermore, Maine, but the profession not being congenial to his taste, he relinquished it, and, returning to his native town, engaged in trade with his father.

He married, Dec. 13, 1812, Frances, daughter of Col. Edward and Abigail Howard, of West Bridgewater, and had twelve children, viz.: Frances, Frederick, Elizabeth, Susan, Ezra, Edward, Hannah, John, George, Susan, James, and Nathan. He was a man of unflinching integrity, and possessed a large share of native sense. He was an exquisite player on the flute, and greatly aided the church music of his native parish.

He taught the centre school of East Bridgewater several years, and thoroughly performed the duties of that office. His government was firm, and many can testify to the benefits of his instructions. His own large family were carefully trained to become useful members of society. He represented East Bridgewater in the General Court six years.

He was town clerk and clerk of the First Parish, both which offices he held at the time of his decease. He died suddenly, of heart disease, while riding in the cars from South Abington to East Bridgewater, Feb. 13, 1852, aged sixty-two.

Shoe Manufactures.—For many years, among the different departments of business in East Bridgewater, shoemaking has occupied an important place. The tanning of leather, it appears, was in successful operation here at a very early date. In the southwest part of the town is the village of Elmwood. Until 1872 it was named Joppa. The latter appellation arose from the circumstance that a tannery was located there, the operation of which perhaps began as early as 1700 or earlier, on the estate of Ensign Edward Mitchell, who died in Joppa in 1717, aged seventy-one years. Tradition says that the first tanner in Joppa was named Simon. Whether that was his actual name is uncertain. Gaius Robinson, who settled in East Bridgewater about 1726, the ancestor of most of the Robinsons in the Bridgewaters and vicinity, and his son-in-law, Christopher Erskine (sometimes written Askins), were employed in this tannery. Subsequently, Col. Edward Mitchell, son of Ensign Edward, carried on the business, and after him his sons. In later times Charles Mitchell, a grandson of Col.

Edward, continued the business of tanning leather till about 1835, when it was given up. Some years after the tannery was started in Joppa, Josiah Whitman, living on Whitman Street, not far from Joppa, an enterprising, well-educated young man, was extensively engaged in the manufacture of shoes. He died in 1754. This was probably the earliest attempt in East Bridgewater to manufacture shoes more extensively than in the ancient and ordinary mode of furnishing custom-work.

About 1819, Cushing Mitchell made a few sale shoes in Joppa.

In 1822, Charles Mitchell and Jonah Edson tried the experiment of making sale shoes. That year Seth Bryant made a shipment of about three thousand pairs of shoes to New York. This is said to have been the largest shipment which had ever been made in that part of the country. In 1825, Mr. Bryant, in company with his brother-in-law, Warren Keen, began to manufacture shoes in the Joppa currying-shop. The next year they transferred the business to the "Brick Store" in the Centre Village.

The first building constructed in East Bridgewater for the manufacture of shoes on a large scale was erected in Joppa in 1829 by Cushing Mitchell and Seth Bryant. For several years they carried on their business in this establishment on the southwest corner of Bedford and West Streets. In later years Mr. Bryant conducted the business alone. In the Rebellion he supplied the Union army with about three hundred thousand pairs of shoes.

Solomon Ager went from South Weymouth and settled in Joppa in December, 1829. In 1830 he began the manufacture of shoes. He had about five hundred workmen (shoemakers) and three hundred women fitting shoes. At one time he made a thousand pairs of shoes per day for six weeks. The average amount of his manufactures was large for the times. He paid out seventy-five thousand dollars per year and fifteen hundred dollars per week.

For many years Ezra and Edward Kingman extensively manufactured shoes in what is now called Elmwood. They had an excellent establishment, and "the goods made by this concern were favorably known throughout the trade." Samuel Shaw and son began the manufacture in Elmwood in 1853, employing some fifty hands and having a full supply of machinery. The senior partner died in 1874, and the business is still conducted by the junior member of the firm.

Robert C. and Simeon C. Keith for many years have manufactured shoes at their establishment in

Satucket, employing thirty hands, and send the products of their enterprise to Southern markets.

Isaac N. Keith has been a shoe manufacturer for several years in Elmwood, in the same building previously occupied by Seth Bryant.

Hon. James S. Allen had a manufactory of shoes for a long time near his residence in Matfield village, but the attractions of Brockton held out so strong inducements that a few years ago his business operations were all transferred to that young and thriving city.

CHAPTER VI.

East Bridgewater Bank—Savings-Bank—Masonic—Temperance.

East Bridgewater Bank.—On the 8th of March, 1828, the following act was passed:

"*An Act to incorporate the President, Directors, and Company of the East Bridgewater Bank.*

"*SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That Isaac Whitman, Levi Keith, Nahum Mitchell, Ephraim Hyde, Aaron Hobart, John E. Howard, Nathan Lassell, Jr., and Nathaniel Cross, with their associates, successors, and assigns, shall be, and are hereby created a corporation by the name of the President, Directors, and Company of the East Bridgewater Bank.*"

The corporators for some reason did not organize under the charter thus obtained, and after the lapse of eight years another charter was secured by a new company as follows:

"*An Act to establish the East Bridgewater Bank.*

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same as follows:*

"*SECTION 1. Wallace Rust, Zenas Keith, Jr., John A. Whitcomb, their associates and successors, are hereby created a corporation by the name of the President, Directors, and Company of the East Bridgewater Bank, to be established in East Bridgewater, and shall so continue till the first day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and said corporation shall be entitled to all the powers and privileges contained in the thirty-sixth chapter of the Revised Statutes, passed the fourth of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.*"

"April 1, 1836."

The new company, with Hon. Nahum Mitchell president, and John M. Goodwin cashier, went into operation immediately. A house of a size sufficient to accommodate the bank and the family of the cashier was soon erected in the village, and the institution started on an apparently prosperous course; but Eastern land speculation was then near its height, the allurements of which seemed to blind the eyes of many business men. So large loans were made

from the funds of the bank, without adequate security, that its resources were crippled, and after a few years the institution was compelled to close its doors. The banking house still remains, and is the residence of Ezra S. Whitmarsh, Esq.

Savings-Bank.—The East Bridgewater Savings-Bank was incorporated March 8, 1870. The incorporators named in the act were Kimball E. Sheldon, Henry Hobart, Isaac N. Nutter, and Moses Bates. The organization of the bank was completed March 20, 1871, by the election of the following officers: President, Henry Hobart; Vice-President, Kimball E. Sheldon; Secretary, John E. Waterman; Treasurer, Isaac N. Nutter; Trustees, Jacob Bates, Eliab Latham, Ezra Kingman, Robert C. Keith, James H. Mitchell, Isaac N. Nutter, James S. Allen, Charles H. Goss, Franklin Edson, Samuel Shaw, Jr., Moses Bates, Aaron Hobart, John W. Kennan, George M. Keith, Samuel Keith, Merritt Jenkins, Frederick S. Strong, Willard Johnson, of East Bridgewater; Horatio L. Washburn, of West Bridgewater; Hosea Kingman, Isaac Kingman, of Bridgewater; William L. Reed, of South Abington; Benjamin W. Harris, of Boston; Martin Bosworth, of Halifax. The board of trustees, consisting at first of twenty-four, was subsequently reduced to eighteen; board of investors, James S. Allen, Jacob Bates, Samuel Keith, John W. Kenyan, and Hosea Kingman.

The bank was opened for business June 1, 1871, and at the close of that month had on deposit five hundred and ninety-six dollars.

The amount of deposits Jan. 1, 1872, at which time the first dividend was declared, was \$6741.11.

The amount of deposits Jan. 1, 1884, was \$298,170.07. Regular semi-annual dividends have been paid since the organization of the bank amounting in the aggregate to \$69,522.17.

Henry Hobart served as president until the annual meeting held Feb. 25, 1879, when he declined, and was succeeded by Kimball E. Sheldon, the former vice-president, Samuel Keith taking the position of vice-president, which positions they have filled since that time.

Masonic.—The Fellowship Lodge of Freemasons was chartered June 15, 1797. It was consecrated on the 3d day of the following November. The exercises took place at the meeting-house. Rev. Thaddeus M. Harris, of Dorchester, delivered a sermon, and Dr. Hector Orr an oration. Dr. Orr was installed Grand Master. The other officers of the lodge were then installed. The house was nearly filled. At the close of 1797 forty-seven members had been initiated. The members belonging in East Bridgewater were Dr.

Hector Orr, Dr. Josiah Otis, Nahum Mitchell, Robert Orr, Silvanus Lazell, and Joseph Lazell. Joseph Lazell had built his large house, which for many years was a tavern. It stood where the Roman Catholic Church now is; it had a fine hall, which was adorned with Masonic emblems. Here the Masons met for some time. Afterwards the meetings were held in West Bridgewater. In 1825 they occupied the upper room of the academy building in East Bridgewater. They are now held in Bridgewater village.

Satucket Lodge of Masons was chartered probably about the beginning of 1881. In April, 1881, they began to meet in the Masonic Hall, in the building then recently erected by Charles H. Goss, in the East Bridgewater village. The officers were: W. M., Frederick S. Strong; S. W., Francois M. Kingman; J. W., Joshua Dean; T., Samuel L. Seaver; S., Wyman C. Fickett; C., Rev. William F. Farrington; S. D., George W. Allen; J. D., A. Harris Latham; I. S., George A. Wright; Tyler, James Nelson.

Temperance Organizations.—The first temperance society in East Bridgewater was organized in 1828, and Hon. Nahum Mitchell was chosen its president.

The Union Temperance Society of East and West Bridgewater was formed in the Union meeting-house, East Bridgewater, June 2, 1831. Rev. Baalis Sanford was chosen president; Josiah Richards, vice-president; and Joshua Reed, Jr., secretary.

Feb. 11, 1847, a new impulse was given to the cause of temperance, and on the 23d of that month a constitution was adopted on the principles of a comprehensive pledge to abstain from all intoxicating liquors, "including all kinds of beer." Joshua Reed was elected president, James S. Barrell secretary and treasurer. Meetings were held at the town hall.

Dec. 30, 1847, a division of the Sons of Temperance, by the name of Well-Spring, No. 87, was organized. The following are the names of those who began the division, viz.: Dr. Asa Millet, Abishai S. Churchill (Worthy Patriarch), William Allen, James W. Soule, Nathaniel M. Davenport, Albert H. Dyer, Nathan T. Snell, Messenna M. Lucas, Hervey Lucas, Samuel A. Young, M. Morton Keith, George Edson. The division held its meetings in the academy and afterwards in the hall over the brick store. This organization continued about three years.

Nov. 15, 1859, a new division of the Sons of Temperance began its work, being No. 139 of that order in Massachusetts, and bearing the same name as its predecessor here, "Well-Spring," with the following members: Rev. Charles H. Payne, Rev.

Philo B. Wilcox, Richard M. Smith, William Allen (W. P.), John N. Reed, Frederic C. Mann, William O. Osborne, William B. Hall, Nathaniel M. Davenport, Thomas W. Barrell, George W. Hicks, Daniel P. Edson, I. Newton Nutter, Francis W. Porter, James A. Bates, George T. Mitchell, Edward Kingman, Sidney Allen, Thomas Arnolds. This division was disbanded in 1868.

In the autumn of 1860, through the exertions of Mrs. Merritt Jenkins, a Band of Hope was organized, many children being thus brought under very favorable influences.

Dec. 20, 1866. Amaranth Lodge of Good Templars was organized at the vestry of the Methodist Church in the Centre Village, with George M. Keith, W. C. T. The other officers were Richard M. Smith, David P. Reynolds, Mrs. Prudie, W. Potter, Caleb E. Hicks, George T. Mitchell, George W. Allen, Mrs. Annis Hall, Rev. William F. Farrington, James B. Peterson, Winslow Holmes, Georgianna Skillings, and Adelaide Kimball.

The third division of the Sons of Temperance was organized in the village of Elmwood, holding the cherished name of its two predecessors here, "Well-Spring," Jan. 12, 1871, with twenty-three members. The officers were Albert P. Sampson, W. P.; Mrs. James G. Knapp, W. A.; Mrs. Edward Kingman, R. S.; Kenelm W. Shaw, F. S.; Edward Kingman, Treas.; George Hudson, Con.; Lucinda P. Hudson, A. C.; Samuel B. Allen, Chaplain; Miss Harriet A. Holbrook, I. S.; George H. Benson, O. S.

A Good Samaritan Club was organized in the Centre Village in 1875.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union began its work early in 1878, and on the 12th of April, that year, a juvenile temperance society was formed under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., bearing the name of The Star Temperance Union. Its officers were: Pres., Miss Georgianna Keith; V.-Pres., Miss Annie Chase; Sec., Miss Helen Bird; Treas., Mrs. Isaac Nutter; Con., Mrs. Rev. Daniel W. Richardson; Ushers, John Herrick and Thomas Delano.

Matsfield Lodge of Good Templars was organized in Matsfield village, with about thirty members, Feb. 25, 1880. Its meetings were held at first in Winthrop Hall, in Matsfield, but more recently at the vestry of the Methodist Church in the Centre Village. Its first officers were George W. Allen, W. C. T.; Charles G. Wood, Mary L. Allen, Cora J. Poole, George F. Hayward, William Chandler, Emma Grow, O. W. Bradford, Sarah D. Lyon, F. B. Chandler, Lucius Churchill, L. Anna Harlow, Rena Hayward, C. Lyon.

A Commandery of the United Order of the Golden Cross was instituted, with thirteen members, Dec. 3, 1883.

The officers installed were as follows, viz.: P. N. C., Thomas S. H. Rounseville; N. C., Herbert H. Harlow; V. N. C., Mrs. Georgianna Hunt; W. P., Rev. Perley M. Griffin; W. H., Frank A. Wood; K. of R., Charles F. Clark; F. K. of R., Charles R. Ransden; W. Treas., Isaac Newton Nutter; W. of I. G., H. G. McWilliams; W. of O. G., Charles E. Drake.

1830, April 5. "Voted that the selectmen be instructed not to approbate any retailer who does not comply with the statute of the commonwealth respecting Retailers and Inholders."

"Voted to instruct the Selectmen not to approbate Retailers and Inholders for one year ensuing."

1841, April 5. The town voted that the following resolution be recorded on the town record:

"The Town view with alarm and regret the awful extent to which the sale of *ardent spirits* is carried on within its borders; therefore those interested in the sale thereof are hereby called upon to pause and consider whether they as good citizens and as honorable men are not in duty bound to abandon without delay the traffic in an article which causes so much expense to the Town and so much distress and misery in the community."

1845, March 3. "Voted that the selectmen, together with the committee chosen to settle with the warden of the almshouse, be instructed to procure a warden for the ensuing year, and to procure a Total Abstinence Man with respect to the use of intoxicating liquors."

The thirteenth article of the warrant reads "To see what measures the town will take, if any, to prevent the illegal traffic in spirituous liquors in said town, and to act thereon as the town deem most advisable."

March 13, 1854. Chose A. S. Littlefield, D. P. Edson, Alfred Brown, B. R. Robinson, David H. Pratt a committee "to enforce the law concerning the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors."

1855, April 2. "Voted to instruct the selectmen to prosecute all violations of law respecting the sale of intoxicating liquors."

CHAPTER VII.

Petition for Incorporation—Act of Incorporation—First Town Meeting—Civil Lists—Statistics—Public-Houses.

PETITION FOR INCORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF EAST BRIDGEWATER.

"To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled:

"The Inhabitants of the East Parish of Bridgewater, in the County of Plymouth, by Bartholemew Brown, their Agent, appointed for this special purpose, beg leave respectfully to rep-

resent: That since the incorporation of North Bridgewater and West Bridgewater, the remaining territory of the Old Town of Bridgewater is left long and narrow, so that many of the inhabitants have to travel six or seven miles to attend their annual Town meetings; that local disputes, dissensions, and jealousies continually arise, and the municipal affairs of the town are not and cannot be conducted in so economical, prudent, and satisfactory a manner as they ought to be, and as your petitioners are very desirous of. Therefore, in order to remedy the aforesaid evils, and to promote the interest, peace, and tranquillity of the people of the said parish, they request that the East Parish of Bridgewater may be incorporated into a distinct and separate town by the name of *East Bridgewater*, and that the same be vested with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and requisitions of other corporate towns, according to the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

"The Inhabitants of the East Parish of Bridgewater by their Agent,

"BARTH^W BROWN."

"To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled:

"The petition of the subscribers, inhabitants of the East parish of Bridgewater, in the County of Plymouth, humbly sheweth,

"That from the local situation of your petitioners in consequence of the recent division of the Old Town of Bridgewater, by which they are subjected to many and great inconveniences, and also to render the transaction of public business less expensive, they are desirous that said parish should be incorporated into a Town, and to take the name of *East Bridgewater*, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

"Silvanus Laxell.	Bethuel Keith.
Hector Orr.	Ellis Holmes.
Isaac Alden (3d).	Plyna Edson.
William Keith.	John Keith.
Eleazer Whitman.	George Keith.
Abiah Stetson.	Isaac Whitman.
Charles Mitchell.	William Bonney.
Galen Latham.	Thomas Whitmarsh.
Alfred Whitman.	Martin Ramdall.
William Vinton.	Galen Allen.
Seth Gurney.	Aza Shaw.
Levi Washburn.	Abel Barrell.
Barzillai Allen.	Galon Willis.
Cyrus Willis.	George W. Barrell.
Joseph Dunbar.	John Thayer.
Joseph Shaw.	Elbridge Keith.
Benj ^a Keith.	Parlee Keith.
Wallace Rust.	David Allen.
Heman Keith.	John Harden (2d).
Levi Keith.	Bela Curtis.
Levi Keith, Jr.	Peleg Stetson.
Zenas Keith, Jr.	Adam Stetson.
Isaac Alden (1st).	Lewis Brown.
Waldo Hayward.	Timothy Bailey.
Joshua Reed.	Nathan Alden.
John Reed.	Buel Lincoln.
Thomas R. Alden.	Ziba Bisbee.
Lewis Chamberlain, Jr.	Edwin Chapman.
Eleazer Washburn.	Thomas White.
Martin Whiting.	Seth Gurney, Jr.
Marlborough Whiting.	Joseph Reed.
Charles Robinson.	Jacob Bates.
Otho Hayward.	Jonas Reed.
Ezra Alden.	Benjamin Robinson.

Benjamin Robinson, Jr.	Daniel French.
Hedijah Robinson.	William Harris, Jr.
Samuel P. Newhall.	Joseph Odlin.
Isaac Alden (2d).	Nathaniel Cross.
Hiram Washburn.	Nathan Whitman, Jr.
Sampson Washburn.	Zebina Johnson.
Philip Torrey.	Josiah Johnson.
Havolin Torrey.	Jonah Edson.
Asaph Whitmarsh.	Seth Bryant.
Oliver G. Whitmarsh.	Welcome Otis.
Briggs Hill.	Seth Johnson.
David Brown (2d).	Ephraim Hyde.
Arnold Wade.	Zobina Keith.
Merrit Jenkins.	David French.
Seth Gannett, Jr.	George Mitchell.
Stephen Hersey.	Joseph Walton.
Eli Blanchard.	Silvanus Keith.
Eli Blanchard, Jr.	Job Bearce.
Joseph Hobart.	Thaxter Keith.
Thomas Harden.	Jacob Tirrell.
Zenas Harden.	Edward Vinton.
Silas Bronch.	Asor Harris.
Bononi Gannett.	Nathan Kingman.
Moses Bates.	John Harris.
Wadsworth Phillips.	John Hersey.
Emery Brown.	Ezra Kingman, Jr.
Isaac Brown.	Besaleel Allen.
Willard Keith.	Lot Whitmarsh.
Zenas Keith.	Robert Young.
Scott Keith.	Luther Hatch.
Joseph Silvester.	Daniel Bryant.
Josephus Freeman.	Mark Phillips.
Jos ^e Edson.	Turner Phillips.
Calvin Keith.	Lewis Keith.
Isaac Brown, Jr.	Samuel Snell.
Joseph Ramsdell.	Dexter Pratt.
Nathan Dawes.	Lucius Snell.
Jacob Dawes.	Bradford Mitchell.
Joseph Ramsdell, Jr.	Samuel Keon.
John Whitmarsh.	John Soule.
Ira Drako.	Melzar Hill.
Bailey Allen.	Hugh Orr, Jr.
Isaac Pratt.	A. Winslow Clift.
Aza Whitman.	Calvin W. Keon.
Daniel Whitman.	Hugh Orr.
Eleazer Whitman, Jr.	Melzar Hudson.
Jesse Edson.	Joseph Chamberlain.
Christopher Bates.	John M. Goodwin.
Lebbeus Smith.	John A. Conant.
Cushing Mitchell.	Joshua Bennett.
James W. Watson.	Alvan Shaw.
Silvanus L. Mitchell.	Lewis Bartlett.
Clark Rich.	John Thayer.
Samuel Rogers.	Nathaniel French."
Charles Rogers.	

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

"AN ACT to establish the town of *East Bridgewater*.

"Sect. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the East Parish of Bridgewater, according to the territorial limits thereof, be and the same is hereby incorporated into a town by the name of *East Bridgewater*, and invested with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties and requisitions, to which towns in this Commonwealth are by the Constitution and laws entitled and subjected.

"Sect. 2. Be it further enacted, That the inhabitants of said town of East Bridgewater shall be holden to pay all arrears of taxes which have been assessed, or directed to be assessed, upon them by the town of Bridgewater, and shall be entitled to receive, hold, and enjoy such proportion of all debts and taxes now due, and assessments voted to said town of Bridgewater, and such proportion of all the privileges and property, real or personal, now belonging to said town of Bridgewater, of what kind soever it may be, as the property of the said inhabitants of East Bridgewater bears to the property of all the inhabitants of said town of Bridgewater, according to the latest valuation thereof; and they shall be holden to pay their proportion, to be ascertained as aforesaid, of all the debts now due and owing from said town of Bridgewater."

"Sect. 3. Be it further enacted, That the said town of East Bridgewater shall be holden to support their proportion of the poor of the town of Bridgewater which are now chargeable to said town, which proportion shall be ascertained by the present valuation of said town, and all persons who may hereafter become chargeable as paupers to the said town of Bridgewater or East Bridgewater shall be considered as belonging to that town in the territory of which they had their settlement at the time of passing this act, and shall in future be chargeable to that town only.

"Sect. 4. Be it further enacted, That any justice of the peace for the county of Plymouth is hereby authorized to issue his warrant, directed to any freeholder of said town of East Bridgewater, requiring him to warn the inhabitants thereof to meet, at the time and place therein appointed, for the purpose of choosing all such town officers as towns are by law authorized and required to choose at their annual meetings. [June 14, 1823]."

First Town-Meeting.—The first town-meeting held under the act of incorporation took place at the meeting-house on the 4th of July, 1823. Hon. Nahum Mitchell was chosen moderator, and town officers were elected, a part of whom were Ezra Kingman, Jr., town clerk and treasurer; Alfred Whitman, Isaac Alden (3d), Abishai Stetson, selectmen; Lot Whitmarsh and Joseph Chamberlain, Jr., constables; Ezra Kingman and Ellis Holmes, tithingmen. Most of the young men in town recently married received the appointment of hog-reeves. At a subsequent meeting the following were chosen the first school committee, viz.: Rev. Benjamin Fessenden, Bartholomew Brown, Ezra Kingman, Jr., Hector Orr, John S. Champney, and William Harris, Jr.

At the time of the incorporation of East Bridgewater the post-office received a mail from Boston but three times a week, viz., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. There was a public conveyance to Boston three times in a week, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, by the Boston and New Bedford stage, which stopped at noon for the passengers to dine at the tavern then kept by Mrs. Naomi Croubie, where the Roman Catholic house of worship now stands.

Civil List.—The moderators of the annual town-meetings of East Bridgewater, with the dates, have been as follows:

MODERATORS OF TOWN MEETINGS.

July 4, 1823. Nahum Mitchell.	March 13, 1854. Joseph Chamberlain.
March 1, 1824. Bartholomew Brown.	March 12, 1855. James Bates.
March 7, 1825. Bartholomew Brown.	March 10, 1856. James Bates.
April 3, 1826. Hector Orr.	March 9, 1857. James Bates.
April 2, 1827. Hector Orr.	March 8, 1858. Joseph Chamberlain.
April 7, 1828. Hector Orr.	March 21, 1859. James Bates.
March 23, 1829. Bartholomew Brown.	March 19, 1860. Ezra Kingman.
March 8, 1830. Bartholomew Brown.	March 11, 1861. Benjamin W. Harris.
March 21, 1831. Ezra Kingman.	March 10, 1862. Benjamin W. Harris.
March 12, 1832. Nahum Mitchell.	March 9, 1863. Benjamin W. Harris.
March 11, 1833. Bartholomew Brown.	March 14, 1864. Ezra S. Whitmarsh.
April 7, 1834. Bartholomew Brown.	March 13, 1865. Ezra S. Whitmarsh.
March 16, 1835. Nahum Mitchell.	March 19, 1866. Ezra S. Whitmarsh.
March 7, 1836. Hector Orr.	March 18, 1867. Ezra S. Whitmarsh.
March 6, 1837. Hector Orr.	March 9, 1868. Ezra S. Whitmarsh.
March 5, 1838. Ezra Kingman.	March 15, 1869. Ezra S. Whitmarsh.
March 4, 1839. Ezra Kingman.	March 14, 1870. Moses Bates.
March 2, 1840. Isaac Pratt.	March 13, 1871. Ezra S. Whitmarsh.
March 1, 1841. Lebbeus Leach.	March 11, 1872. Moses Bates.
March 7, 1842. Bartholomew Brown.	March 17, 1873. William H. Osborne.
March 6, 1843. Ezra Kingman.	March 16, 1874. William H. Osborne.
March 4, 1844. Joseph Chamberlain.	March 1, 1875. Ezra S. Whitmarsh.
March 3, 1845. Joseph Chamberlain.	March 6, 1876. William H. Osborne.
March 2, 1846. Joseph Chamberlain.	March 12, 1877. George M. Keith.
March 1, 1847. Joseph Chamberlain.	March 4, 1878. George M. Keith.
March 6, 1848. Joseph Chamberlain.	March 10, 1879. George M. Keith.
March 5, 1849. Joseph Chamberlain.	March 8, 1880. George M. Keith.
March 4, 1850. Joseph Chamberlain.	March 14, 1881. George A. Wheeler.
March 10, 1851. Joseph Chamberlain.	March 13, 1882. George M. Keith.
March 1, 1852. Joseph Chamberlain.	March 12, 1883. George M. Keith.
March 14, 1853. Joseph Chamberlain.	March 10, 1884. George M. Keith.

SELECTMEN.

Selectmen of East Bridgewater from the date of the incorporation of the town:

Isaac Alden, 1823, '24, '25, '26, '27.
Abishai Stetson, 1823, '24, '25, '26, '27.
Alfred Whitman, 1823, '24, '25, '26.
Azor Harris, 1827, '28, '29, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34.

David Brown (2d), 1828, '29, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35.
 Simeon Curtis, Jr., 1828, '29, '30, '31, '32, '33, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48, '49, '50, '51, '52, '53.
 Zenas Keith, 1834, '35.
 Isaac Pratt, 1834, '35, '36, '37, '38, '39, '40, '41, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48, '49, '50, '51, '52, '53, '54, '55.
 Joseph Chamberlain, Jr., 1836, '38.
 Martin Whiting, 1836, '37, '39, '40, '41, '42.
 Zebina Keith, 1838.
 Aaron Hobart, 1839.
 Welcome Young, 1840, '41.
 Daniel French, 1842, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '49.
 Samuel G. Alden, 1850, '54, '60, '61, '62.
 Calvin Reed, 1855.
 John Reed, 1855, '56.
 B. Watson Keith, 1855.
 George Bryant, 1856, '57, '58, '59, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67.
 Wadsworth Phillips, 1856, '57.
 Cushing Otis, 1858, '59.
 Charles A. Latham, 1860, '61, '62, '63.
 Benjamin W. Harris, 1863.
 Galen Willis, 1864.
 Isaac N. Nutter, 1864.
 Jacob Bates, 1865, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72.
 Ezra Kingman, 1865, '77, '78, '79.
 Eliab Latham, 1866, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '81, '84.
 Charles H. Goas, 1868, '69, '70, '71, '72, '74, '75, '76, '78, '79, '82.
 Moses Bates,¹ 1873.
 George A. Wheeler, 1873.
 Jacob Rogers, 1873.
 Ezra A. Whitmarsh, 1874, '75, '76, '77, '80, '81.
 Joshua Dean, 1877, '78, '79, '80.
 Henry Gurney, 1880, '81, '82, '83, '84.
 L. Watts Richards, 1882, '83.
 James Sidney Allen, 1883.
 George M. Keith, 1884.

TOWN CLERKS.

Town clerks of East Bridgewater from the date of the incorporation of the town:

Ezra Kingman, Jr., 1823, '24, '25, '46, '47, '48, '49, '50, '51.
 Bartholomew Brown, 1826.
 William Harris, Jr., elected Aug. 21, 1826, '27, '28, '29, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35, '36, '37, '38, '39, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44, '45.
 Benjamin W. Harris, 1852, '53, '54, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59, '60.
 Isaac N. Nutter, 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65.
 William II. Osborne, 1866.
 Jacob A. Rogers, 1867, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73.
 Frank Smith, 1874, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84.

TREASURERS.

Treasurers of East Bridgewater from the date of the incorporation of the town:

Ezra Kingman, 1823, '24, '25, '46, '47, '48, '49, '50, '51.
 Bartholomew Brown, 1826.
 William Harris, Jr., Aug. 21, 1826, '27, '28, '29, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35, '36, '37, '38, '39, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44, '45.
 Benjamin W. Harris, 1852, '53, '54.
 Welcome Young, 1855.
 Martin Whiting, 1856, '60.
 John Reed, 1857.
 Bartlett R. Alden, 1858, '59, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64.

¹ Died June 16, 1873.

Isaac N. Nutter, 1865, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71, '73.
 Henry Gurney, 1872.

REPRESENTATIVES TO GENERAL COURT.

Ezra Kingman, Jr., 1829, '30, '31, '34, '35, '36.	Thomas Conant, 1856.
Azor Harris, 1833, '49.	David Pratt (2d), 1860.
Joseph Chamberlain, 1833.	William Allen, 1861.
William Harris, 1836, '37, '40, '41.	Mark Kingman, 1862, '63.
Isaac Pratt, 1837, '38, '40, '56.	James S. Allen, 1864, '71.
Charles Mitchell, 1838.	William Vinton, 1865, '66.
Jacob A. Rogers, 1850, '52.	Jacob Bates, 1867, '69.
Levi Churchill, 1851.	Irving Bates, 1868.
Calvin Reed, 1854.	Miley Edson, 1870.
B. Watson Keith, 1856.	William H. Osborne, 1872, '84.
Asa Mitchell, 1857.	Isaac N. Nutter, 1876, '78.
Boujamin W. Harris, 1866.	Joshua Dean, 1880.
	L. Watts Richards, 1882.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Col. Edward Mitchell, Aug. 28, 1775.	Ezra Kingman, 1847.
Hugh Orr, Oct. 26, 1775.	Cushing Mitchell, 1848.
Elisha Mitchell, Sept. 18, 1788.	Moses Bates, Jr., 1849.
Dr. Hector Orr, June 7, 1803-37, 1841-47 (thirty-nine years).	Joseph Chamberlain, 1850.
Nathan Alden, Nov. 27, 1811.	Levi Churchill, 1852.
James Thomas, 1812.	Jacob Bates, Jr., 1853.
Ezra Kingman, 1813.	Asa Millet, 1853.
Silvanus Lazell, Feb. 3, 1816.	Simone Curtis, 1855.
Isaac Alden (3d), 1827.	James H. Mitchell, 1855.
Silvanus L. Mitchell, 1828.	B. Watson Keith, 1856.
Wallace Rust, 1829.	Rufus A. Littlefield, 1856.
Abisha Stetson, 1833.	John Pearce, 1856.
Azor Harris, 1834.	Calvin Reed, 1856.
Isaac Pratt, 1841.	John Reed, 1856.
William Harris, 1842.	Seth Bryant, 1856.
Lobbeous Louch, 1845.	Robert Curtis, 1858.
Nathaniel Waterman French, 1845.	Aaron Hobart, Jr.
Henry Alden, 1846.	Ezra Kingman, 1861.
Josiah Whitman, 1847.	Henry Hobart.
Solomon Ager, 1847.	Thomas Keith.
	James H. Mitchell.
	Isaac N. Nutter, 1872.

Each of the attorneys received his commission soon after admission to the bar: Nahum Mitchell, July 3, 1795; Bartholomew Brown, June 26, 1812; and others whose names are elsewhere given.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

Nahum Mitchell, 1803-5.	Benjamin W. Harris, 1873-83.
Aaron Hobart, 1821-27.	

STATE SENATORS.

Hugh Orr, 1785-86.	James H. Mitchell, 1862-63.
Nahum Mitchell, 1813-14.	Benjamin W. Harris, 1857.
Aaron Hobart, 1819.	Jacob Bates, 1870-71.
Welcome Young, 1846-47.	James S. Allen, 1882-83.
Aaron Hobart, Jr., 1854.	

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Nahum Mitchell, 1814-20.	Asa Millet, 1865.
Aaron Hobart, 1828-31.	

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS BELONGING TO EAST BRIDGEWATER.

Bartholomew Brown, 1834-35.	James Bates, 1857-59.
Isaac Alden (3d), 1836-45.	

SHERIFF OF PLYMOUTH COUNTY FROM EAST BRIDGEWATER.

James Bates, 1860. Continued in that office till his decease, Oct. 5, 1876.

DEPUTY SHERIFFS.

John Holman, Aug. 25, 1731.	Joseph Chamberlain, 1832-49.
Japhet Allen, 1773-75.	Bartlett R. Alden, 1852-64.
William Harris, 1800-2.	Franklin Keith.
Edward Vinton, 1813-31.	George A. Wheeler.

² Appointed by the sheriff.

Statistics.—Votes for Governor since the incorporation of the town of East Bridgewater

1824. William Eustis..	103	1855. Samuel H. Walley..	89
Samuel Lathrop..	148	1856. Henry J. Gardner..	327
Levi Lincoln.....	146	Erasmus D. Beach..	141
Levi Lincoln.....	122	Luther V. Bell.....	89
Samuel Hubbard....	25	1857. Nathaniel P. Banks	177
Levi Lincoln.....	104	Henry J. Gardner..	125
Harrison Gray Otis.	6	Erasmus D. Beach..	102
Levi Lincoln	112	Caleb Swan.....	6
Marcus Morton	2	1858. Nathaniel P. Banks	198
Levi Lincoln.....	145	Erasmus D. Beach..	122
Harrison Gray Otis.	1	1859. Nathaniel P. Banks	157
Levi Lincoln.....	147	Benjamin F. Butler	69
Marcus Morton	2	George N. Briggs...	41
Levi Lincoln	184	John A. Andrew....	320
Marcus Morton	5	Amos A. Lawrence..	246
Samuel Lathrop....	88	Erasmus D. Beach..	96
Levi Lincoln.....	87	Levi Lincoln.....	7
Marcus Morton	6	1861. Isaac Davis.....	108
John Quincy Adams	128	John A. Andrew....	170
John Davis...	99	Charles Devens.....	257
Marcus Morton	24	John A. Andrew....	251
John Davis.....	123	1863. John A. Andrew....	195
John Bailey.....	55	Henry W. Paine....	165
Marcus Morton	54	Benjamin F. Butler	1
Edward Everett.....	154	1864. John A. Andrew....	367
Marcus Morton.....	64	Henry W. Paine....	108
Edward Everett.....	114	1865. Alex. H. Bullock...	180
Marcus Morton.....	110	Darius N. Conch....	55
Edward Everett.....	165	1866. Alex. H. Bullock...	318
Marcus Morton.....	119	Theo. H. Sweetzer...	96
Edward Everett.....	161	1867. Alex. H. Bullock...	337
Marcus Morton	159	Charles F. Adams...	274
Marcus Morton	195	1868. William Claffin	383
Edward Everett..	179	Charles F. Adams...	191
John Davis..	210	1869. E. M. Chamberlain	181
Marcus Morton	179	William Claffin	160
Marcus Morton	175	Charles F. Adams...	107
John Davis..	169	1870. Wendell Phillips...	174
Lucius Boltwood...	29	Charles F. Adams...	139
Marcus Morton.....	171	1871. William Cla in...	129
John Davis.....	151	1872. Wm. B. Washburn.	143
Samuel E. Sewall...	36	Charles F. A. Luns...	120
Marcus Morton.....	184	E. M. Chamberlain...	48
George N. Briggs...	104	Robert C. Pitman	33
Samuel E. Sewall...	39	1873. Wm. B. Washburn.	108
George N. Bancroft...	176	Francis W. Bird...	124
George N. Briggs...	172	1874. Wm. B. Washburn.	108
Samuel E. Sewall...	69	William Gaston.....	66
George N. Briggs...	141	1875. Thomas Talbot.....	228
Isaac Davis....	137	William Gaston.....	136
Samuel E. Sewall...	65	1876. William Gaston.....	135
George N. Briggs...	135	Alexander H. Rice...	116
Isaac Davis...	114	John I. Baker.....	47
Samuel E. Sewall...	60	Charles F. Adams...	7
George N. Briggs...	135	1877. Alexander H. Rice...	318
Caleb Cushing.....	128	Charles F. Adams...	264
Samuel E. Sewall...	59	John I. Baker.....	22
George N. Briggs...	201	1878. William Ginston.....	173
Stephen C. Phillips.	119	Alexander H. Rice...	160
Caleb Cushing.....	76	Robert C. Pitman...	34
George N. Briggs...	191	1879. Thomas Talbot.....	319
George S. Boutwell.	130	Benjamin F. Butler	141
Stephen C. Phillips.	111	Josiah J. Abbott...	66
George N. Briggs...	173	Alonzo A. Miner....	2
George S. Boutwell.	132	1880. John D. Long.....	309
Stephen C. Phillips.	119	Chas. P. Thompson...	220
Robert C. Winthrop	231	Charles Almy.....	2
George S. Boutwell.	150	1881. John D. Long.....	178
John H. Clifford.	223	Chas. P. Thompson...	75
Horace Mann	153	Charles Almy.....	9
Henry W. Bishop..	124	T. W. Andrew.....	1
Emery Washburn...	104	1882. Robert R. Bishop...	254
Henry W. Bishop...	139	Benjamin F. Butler	208
Henry Wilson.....	128	Charles Almy.....	12
Bradford L. Wales..	26	Geo. D. Robinson...	322
Henry J. Gardner...	224	1883. Geo. D. Robinson...	248
Emery Washburn...	74	1764. Benjamin F. Butler	289
Henry W. Bishop...	41	1810. Charles Almy.....	1195
Henry Wilson.....	31	1820. Charles Almy.....	1436
Julius Rockwell....	115		
Erasmus D. Beach..	112		

VALUATION.

Valuation	Rates of Taxation.	Polls.	Families.	Acres of Land Taxed.	Houses.
1860..... \$1,313,610	.0078	870	....	....	....
1861.....	....	....	....	....	....
1862..... 1,273,031	.010	900	....	11,341	555
1863..... 1,077,586	.0134	904	....	11,341	557
1864..... 1,053,882	.019	900	....	11,390	567
1865..... 1,030,276	.027	797	682	11,390	556
1866..... 1,062,808	.017	806	....	11,351	569
1867..... 1,089,151	.019	818	....	11,367	567
1868..... 1,127,204	.0285	824	....	11,107	573
1869..... 1,143,042	.0176	821	....	11,213	571
1870..... 1,258,124	.015	827	....	10,961	588
1871..... 1,211,060	.0170	827	....	....	....
1872..... 1,255,155	.0163	836	....	....	....
1873..... 1,230,214	.0165	804	....	....	....
1874..... 1,293,745	.013	830	....	....	....
1875..... 1,231,610	.0115	784	....	....	....
1876..... 1,229,180	.01	757	....	....	....
1877..... 1,227,370	.0117	736	....	....	....
1878..... 1,220,935	.011	763	....	....	....
1879..... 1,196,884	.0098	776	....	....	....
1880..... 1,243,840	.0118	746	....	....	....
1881..... 1,335,006	.0112	734	....	....	....
1882..... 1,404,370	.0125	810	....	....	....
1883..... 1,486,830	.0100	809	....	....	....

TOWN APPROPRIATIONS.

Schools.	Highways.	Support of Poor.	Amount assessed yearly on Polls and Estates.
1823..... \$600	.....	\$660	\$1,460.00
1824..... 600	.....	550	2,705.25
1825..... 600	.....	300	1,800.00
1826..... 500	1,000.00	500	2,200.00
1827..... 500	1,000.00	500	2,375.00
1828..... 600	1,100.00	500	2,464.48
1829..... 600	1,500.00	500	2,817.30
1830..... 600	1,100.00	500	2,901.00
1831..... 600	1,000.00	500	2,780.00
1832..... 900	900.00	660	3,481.28
1833..... 1000	1,000.00	660	3,684.02
1834..... 1000	1,000.00	600	3,314.16
1835..... 1000	1,000.00	1000	4,500.31
1836..... 1000	1,000.00	750	3,430.79
1837..... 1000	1,000.00	600	3,979.13
1838..... 1000	1,200.00	400	3,806.01
1839..... 1200	1,200.00	700	4,312.60
1840..... 1200	1,200.00	600	3,252.39
1841..... 1200	1,200.00	400	3,400.00
1842..... 1200	1,200.00	500	3,430.79
1843..... 1200	1,200.00	600	5,143.41
1844..... 1200	1,200.00	400	4,958.22
1845..... 1200	1,200.00	400	3,766.71
1846..... 2000	1,200.00	400	4,331.67
1847..... 2000	1,200.00	600	4,970.07
1848..... 1500	1,200.00	600	4,918.14
1849..... 1500	1,200.00	500	5,143.41
1850..... 1500	1,200.00	500	4,860.00
1851..... 2000	1,000.00	500	3,960.00
1852..... 2000	1,000.00	500	5,600.00
1853..... 2000	1,200.00	400	6,460.00
1854..... 2000	1,600.00	500	8,000.00
1855..... 2000	1,500.00	380	8,675.00
1856..... 2000	1,000.00	500	6,075.00
1857..... 2000	1,000.00	500	8,340.00
1858..... 2500	2100.00	700	9,800.00
1859..... 2500	2100.00	900	9,947.03
1860..... 2500	1700.00	1000	14,498.13
1861..... 2500	2800.00	800	10,208.70
1862..... 2500	3050.00	1000	21,892.08
1863..... 3000	1100.00	1000	29,690.66
1864..... 3000	800.00	1500	10,817.73
1865..... 4000	5800.00	1600	22,359.23
1866..... 4000	4300.00	1600	31,542.18
1867..... 5000	3600.00	2000	22,101.49
1868..... 5000	3000.00	2000	20,948.56
1869..... 5000	1800.00	2000	22,860.47
1870..... 5000	3050.00	2000	20,876.20
1871..... 5000	3500.00	1850	22,026.53
1872..... 5000	2800.00	2000	18,502.92
1873..... 5250	2500.00	1600	15,731.65
1874..... 4750	2000.00	....	13,806.80
1875..... 5000	3000.00	2000	15,844.05
1876..... 4750	2500.00	....	14,936.79
1877..... 5000	2500.00	....	12,021.14
1878..... 4750	2000.00	....	10,183.29
1879..... 5000	2800.00	....	16,450.29
1880..... 5000	3000.00	....	19,801.59
1881..... 5000	3000.00	....	16,400.30

CENSUS AT VARIOUS DATES.

Inhabitants.	Valuation.
1764..... 269
1810..... 1195
1820..... 1436

	Inhabitants.	Valuation.
1830.....	1653	\$814,600
1840.....	1044	
1850.....	2545	1,206,940
1860.....	3207	1,252,195
1870.....	3017	1,077,588
1880.....	2710	1,243,840

	Valuation for 1883.
Real estate.....	\$1,056,470.00
Personal.....	431,360.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,486,830.00

Number of polls, 809.
Tax on each poll, \$2.00.
Rate of taxation, \$10 on \$1000.
Amount of taxes, \$16,496.30.

By the census of 1880, for each of the villages, the number of inhabitants is as follows:

Beaver District.....	339
Centre District.....	1294
Curtisville District.....	148
Eastville District.....	182
Elmwood District.....	379
Northville District.....	210
Satucket District.....	158
	<hr/>
	2710

1874.	
Acres of land taxed.....	11,037
Houses "	586
Horses "	380
Cows "	387
Sheep "	62
	<hr/>
1875.	
Acres of land taxed.....	10,262½
Houses "	659
Horses "	363
Cows "	336
Sheep "	00

A comparison of the earliest and latest valuations and appropriations (1823-83) will give some idea of its financial status then and now, though it is probable that in the first, State and county taxes were not included, as the precinct became a town during that fiscal year:

Assessments, 1823.		Assessments, 1883.	
On property, etc.....	\$1450.00	On property, etc.....	\$16,496.30
<i>Appropriation.</i>		<i>Appropriation.</i>	
Schools.....	600.00	Schools.....	5,600.00
Highways.....	800.00	Highways.....	4,002.11
Support of poor.....	560.00	Support of poor.....	1,800.93

Public-Houses.—The first tavern in East Bridgewater of which we know was kept by Josiah Sears, who had come from Cape Cod about 1711, and married a daughter of Isaac Harris, who died about 1707. Mr. Sears lived in the house previously occupied by his father-in-law. This house was near the old fording-place in Satucket River, below the Indian dam. He kept this house of entertainment till about 1725, when he sold the house to Capt. Jonathan Bass, and returned to the cape.

Joshua Pratt kept a tavern from about 1760. He died in 1772, and was succeeded by his son, Joshua, Jr. The house was on the north side of Central Street, opposite Bridge Street.

Benjamin Harris kept a public-house in Satucket. The house, built in 1787, is that now occupied by Mrs. Joseph W. Bennett.

Nathaniel Chamberlain kept tavern from 1790 sev-

eral years. The house was near the east end of Byram's Plain.

The Joseph Lazell House was erected about 1796, where the Roman Catholic Church now is; this was a tavern till 1827. Mrs. Naomi Crombie was landlady of the house for several of its later years as an inn. Jackson & White were the last tavern-keepers.

The hotel known as the Hudson House was the large house erected in 1787 by Capt. Joseph Keith and Benjamin Robinson. It stood in the village, near the crossing of Central and Bedford Streets, and was burned June 4, 1857. The successive landlords were George M. Allen, from Scituate, 1825; Harrison Whitman, 1826; Thomas Whitman, 1827-32; William Smith, 1833-43; Harvey Josselyn, 1844-49; — Doolittle, 1850-51; John O. Hudson, 1852-57.

Streets and Roads.—In 1870 the public thoroughfares of the town, to the number of thirty-six, were named as streets. To some of the principal streets names were applied from certain circumstances; for example, Central Street runs in a nearly direct line east and west across the common through the town; Bedford Street was formerly a part of the turnpike from Boston to New Bedford; Plymouth Street was the old Plymouth road from the common to Halifax; Whitman Street was the ancient road from Whitman's mills (now the Carver Cotton-Gin Works) to Joppa (Elmwood) bridge. All the houses on that road for many years were occupied by Whitmans.

CHAPTER VIII.

Schools—School Districts—School Committee of East Bridgewater—East Bridgewater Academy—High School—Libraries—Library Association—College Graduates—Physicians—Attorneys and Counsellors—Biographical.

Schools.—No schools seem to have been established within the territory of East Bridgewater before 1700. It is probable that the children had opportunity to go to school in "the town,"—i.e., West Bridgewater. Instruction was given a few years previous to 1686 by Nathaniel Willis, the first schoolmaster in Bridgewater, and Nathaniel Brett acted the part of pedagogue in 1694. Nov. 4, 1700, the town of Bridgewater agreed that Thomas Martin, a scholar from England, should teach the children, and that "the scoul should be kept in foure places in the towne, where it may be most convenient for the inhabitants' children to come, and to be kept three months at a place." The probability is that thus an arrangement was made for instruction to be given in the east part

of the town for two months or more in a year. In 1705 "Nathaniel Brett was chosen schoolmaster, to be paid 15 pounds per annum, and 4 schoolmamas for the several quarters of the town to instruct small children in reading." Thus the prospect of general education began to brighten. The schools in those early times were probably kept in private houses. No school-house was probably erected in East Bridgewater earlier than 1720. There is no town or precinct record to indicate when the first school-house was built, but it was probably done by the voluntary contributions of the citizens as early as 1723, the date of the incorporation of the East Precinct. The building stood on the west end of what is now the common. Traces of its location were seen many years after it had been taken down or removed.

Aug. 18, 1743. The inhabitants of Bridgewater, having assembled in town-meeting, "then proposed whether they would by vote fix the Grammar School this present year in the West Precinct at the school house in said precinct, and appropriate £51 old tenor of the town's money to support s^d school, provided a certain number of men will appear to make up s^d £51, a sufficient sum to maintain such a grammar school master as the selectmen shall provide, and likewise, that the other three prec'ts this present year shall draw out of the town treasury the remainder of what is raised, to support the Grammar school in the town, according to what the pay is respectively, and said money to be appropriated for the support of English schools among themselves. And the vote passed in the affirmative." October 3d, same year, "they met according to the adjournment, and it was proposed whether the South, East, and North prec'ts shall have the same privelidge of the school with y^e West prec', after this present year successively according to their age, in case they will accept of it, and if not, then the next prec' in course to have the offer of. And the vote past in the affirmative." Here, then, we see the way opened for instruction in the higher branches in the East Parish as well as other parts of Bridgewater.

At a parish-meeting held, "Mch. 24, 1748, voted that precinct Com'tee, Capt. Bass, Capt. Whitman, and Lieut. Mitchell, take Care about the schole, to dispose of the Money belonging to this precinct to the best advantage." So it seems there was but one school-house at this time in the parish, and but one down to 1771; for it was "voted Nov. 15th, of that year, To Ezra Whitman for work Done at the meeting House and school house, £0. 4s. 0*d*." In 1773, the East Parish "voted that the Parish should be divided into School Ricks." The committee chosen to make such division were Capt. Joseph Gannett, Isaac Allen,

Anthony Sherman, David Kingman, Ens. Cushing Mitchell, Benjamin Harris, Nehemiah Latham, John Brown, and Robert Orr.

School Districts.—Accordingly the East Parish was divided into seven districts, and the management of the several schools was annually placed in the care of the regular parish committee of three men, the assessors of the precinct, who each year divided the school money according to the number of the children in each district from three to sixteen years of age.

April 12, 1790. The parish "voted to choose a committee in each school district, whose duty it shall be to see that their respective districts have their proportion of the money raised and appropriated for English schools, and that suitable masters or mistresses are provided to keep a school or schools in their respective districts, and also to provide wood for the said schools, and that no schoolmaster or mistress shall draw money nor obtain an order from the precinct committee to draw money for keeping a school until he or she shall obtain a certificate from the major part of the committee of the district where he or she hath kept a school, certifying the number of weeks such school was kept and the sum due to him or her for said service." The committee chosen were as follows, viz.: East District, Polycarpus Snell, Thomas Sherman, and Benjamin Whitman; Middle District (three districts having been united in one), Ensign James Keith, Ephraim Cary, Jr., Col. Robert Orr, Capt. David Kingman, and Benjamin Robinson; Northwest District, James Barrell, Zechariah Shaw, and Isaac Alden; Over Meadow District, Eleazer Whitman, Christopher Bates, and Lieut. Samuel Pool; Southeast District, Nathan Hudson.

In 1792 there were again seven districts, and in 1793 a new district was formed in the northeast part of the precinct, which in recent years has been known by the name of Northville.

School Committee of the East Precinct.—The following is a list of the school committee chosen by the East Precinct of Bridgewater from 1790 to 1823:

Polycarpus Snell, 1790, '91, '96.
Thomas Sherman, 1790, '91, '93.
Benjamin Whitman, 1790, '91.
Ensign James Keith, 1790, '91, 1807, '09.
Ephraim Cary, Jr., 1790, '91, '93, '94, '96, '99, 1804, '05, '10.
Col. Robert Orr, 1790.
Capt. David Kingman, 1790, '95.
Benjamin Robinson, 1790.
James Barrell, 1790, '93, '97, '99, 1804, '08.
Zechariah Shaw, 1790.
Isaac Alden, 1790.
Eleazer Whitman, 1790, '91, '92, '93, '95, '99, 1801.
Christopher Bates, 1790, 1805, '06, '07, '10, '11.
Lieut. Samuel Pool, 1790, '91.

Nathan Hudson, 1790, '92, '94, '96, '97, '99, 1800, '01, '02, '03, '04, '05, '06, '07, '08, '09, '10, '18, '19.	Ezra Whitman, Jr., 1811.
Lieut. Simeon Gannett, 1791, '92, '94, '97, 1800, '04.	John M. Goodwin, 1811, '12, '14.
Ezra Allen, 1791.	Joseph Shaw, 1811.
Capt. Levi Washburn, 1791.	Isaac Brown, 1811.
Capt. Isaac Whitman, 1791.	Abel Barroll, 1812, '18.
Joshua Barrell, 1791, '94.	Ebenezer Hathaway, 1811, '12, '13, '14, '17, '21.
Capt. Nathan Alden, 1791.	Philip Torrey, 1812.
Lieut. James Allen, 1791.	Silvanus Keith, 1812.
John Brown, 1791, 1800.	Cushing Mitchell, Jr., 1812, '15, '22.
Robert Wade, 1791, '92, 1800, '04.	Charles Mitchell, 1813, '22.
Job Bearoe, 1791, '93, '97, '99, 1811.	Isaac Alden (3d), 1813, '14, '16, '19, '20, '21.
John Hudson, 1791, '95.	Thomas Harden, 1813.
Benjamin Paris, 1791.	Benjamin Keith, 1813, '14.
Ensign Cushing Mitchell, 1791, '92, '95, '1809.	Daniel S. Brett, 1814.
Lieut. Bradford Mitchell, 1791, 1800.	Glaudine Bonney, 1813.
Isaac Tribon, 1792.	Jacob Hersey, 1814, '15, '16, '17, '20, '22.
Ensign Daniel Kinsley, 1792, 1801.	Ensign Bartholomew Trow, 1815, '16, '17.
Thomas Young, 1793.	Melzar Hudson, 1815, '16, '20, '22.
Stephen Hersey, 1793, '95.	Alvan Shaw, 1815, '22.
Lieut. Isaac Keith, 1794, 1800.	Samuel Keen, 1816.
Asahel Allen, 1794.	John Soule, 1817.
Asa Whitman, 1794, 1808.	Joseph Reed, 1817, '18.
Isaac Brown, 1794.	Daniel Hudson, 1817, '22.
Benjamin Richards, 1795.	Dr. Daniel Sawin, 1817.
James Thomas, 1795.	Thomas Whitman, 1818.
Lieut. Benjamin Harris, 1795.	Capt. William Vinton, 1818, '19.
Seth Whitman, 1796.	Azor Harris, 1818, '21.
William Keith, 1796, 1800, '03, '05, '17.	Amasa Fields, 1818, '22.
Philip Torrey, 1796, '97.	Daniel French, 1819.
Seth Hobart, 1796.	William Harris, Jr., 1819.
Ephraim Hyde, 1797, 1805, '10.	Luthur Gannett, 1819.
Bradford Mitchell, 1797.	Moses Bates, 1819.
John Harden, 1797.	Melzar Hill, 1820.
Silas French, 1799, 1800, '04, '05, '06, '07.	Isaac Keith, Jr., 1820.
Joseph Chamberlain, 1799.	Benjamin Robinson, Jr., 1820, '21.
Levi Keith, 1799.	Jared Reed, 1820.
Lieut. Eleazar Keith, 1800.	George Mitchell, 1821.
Jacob Hill, Jr., 1800, '03, '08.	David Hersey, 1821.
Robert Wade, 1800, '04.	Daniel Bates, 1821.
Ezra Kinginan, 1801.	Jacob Bates, 1822.
Jool Edson, 1801.	School committee of East Bridgewater from the incorporation of the town :
Isaac Brown, 1801, '03.	Rev. Benjamin Fessenden, 1824.
Thomas Chamberlain, 1801.	Bartholomew Brown, 1824, '25, '26, '29, '30, '34, '35.
David Allen, 1802.	Ezra Kingman, Jr., 1824, '25, '28, '29, '31, '33, '36, '38, '39, '40, '42.
Seth Gurney, 1802, '09, '18, '15, '16, '19.	Dr. Doctor Orr, 1824, '25, '26.
Seth Gurney, 1803, '04.	Dr. John S. Champney, 1824, '25, '26, '27.
William Harris, 1803, '05.	William Harris, Jr., 1824, '25, '26, '27, '30, '37, '43, '50, '51.
Silvanus Lazell, 1803.	The selectmen, 1825.
Capt. Isaac Whitman, 1804.	Isaac Alden (3d), 1826, '29, '30, '32, '34.
Abisha Stetson, 1805, '06, '07, '10, '12, '13, '14, '20, '21.	Rev. John A. Williams, 1827.
Bezaleel Allon, 1806.	Aaron Hobart, 1827, '29, '32, '33, '36, '38, '39, '40, '42, '43.
Ira Bisbee, 1806.	Wolcome Young, 1827, '30, '31, '37, '39, '40, '42, '44.
Samuel Keen, 1807.	Simeon Curtis, Jr., 1828, '34.
William Bonney, 1807.	Williams Letham, 1828.
Nathaniel Cross, 1807, '13.	Silvanus L. Mitchell, 1828.
Ezra Whitman, 1808.	Azor Harris, 1828.
Merritt Jenkins, 1808, '09, '12, '18.	Rev. Eliphalet P. Crafts, 1829, '30, '31, '32, '33, '35.
Joseph Gannett, 1808.	Rev. Baalie Sanford, 1829, '30, '31, '32, '33, '35, '36, '37, '41, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '49, '54, '56, '58, '59, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '71, '72, '73, '76, '77.
Zenas Washburn, 1808.	Nathum Mitchell, 1829.
David Kinginan, 1809.	Charles A. Letham, 1830, '31, '41, '44.
John Bisbee, 1809.	Robert Curtis, 1829.
Lot Whitmarsh, 1809, '11, '15, '16.	
Marcus Alden, 1810.	
Jonathan Hobart, 1810.	
Galen Latham, 1810, '15, '16.	

Daniel Whitman, 1831.
 Rev. Adonis Howard, 1832, '33, '37.
 Solomon Ager, 1837.
 Thomas P. Ryder, 1838.
 Rev. George A. Williams, 1841.
 Rev. Nathaniel Whitman, 1845, '46, '47, '48.
 Rev. Lucius Alden, 1845, '46.
 William Allen, 1847, '48, '70, '74, '75.
 Ass Millet, 1848, '54, '76.
 Rev. Tilly B. Hayward, 1849.
 David Howard, 1849, '50, '51, '52, '53.
 Benjamin W. Harriss, 1852, '58, '59, '60.
 Rev. Philo B. Wilcox, 1854, '55, '56, '57, '58.
 Rufus A. Littlefield, 1853, '55.
 Ass Mitchell, 1856.
 Samuel Bates, 1854.
 Thomas Conant, 1857.
 Edward O. Grover, 1860, '61, '62, '63.
 Richard M. Smith, 1861, '62.
 William H. Osborne, 1864, '65.
 Edmund W. Nutter, 1864, '67, '68, '69, '70, '74, '75, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84.
 Rev. Nathaniel H. Broughton, 1865.
 E. Wallace Holmes, 1866.
 Rev. Francis C. Williams, 1867, '68, '69.
 George A. Wheeler, 1868, '69, '70.
 Moses Bates, 1871, '72.
 Nathan Kingman (2d), 1871, '72.
 John H. Hathaway, 1871, '72.
 Francis Hayward, 1871, '72.
 Rev. Austin Dodge, 1871, '72, '73.
 Franklin Keith, 1871, '72, '73, '74.
 Henry Gurney, 1871, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76.
 George W. Harden, 1871, '72, '73, '74, '75.
 Ezra Kingman, 1873, '83, '84.
 Ann T. Whitman, 1873, '74, '75.
 Wyman C. Pickott, 1873.
 Jarvis Burrell, 1873, '74, '75, '76.
 James S. Allen, 1874.
 Martin P. McLaughlin, 1874, '76, '77, '78.
 Clarence A. Chandler, 1876, '77, '78.
 Frederick S. Strong, 1876, '77, '79, '80, '81, '82.
 L. Watts Richards, 1877, '78, '79.
 Rev. Daniel W. Richardson, 1878.
 Robert O. Harris, 1879, '80, '81, '82.
 Rev. Perley M. Griffin, 1883, '84.

In 1817, March 24, made choice of Hon. Nahum Mitchell, Dr. Hector Orr, Bartholomew Brown, Esq., and Dr. Daniel Sawin, a committee for examination of schools.

In 1818 the committee chosen for the same purpose were Bartholomew Brown, Esq., Dr. Daniel Sawin, Welcome Young, Esq., and James Thomas, Esq.

The first teacher resident or employed in East Bridgewater was John Orcutt. He died in 1781, aged eighty-one years. He taught the school on the common several years. He was an excellent penman, as evinced by specimens of his skill in writing still extant. Some others prior to 1800 were William Snell, Ebenezer Willis, Isaac Tribou, Ezra Richards, Benjamin Paris, James Thomas, and Timothy Allen. Miss Bathsheba Whitman began to teach in the

school-house on the common in 1794, when she was sixteen years old, and was an instructor many years. Bartholomew Brown was the first teacher in the old steepled school-house erected in the village in 1801. He introduced Murray's "Grammar" and "Reader" as text-books, and instructed the scholars to recite some of their lessons in concert; his pupils in the winter of 1801-2, numbering one hundred and twenty.

Among the teachers since the beginning of the present century, Hon. Edward Everett is remembered with pleasure. He was, while a teacher here, but fifteen years old, and a member of the junior class of Harvard University. Though so youthful, his remarkable attainments in literature enabled him to succeed in that winter's task. To the writer of this he once stated, "I had, if I recollect right, seventy or eighty scholars of both sexes, many of them older than myself, one or two of them young men and women. . . . As a class, they were well mannered and gave me no extra trouble, but I was thankful when the time was up."

The amount paid for instruction before 1800 was not large. In 1796 the East Precinct received from the town treasury \$332.89. The next year received from the town \$332.57, and in addition the precinct raised \$100. In 1810 \$605.24 were received as their proportion of the town's money. From this time till the incorporation of the town of East Bridgewater the annual expenditure for the support of the schools was about \$600. In 1833 the amount raised was \$1000; in 1839, \$1200; in 1848, \$1500; in 1854, \$2000. In 1869 it rose to \$5000; in 1883, \$5500.

By the school census, May, 1883, the number of children in town between five and fifteen years of age was 453. The whole number of pupils of all ages enrolled on school registers was 543.

The per cent. of average attendance in the schools collectively is 90.5.

East Bridgewater Academy.—In 1818 a need was felt by the people here of educational advantages superior to what were furnished in the district schools, and a company of proprietors was formed, including the following-named citizens: Silvanus Lazell, Nahum Mitchell, Barzillai Allen, John M. Goodwin, Cushing Mitchell, Silvanus L. Mitchell, Levi Washburn, and perhaps some others. A building of two stories was erected on Central Street, near the southwest corner of the burial-ground, on what is now the estate of Kimball E. Sheldon. This seminary was at first named the "Young Ladies' School." It was opened for instruction early in 1819, under the care of Miss Bathsheba Whitman.

After a few years pupils of both sexes were admitted.

April 5, 1837, the school was incorporated as the "East Bridgewater Academy." The act of incorporation was as follows:

"Be it enacted, etc.

"Aaron Hobart, Welcome Young, and Wallace Rust, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation by the name of the Proprietors of the East Bridgewater Academy, to be established in the town of East Bridgewater, in the county of Plymouth, with all the powers, &c., set forth in the forty-fourth chap. of the Revised Statutes, with power to hold real and personal estate not exceeding ten thousand dollars, to be devoted exclusively to purposes of education."

The names of those who have been principals of this institution are,—

Bathsheba Whitman, 1819-20.	Bathsheba Whitman, 1834.
Clarissa Adams, 1821-23.	Mary Young, 1835-36.
Bathsheba Whitman, 1824-26.	Thomas P. Ryder, 1837-38.
Penelope Winslow, 1827.	Asa Millet, 1839.
Caroline Allen, 1828.	John W. May, 1839.
Bathsheba Whitman, 1829-30.	Daniel Weed, 1840.
Emily Porter, 1832.	Daniel Littlefield, 1841.
Ezra Kingman, 1833.	

In 1845 the proprietors sold the academy building and real estate to William Allen, who was principal of the seminary from October, 1846, to December, 1860, when it ceased to be a place of instruction.

With increase of population and proportionate accumulation of taxable property, facilities for education have gradually widened until the town has held its own in the commonwealth in more than one regard, as is shown by its annual reports.

High School.—For a number of years preceding 1860 the necessity for a high and grammar school having been duly considered at sundry times, a spacious and substantial building was in that year erected in the Central Village, near the railroad crossing, for the purpose, districts 1, 8, and 9 being then united.

The school opened with an attendance of about sixty, under the instruction of Horace Cannon. The following are the names of teachers who have succeeded him until the present date:

1861-62. George L. Faxon.
1862. (Summer) J. C. Watson Coxe; (winter) John G. Adams.
1863. (Summer) John G. Adams; (fall) Edmund W. Nutter.
1863-64. (Winter) Nathaniel C. Scovell.
1864. (Summer) Gardner W. Lawrence.
1864-65. (Winter) Hosea Kingman.
1865. (Summer) Daniel N. Lane; (fall) Edmund W. Nutter.
1865-66. (Winter) Austin Sanford.
1866. (Summer) Edmund W. Nuttor.
1866-67. (Winter) Austin Sanford.
1867. (Summer) Henry H. Butler. ¹
1867-68. (Winter) Austin Sanford.

¹ During this year the school became a "high school," and the "district system" was abolished.

1868-71. George L. Faxon.

1871. Wyman C. Fickett, who is the present principal of the school.

Libraries.—Public libraries have been established in East Bridgewater at different periods, each of which has done at least something towards educating the community. Of some of them mention should be made. The first of which anything is definitely known was in use in 1770. It was called "The Library of the East Parish of Bridgewater." The volumes were nearly all of a directly religious character.

As to the next library we find that eighteen persons met Feb. 28, 1793, and signed an agreement to form a library society. The meeting was adjourned for a fortnight. Accordingly, March 14th, a well-prepared constitution was presented, and was signed by forty-one persons. Their names,—David Kingman, Robert Orr, Ezra Kingman, Nahum Mitchell, Josiah Byram, Levi Washburn, Isaac Whitman, Robert Wade, James Keith, Jr., Seth Keith, Joseph Chamberlain, Samuel Rogers, Arthur Harris, Holman Keith, Galen Latham, Isaac Keith, Isaac Tribou, Thomas Young, Joseph Whitman, Benjamin Delano, William Mitchell, John Harris, Asahel Allen, Simeon Curtis, William Keith, Barzillai Allen, Silvanus Lezell, Nathan Alden, Jr., Isaac Chamberlain, Ezra Whitman, Jr., Thomas Sherman, Josiah Otis, Samuel Spear, Jr., Stephen Snell, Thomas Hooper, Josiah Richards, Zebulon Allen, Benjamin Whitman, Gad Hitchcock, Jr., Ephraim Hyde, Simeon Allen.

This association was denominated "The Proprietors of a Library in the East Precinct of Bridgewater." From some of the early records of this association, still extant, it is seen that the selection of books was judiciously made; some of the authors were Goldsmith, Addison, Knox, Cowper, Pope, Ramsay, Keats, Bruce, Hannah More, Josephus, Newton, Franklin, and Paley. There were also Butler's "Analogy," Smith's "Wealth of Nations," "Washington's Letters," etc.

In 1836, Rev. Adonis Howard and others formed a "Social Library" in Joppa village. There were at first one hundred volumes, average cost about one dollar each; one hundred additional volumes were afterwards purchased. Much liberality was manifested by individuals in carrying forward an institution so valuable.

About 1838 a "Village Library" was instituted at the centre of the town, which was kept in the law-office of Welcome Young, Esq.

About 1840, John Adams Conant, Jr., started a library in Eastville, which has been the means of much usefulness.

An "Agricultural Library," with one hundred and twenty volumes, was established by the Agricultural Association in 1860.

Library Association.—The "East Bridgewater Library Association" was formed Sept. 23, 1870. At the first annual meeting, held Jan. 20, 1871, the following officers were elected: President, Ezra Kingman; Vice-President, James S. Allen; Secretary, George W. Allen; Treasurer, Frederick S. Strong; Finance Committee, John Hobart and Franklin Edson; Lecture Committee, William H. Osborne, Amos Hunting, and Simeon C. Keith; Committee on the Library, William H. Osborne, William Vinton, George L. Faxon, Martin P. McLauthlin, S. Prescott Allen, Dr. Charles W. Harris, Edmund W. Nutter, Rev. Timothy O. Paine, George W. Allen.

At the annual meeting of the association, held in January, 1884, the following vote was passed, viz.: "That if the town will annually appropriate a sum not less than one hundred dollars to be expended for books under the direction of the library committee, the public may have the free use of the books belonging to this association."

At the annual meeting of the town of East Bridgewater, held March 12, 1883, a committee, consisting of Ezra Kingman, George W. Allen, and Isaac N. Nutter, was chosen to take into consideration the subject of a public town library and report at the next annual meeting. Accordingly, at the annual meeting held March 10, 1884, the committee made their report, in concluding which they say, "In view of this action of the Library Association your committee recommend the acceptance of the offer, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be appropriated the present year, of which three hundred dollars of said sum shall be used in the purchase of books, and that the Library be kept in the room occupied by the town officers, and be opened at least on two week-day afternoons of each week, and at such other times as may be deemed proper and best."

The town appropriated five hundred dollars as desired, and the Free Public Library of East Bridgewater was opened June 25, 1884.

COLLEGE GRADUATES OF EAST BRIDGEWATER.

John Shaw, Harvard, 1729; clergyman, settled in South Parish, Bridgewater.
 Eliab Byram, Harvard, 1740; clergyman, settled in Mendham, N. J.
 Samuel Angier, Harvard, 1763; clergyman, settled in East Parish, Bridgewater.
 Thomas Gannett, Harvard, 1763; —, settled in Plympton.
 Caleb Gannett, Harvard, 1763; clergyman, steward of Harvard University.

Oakes Angier, Harvard, 1764; lawyer, settled in West Parish, Bridgewater.
 William Conant, Yale, 1770; clergyman, settled in Lyme, N. H.
 James Thomas, Harvard, 1778; farmer, settled in East Bridgewater.
 Levi Whitman, Harvard, 1779; clergyman, settled in Wellfleet.
 Ebenezer Dawes, Harvard, 1785; clergyman, settled in Scituate.
 Barzillai Gannett, Harvard, 1785; merchant, settled in Gardner, Me.
 Allen Pratt, Harvard, 1785; clergyman, settled in Westmoreland, N. H.
 David Gurney, Harvard, 1786; clergyman, settled in Titicut, North Middleboro'.
 Ebenezer Lazell, Brown, 1788; clergyman, settled in Attleboro'.
 Nahum Mitchell, Harvard, 1789; lawyer (judge), settled in East Bridgewater.
 Hector Orr, Harvard, 1792; physician, settled in East Bridgewater.
 Ezekiel Whitman, Brown, 1795; lawyer (chief justice of Maine), settled in Portland, Me.
 Asa Mitchell, Harvard, 1802; lawyer, settled in New Gloucester, Me.
 Jacob Hill, Brown, 1807; lawyer, settled in Minot, Me.
 Eliab Whitman, Brown, 1807; lawyer, settled in North Bridgewater.
 Nathaniel Whitman, Harvard, 1809; clergyman, settled in Billerica and East Bridgewater.
 Daniel Whitman, Brown, 1809; farmer, settled in East Bridgewater.
 Willard Phillips, Harvard, 1810; lawyer, settled in Cambridge.
 Welcome Young, Brown, 1814; lawyer, settled in East Bridgewater.
 Silvanus L. Mitchell, Harvard, 1817; merchant, settled in East Bridgewater.
 Lucius Alden, Brown, 1821; clergyman, settled in East Abington and New Castle, N. H.
 Jason Whitman, Harvard, 1825; clergyman, settled in Saco, Portland, Me., and Lexington.
 Joseph W. Cross, Harvard, 1827; clergyman, settled in Boxboro' and West Boylston.
 Williams Latham, Brown, 1827; lawyer, settled in Bridgewater.
 William Allen, Harvard, 1837; teacher, settled in Barnstable, Saco, Me., and East Bridgewater.
 Edmund B. Whitman, Harvard, 1838; teacher, settled in Cambridge, and Lexington, Ky.
 Edward C. Mitchell, Colby, 1849; clergyman, settled in Chicago.
 Charles C. Mitchell, Harvard, 1851.
 Allen Whitman, Harvard, 1857; teacher, settled in Yonkers, N. Y., and Cleveland, O.
 George L. Faxon, Middlebury, —; teacher, settled in East Bridgewater, Brookfield, Spencerville.
 James Madison Allen, Oberlin, 1858; philologist, settled in East Bridgewater.
 John Howard, Yale, 1860; teacher of music, settled in New York.
 Gorham D. Williams, Harvard, 1865.
 Nathan W. Littlefield, Dartmouth, 1869; lawyer, settled in Providence, R. I.
 Austin Sanford, Dartmouth, 1869; teacher, settled in Albany, N. Y.
 Richard W. Smith, Wesleyan, 1870; teacher, settled in Providence, R. I.
 George B. Hobart, Harvard, 1875; manufacturer, settled in Plymouth.
 Charles Pratt Strong, Harvard, 1876; physician, settled in Boston.

Robert Orr Harris, Harvard, 1877; lawyer, settled in East Bridgewater.

Aaron Hobart Latham, Harvard, 1877; lawyer, settled in Boston.

Josiah Byram Millet, Harvard, 1877; journalist, settled in Boston.

Abbot Sanford, Amherst, 1877; physician.

Bradford Allen, Amherst, 1878; physician, settled in Brockton.

Physicians.—**Joseph Byram, died March 4, 1744, age 43.**

Isaac Otis, born in Scituate; graduate of Harvard University, 1738; died 1785, age 66.

Josiah Otis, died March 25, 1808, age 59.

Hector Orr, graduate of Harvard University, 1792; died April 29, 1855, age 85.

Dr. Hector Orr, son of Col. Robert and Hannah (Kingman) Orr, and grandson of Hon. Hugh Orr, was born in East Bridgewater, March 24, 1770, graduated at Harvard University in 1792, studied medicine with Dr. Ephraim Wales, of Randolph, and in 1794 settled in his native parish. He married March 23, 1796, Mary, daughter of Oakes and Susanna (Howard) Angier, of West Bridgewater. In 1796 he was commissioned surgeon in the navy by John Adams, President of the United States, and under the command of Commodore Preble, went on a long voyage to India. In 1801 he became a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, of which institution he served as counselor almost forty years. Having a fondness for military tactics, he was commissioned, in 1802, adjutant of the Third Regiment, First Brigade, Fifth Division, of the Massachusetts Militia. He was an efficient disciplinarian, as can be testified by survivors who were trained under his command. He might have risen to the highest positions in the military department, but he continued as adjutant for the unusual term of twenty-three years.

He was an apt scholar, well versed in English literature and the Latin classics, read rapidly, and remembered what he had read. He took great interest in Freemasonry, joined the Masonic Brotherhood prior to his college graduation, and was foremost among the founders of Fellowship Lodge, which was established in East Bridgewater in 1797, in which year he gave a history of Freemasonry in a discourse before the lodge. The discourse was published, as was also "An Oration pronounced at Bridgewater [East Parish meeting-house], Oct. 1, 1801, at the request of the Columbian Society," and "An Oration pronounced at Bridgewater [East Parish meeting-house], July 4, 1804, in Commemoration of the Anniversary of American Independence." He was a man of sparkling wit, and possessed a fund of anecdotes, which were ever at hand, and, if occasion offered, readily delivered. He

was a skillful physician, and continued in the practice of his profession for almost sixty years. He died April 29, 1855, age eighty-five.

Daniel Sawin, born in Randolph; died April 29, 1822, age 36.

John S. Champney resided here a few years (1822, etc.).

Samuel A. Orr, died Aug. 9, 1878, age 75.

Charles A. Lockerby, graduate of Medical School Dartmouth College, 1844; graduate of a college at Edinburgh, Scotland; resided here 1845 to 1849; removed to Concord, N. H.; died May 2, 1881.

Asa Millet, graduated at Brunswick Medical School, 1842; practiced in East Bridgewater, 1847 to 1854; removed to Abington, then to Bridgewater; returned in 1873.

John T. Harris, graduate of a medical school, Philadelphia, Pa.; removed to Roxbury.

Adonis Howard, born in West Bridgewater; died Sept. 25, 1866, age 71.

Daniel Chaplin, graduate of Harvard University Medical School, 1844; came to East Bridgewater, 1858.

George Vining, born in Cummington; practiced in 1857-58; removed 1858.

Enoch Warren Sanford, born in Raynham; graduate of Brown University, 1851; graduate of Philadelphia College; practiced here from 1858 to 1860; removed to Brookline, where he died Feb. 27, 1875, age 43.

Charles W. Harris, graduate of Berkshire Medical Institution, Pittsfield, 1847; came to East Bridgewater, 1866, and died May 24, 1884, age 62.

Attorneys and Counselors.—**John Holman, Jr., died April 25, 1755, age 49.**

Nahum Mitchell, graduate of Harvard University, 1789; died Aug. 1, 1853, age 84.

Bartholomew Brown, born in Danvers, Mass.; graduate of Harvard University, 1799; died April 14, 1854.

Aaron Hobart, born in Abington; graduate of Brown University, 1805; died Sept. 19, 1858, age 71.

Welcome Young, graduate of Brown University, 1814; died May 13, 1871, age 78.

Benjamin W. Harris, graduate of Harvard University Law School, 1849.

William E. Jewell, graduate of Dartmouth College; settled in East Bridgewater, 1860; afterwards removed to Randolph.

William H. Osborne, admitted to the bar in 1864.

Robert O. Harris, graduate of Harvard University, 1877.

Ezra S. Whitmarsh, admitted to the bar in 1879.
Biographical.—Lieut. David Kingman was born in West Bridgewater in 1708, son of John and Desire (Harris) Kingman, grandson of John Kingman, and great-grandson of Henry Kingman, who, in 1635, emigrated from Weymouth, in England, and settled in Weymouth, Mass. Lieut. David settled in East Bridgewater about 1733. He was one of the early traders; was licensed as a retailer in 1745, though he probably had begun keeping a store considerably earlier. His residence was on Grove Street, facing Water Street, the same location as that where is now the dwelling-house built by the late William Tribou. That part of the town was formerly called "the Robinson neighborhood," and more recently "Harmony." Lieut. Kingman married, in 1732, Mary, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Hayward, of Elinwood, and had five children,—David, Mary, Nathan, Ezra, and Hannah (who married Col. Robert Orr). He was an officer in the militia as early as 1746. He kept a record of daily occurrences for a few years, which is extant, and was a respected and useful citizen. He died April 15, 1769, age sixty-one.

Capt. David Kingman, son of Lieut. David and Mary (Haywood) Kingman, was born Feb. 26, 1733, married Abigail Hall in 1752, and had five sons and three daughters. They were Nathan, Molly, Ezra, Nabby, Eunice, David, David, and Barzillai. He, as his father had been, was a country merchant. We find that on Dec. 20, 1757, he was licensed to sell tea, coffee, and chinaware. About 1765 he removed from the Robinson neighborhood to Central Street, and lived in a house which stood where the late Daniel P. Edson lived and died. A few feet east of the house was his store. The number of country merchants at that time was not large, and this store became a famous place of resort. Here he supplied the Bridgewater soldiers of the Revolutionary army with ready-made clothing. Near the opening of the Revolution he was elected commander of the local militia in the East District, or east half of the East Precinct, of Bridgewater, and continued in that office till 1784. In 1780 he represented Bridgewater at the General Court. He was an energetic business man, and interested in iron manufactures, being an owner in the forges of the East and South Parishes.

He was cheerful, complaisant, and had a great fondness for children, who reciprocated his regard for them. His kindness to strangers was proverbial, many of whom could bear witness to his hospitality. Ardently attached to the clergy, he was gratified if he could lighten their labors and promote the welfare of the people. He was fond of music, and was for many

years a leader in that department of public worship. He kept for many years a diary of passing events. His death occurred May 11, 1805, at the age of seventy-two.

Deacon John Whitman was born in the East Parish of Bridgewater, March 28, 1735 (new style), and died July 20, 1842, aged one hundred and seven years, three months, and twenty-two days. He was the first inhabitant of the ancient town of Bridgewater who lived more than a century. Few persons in the county of Plymouth have attained so great an age. He was a remarkable man. It would probably be difficult to cite another instance of an individual in New England who could, at the age of one hundred and seven, write his name in a clear, legible hand. He was a son of John and Elizabeth (Cary) Whitman. On the father's side he was a descendant of two of the earliest settlers in East Bridgewater,—Nicholas Byram and Thomas Whitman,—and on the mother's was the fourth in descent from Capt. Miles Standish, the Pilgrim. He married, Oct. 11, 1764, Lydia, daughter of David and Joanna (Hayward) Snow. Children: Lydia, born July 29, 1765; Elizabeth, April 24, 1767; James, Feb. 4, 1769. His wife died April 25, 1771, and he married, Aug. 5, 1773, Abigail, daughter of Josiah and Elizabeth (Smith) Whitman. Children: Catharine, born July 4, 1775; Bathsheba, June 8, 1777; Josiah, March 29, 1779; Alfred, March 30, 1781; Obadiah, March 22, 1783; Nathaniel, Dec. 25, 1785; Hosea, Feb. 20, 1788; John, Feb. 4, 1790; Abigail, May 10, 1793; Bernard, June 8, 1796; Jason, April 30, 1799. His wife died Sept. 16, 1813, aged sixty-two. Three of his sons—Nathaniel, Bernard, and Jason—were educated at Harvard University, and became settled pastors of churches. His daughter, Bathsheba, was a devoted school-teacher. Her experience in imparting instruction was uncommon. She lived to a great age, and it could be truly said of her that she taught *four generations*.

We have said that Deacon Whitman was a remarkable man. But if it be asked, "What great things did he do?" it must be answered, he was not prominent as a statesman, a warrior, an inventor, or an artisan, or as a highly-educated man. He was by trade a carpenter, was a plain mechanic and a farmer. He never boasted of any attainments he had made or any property that he had acquired. The writer recalls his appearance as he was in the daily course of life's duties, on his farm, in his craving the Divine blessing before partaking of the evening meal, and in his attendance on the services of the sanctuary. He seemed to be about as near to a complete model of an exact balance of the powers, spiritual, intellectual, and

bodily, as it is ever permitted humanity to reach. His early school education was scanty indeed, but he read, when opportunity offered, the history of past events, and carefully noted what was taking place in the community, so that he was a man of more than ordinary intelligence. "In regard to his mode of laboring, he was seldom, if ever, in haste, but always industrious. It has been said that he was never known to do a great day's work,—one which might overtask his powers and break down his strength and destroy his health, while it secured for him a reputation for astonishing feats of strength or activity. But, it has been added, there was no man who performed more labor during the year than Deacon Whitman. Nor was this done by working late at night or at unusual hours. He generally completed the labors of the day by the setting of the sun, and spent the evening with his family. The way in which he performed so much labor during the year was by a diligent improvement of the time during the hours of broad daylight. He did not drive, he did not dally. He went straight forward, always finding something to do, always diligently employed. This was not merely his course on some days, but on all days. If the weather was unfavorable to out-door labor, and he was confined by storm, still he had some employment provided, that so he might not be compelled to spend even a rainy day in idleness."

As to food and drink, generally favored with a good appetite, he wished to eat that which was wholesome, but had no anxiety as to the particular kind of food which was to be set before him at the next meal. He could eat animal food if plainly cooked, or vegetable, but ate in moderation. As to the use of ardent spirits as a beverage, before temperance organizations had been formed he was set against them. He always held in grateful remembrance the sound religious training which his parents had given him. He had no anxiety to become rich. He was grateful if he could by industry and fidelity make his home comfortable. He was of decided religious opinions, but while he held to convictions obtained by a careful study of the word of God, he possessed complete charity towards others who might differ from him in religious sentiments. In his estimation, the object of living was the formation and maintenance of a religious character.

Gen. Silvanus Lazell, who was born in East Bridgewater in 1752, and who died there in 1827, was one to whose enterprise the town was greatly indebted. He began life in humble circumstances, but readily surmounted difficulties. From a common farm-laborer, he became a cobbler. His ambition was to be a suc-

cessful trader. He began by keeping a few articles of merchandise in his shop-window. Constantly adding to his means he, after a few years, had a store on what was subsequently the turnpike (now Bedford Street), and on the north side of the crossing of Union and Bedford Streets.

Ambitious to see the town prosper, he rendered substantial aid to enterprising young men. He induced Samuel Rogers to come to East Bridgewater in 1788, furnished him a shop, and enabled him to engage in the business of clockmaking. In 1800 he assisted Nathaniel Cross, who came from Exeter, N. H., and Bartholomew Trow, from Charlestown, to start a successful career of carriage-making. James Siddall, who came from Doncaster, England, in 1819, and was shipwrecked on his passage, was met in Boston, and encouraged by Gen. Lazell, who invited him to settle in East Bridgewater, prepared a shop for him, and started him in the business of blacksmithing, in which Mr. Siddall continued till near the close of his life, in 1881, at the age of eighty-five. It was chiefly through Gen. Lazell's influence that the turnpike was chartered in 1804, and built in 1805-6, from near the Great Ponds in Middleboro' to the Braintree and Weymouth turnpike. Forging and nail-making were each advanced by his care and foresight.

In 1798 he erected in East Bridgewater village the house now owned and occupied by Henry Hobart. The grounds were laid out by himself in a tasteful manner, and were much admired by the passing traveler.

Capt. Ezra Kingman, son of Capt. David and Abigail (Hall) Kingman, was born in East Bridgewater, Aug. 15, 1756, and married Nov. 14, 1782, Susanna, daughter of Peter and Susanna (Keith) Whitman. Their children were Susanna, Nathan, Hannah, Ezra, Melzar, Charlotte, and Caroline. He was a merchant in East Bridgewater. About 1785 he built a store on Central Street, near the common, where Luke Worcester now lives, and continued in trade there till about 1820. He was a correct business man, and was one of the selectmen of Bridgewater for twenty years. He was also for many years clerk and treasurer of the East Parish. It was said of him that he was ever seeking to advance the best interests of the town.

He was commissioned adjutant of the Third Regiment, First Brigade, in 1781, and captain of the militia in 1793. He represented Bridgewater at the General Court in 1812 and 1816. Like his father before him, he was much interested in church music, and was for several years chorister of the parish. He was a forbearing man, of gentle manners, and tom-

perate in all things. He died Jan. 24, 1831, aged seventy-four.

David Kingman, son of Capt. David and Abigail (Hall) Kingman, was born in East Bridgewater, Nov. 27, 1763. He married Elizabeth Smith, of Mendon, Mass., and had one son, George G., and eight daughters,—Sophia, Eliza, Mary, Nabby, Jane, Lucy, Susanna, and Frances. He was a very active business man, and engaged in ship-building at Hanover Four Corners. In that village he erected, in 1788, a store and a house which has been used as a hotel for many years. He was also engaged in ship-building at Belfast, Me. After the decease of Rev. Samuel Angier, of East Bridgewater, he purchased the Angier house and grounds, took down the old "mansion," which had stood for more than eighty years, and erected a large dwelling-house and several other buildings.

He died April 27, 1812, aged forty years. A few years after his decease the buildings were all removed, and the house with some additions is now the Hyland House in Bridgewater village.

Hon. Ezekiel Whitman was born March 9, 1776, and was the only son of Josiah and Sarah (Sturtevant) Whitman. His birthplace was a house which stood not far from Elmwood (formerly Joppa) bridge, and but a few feet from the residence of Irving Bates. His father died when the child was two years old, leaving the mother with little means to support her two children. When the boy was seven years of age, on his mother's second marriage (to Jacob Mitchell), his uncle, Rev. Levi Whitman, of Wellsfleet, kindly received him into his family, and instructed him and treated him with a tenderness Judge Whitman always remembered with the deepest gratitude. His coolness and fearlessness of spirit were manifested when, while he was a small boy, during freshets on the Joppa River, the low bridge affording but an insecure passage over the swollen stream for foot passengers, he would mount a horse and take one passenger after another across. At the age of fourteen he began preparation for college under the instruction of Rev. Kilborn Whitman, of Pembroke, and after fifteen months of preparation was admitted a student of Brown University, in 1791. At intervals, during his college course, he taught school in Mansfield and elsewhere in order to eke out his scanty means of support. After graduating, in 1795, finding himself almost entirely destitute of funds, he was for a while disheartened, but was soon encouraged to commence the study of the law, and accordingly entered the office of Benjamin Whitman, Esq., at Hanover Four Corners. Remaining there but a little while, he returned to his native town and read law in the office

of Hon. Nahum Mitchell. This proved a valuable position for the young student. In 1796, Mr. Whitman was induced to go to the new State of Kentucky to establish claims to certain tracts of land belonging to persons in this part of the country. He performed the whole journey to Kentucky on horseback, and having remained a year and successfully accomplished the object of his journey, returned to Massachusetts in the same manner as he went. He was admitted to the Plymouth bar early in 1799, and in April of the same year started on horseback for Turner in the State of Maine, where he commenced the practice of law, but seeing a better opening in the town of New Gloucester, Me., removed there and opened an office in the following September. He married Oct. 31, 1799, Hannah, daughter of Cushing Mitchell, of East Bridgewater, and sister of his legal instructor. While a resident of New Gloucester he was held in great respect, and his business continued to thrive and increase. In January, 1807, he established himself in Portland, Me. In this new and much larger field he found abundant exercise for his legal talents. His discernment, calmness, and candor gave him as an advocate much power in the courts. He rendered great service to the merchants in establishing their claims under the treaty of the United States with Spain in 1819, and that with France in 1831.

Among the many students who enjoyed his instructions were the late Hon. Simon Greenleaf and the late ex-Governor Parris, of Maine. He was elected a representative in Congress four times, viz., in 1808, 1816, 1818, 1820. In 1815 he was a member of the Executive Council of Massachusetts. In 1816 he was a member of the convention held at Brunswick, Me., to consider the question of the separation of Maine from Massachusetts. While a member of Congress, in 1819, the important question was debated whether Missouri should be admitted a State with a clause in the bill prohibiting slavery. Mr. Whitman recorded his testimony in favor of the restriction. After Maine became a State he was an unsuccessful candidate for Governor.

On the 4th of February, 1822, Mr. Whitman was appointed by Governor Parris chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas for the State of Maine, and in December, 1841, he was appointed chief justice of the Supreme Court, which office he held until his resignation in October, 1848, having served in the capacity of judge more than twenty-six years. His wife died suddenly, after a sickness of a few hours, March 28, 1852, and in the following October he returned to pass the remnant of his days among the scenes of his childhood, "free," as he said, "to

breathe his own native air on his own ground." Here, always temperate and quiet in all his habits, he calmly awaited the change of worlds, which came to him at the great age of ninety years and four months, Aug. 1, 1868.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. JAMES H. MITCHELL.

Hon. James H. Mitchell was born in East Bridgewater, Nov. 18, 1812, and died June 30, 1872. He was the youngest son of Hon. Nahum Mitchell, author of the "History of Bridgewater," and Nabby, his wife, who was a daughter of Gen. Sylvanus Lazell.

Mr. Mitchell was educated at the public schools of his native town, and at the academies at Bridgewater and Exeter, N. H., and at a very early age he entered into business on his own account. He was engaged in trade at Pensacola, Fla., as a member of a firm, before he was of age. He afterwards settled in business at Bangor, Me., where he remained several years. In 1833 he married Harriet Lavinia Angier, of Belfast, Me., a daughter of John Angier, who was a son of Hon. Oakes Angier, a distinguished lawyer, who lived in West Bridgewater, who was a son of Rev. John Angier, the first minister of the East Parish of Bridgewater. Mr. Mitchell, while still a young man, went into business in Philadelphia as a partner in the firm of Hathaway & Co., coal merchants. This firm did a large commission business for the leading mines in Pennsylvania. After that firm was dissolved, Mr. Mitchell continued the business for several years alone. His trade being largely with New England, in 1850, he removed to his native town, and purchased the estate which had been owned and occupied by Rev. John Angier, and by his son and successor in the pastorate, Rev. Samuel Angier, where he continued to reside until his death.

Mr. Mitchell opened his office at 92 State Street, Boston, where he conducted a large, successful, and profitable business for more than twenty years. He was constant and untiring in his devotion to business, and during the whole period of his residence in East Bridgewater, so long as health permitted, his habit was to go by the first, or 7 A.M., train to Boston, returning by the last, or 5 P.M. His experience in business had been considerable. He had enjoyed good fortune, and had been overwhelmed by misfortune, and understood well that success depended on industry, economy, and constant attention to business.

Having but a slender fortune, and a large and dependent family, his devotion to business was an imperative duty, and he allowed nothing to interfere with it; but that duty discharged, all his time and all his thoughts were devoted to his home, his family, and friends, and no man ever performed his duty to wife and children with greater tenderness and fidelity than he, and when, in the midst of a useful and apparently vigorous life, he suddenly faltered, languished, and died, a shadow fell upon that household which was never lifted. His wife survived him only a few months, and died March 16, 1873. He was a man of the most correct habits, given to no excesses in speech or conduct; and yet of social and generous nature, and accustomed to dispense a liberal hospitality, and to extend a warm and hearty welcome to his home and table to all comers.

Mrs. Mitchell was a lady of rare personal beauty and of singular simplicity and purity of character. Their life in Philadelphia had been such as to give them great social advantages, and their home had been one of great attraction. During their residence there they formed the personal acquaintance and friendship of many of the most distinguished persons of the country in public and professional life. Daniel Webster and Rufus Choate were among their frequent guests, and their respect and regard for their host and hostess were testified by choice tokens and gifts, which are treasured with pride and affection by their children.

Mrs. Mitchell was a lady of great refinement and of pure tastes, and a great lover and constant reader of the best current literature, both secular and religious. Mr. Mitchell shared with her in these tastes, and, though unable to devote much time to their cultivation and enjoyment, he never failed to foster and encourage them in his family. Theirs was a model home, the centre of affection, culture, and taste, and none ever visited it without pleasure, and few left it without regret.

As a citizen he was public-spirited and enterprising, ready at all times to do his share to promote the best interests of the town and community.

The church of their choice, the old society of their ancestors, was an object of their warmest affection, and their house was always open to entertain visiting or exchanging clergymen of their denomination. No better expression can be given of the esteem in which Mr. Mitchell was held than that found in a letter written at the time of his death to Mrs. Mitchell by that distinguished Unitarian divine, Rev. F. H. Hedge, D.D., who had been their pastor when they lived in Bangor, and a frequent visitor afterwards at



Engr'd by A. H. Mitchell



J.H. Mitchell

A large, flowing cursive signature in black ink. The signature reads "J.H. Mitchell" and is enclosed within a decorative oval border. The "J.H." is on the left, and "Mitchell" is on the right, with a flourish connecting them.



G. W. Harris

their house, both in Philadelphia and East Bridgewater:

"BROOKLINE, July 4, 1872.

"MY DEAR MRS. MITCHELL,—Since I could not be present at Mr. Mitchell's funeral, I must write to say how profoundly I sympathize with you in your bereavement. I think of you a great deal in these days, and knowing you as well as I do, I feel that the loss of a husband on whom you and all your family depended so much must be a terrible blow. I recall the time of our first acquaintance in Bangor, when you were both young, and I, too, had the greater part of my life before me. I was then impressed with Mr. Mitchell's vigor and his strong affection for you, and all my subsequent acquaintance has deepened that impression.

"He was certainly a true and faithful stay of his family,—one who felt the responsibilities of husband and father, and endeavored to do full justice to those relations. He was also one who felt his obligations as a citizen. He did what in him lay to promote the best interests of the church and town with which he was connected by hereditary ties and affections. I rejoiced to witness, after his removal to Bridgewater, his growth in manliness, usefulness, and public spirit. His career as a public man has been very honorable; he has trodden in the footsteps of a father whom he revered and whom all revered; he has worthily fulfilled his calling, and leaves behind him a name of which his children may be proud, and which will be to you a precious legacy.

"I know how your heart must bleed with this affliction, and mine bleeds with you and for you. Mr. Mitchell was my friend of many years, and one to whom—though our spheres were so different—I felt a sincere and warm attachment. I hope, my dear friend, that you will find comfort in the thought that these bereavements are not the work of chance, but ordinations of infinite wisdom and love, and these separations are not forever. Yours, I know, will be the sorrow with the upward, and not the downward, look.

"May your children be a blessing to you, and may all divine consolations attend you.

"Your faithful friend,

"F. H. HEDGE."

Mr. Mitchell held numerous public offices, although he never for a moment sought or would have accepted any public position which endangered or seriously interfered with his regularly-established private business, which he regarded as the sheet anchor of his hopes, upon which the happiness of himself and family depended. No public office within the gift of the people would have yielded him the income which his business furnished and his necessities demanded.

He was one of the electors of Massachusetts in 1860, and had the distinguished honor of being the messenger who carried the electoral vote of Massachusetts, cast for Abraham Lincoln, to Washington, in January, 1861. He was twice elected to the Massachusetts Senate, serving in the years 1862 and 1863. He was one of the inspectors of the State Almshouse, at Bridgewater, almost constantly from its establishment to his death, and took a deep interest in the success of the institution. Mr. Mitchell was not by nature a partisan, and was never inclined to engage

in political controversy. He was, however, an active Republican from the organization of that party to the day of his death. During the period of the war of the Rebellion of 1861, he and his patriotic wife were foremost in good words and works in promoting the Union cause. Nothing which patriotism or charity demanded of them was left undone.

Their children were the following:

Henry Hedge, married Mary Texanna Whitehurst, of Norfolk, Va.

Grace Webster, married Horace Parker Chandler, Esq., of Boston.

Helen Angier, married Thomas B. Hedge, of Plymouth. She is now a widow.

Sophia Ripley, married Frederick Westwood, of England.

Jennet Orr, married Charles W. Copeland, of West Bridgewater.

William Davis, born 1853; died 1871.

Lavinia Hathaway, married Theodore W. Steadman, now of Omaha, Neb.

CHARLES WESCOTT HARRIS.

Charles Wescott Harris was born in Smithfield, R. I., Aug. 12, 1822. He was the son of Handy Harris and Abigail Kent. The father began life as a Methodist preacher, but early entered a medical college in New York, from which he graduated and then entered upon the homœopathic practice of medicine, spending a large part of his life in the town of Yarmouth, Barnstable Co.

The subject of this sketch early in life developed a love for the profession of his father. He entered the New York Homœopathic College about 1846, and graduated from it after a full term of study. He began practice in the city of Taunton, Bristol Co., with Dr. Barrows, remaining there, however, but a short time.

From the time of his removal from Taunton till August, 1851, he practiced in Wareham, Plymouth Co., but he then returned to Taunton, where he remained till July, 1854. His many patients in Wareham at this time induced him to return to them, and the next ten years he was a resident of that town, accumulating, during this period, a large and lucrative practice, which extended into all the adjoining towns. His circuit here was a very extensive one, making it necessary to ride many hours every day. The severity of his professional labors began to admonish him by the recurrence of a physical infirmity,

from which he had for years suffered more or less, that he must give up so large a practice, or at least seek one which did not require such severe exposure to the weather. Accordingly in 1864 he removed to the city of Providence, where he remained two years, long before the end of which he found his energies again overtaxed by his professional work.

In the year 1866 he removed to East Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., where he settled upon the homestead of his wife, Lucinda K. Keith, whom he had married in 1850. He was greatly devoted to agricultural and horticultural pursuits, and it had been one of the fondest dreams of his life that he might some day be permitted to lay aside his professional cares and gain health and pleasure in indulging in these occupations. Adding by purchase to the bounds of the farm, he soon made it attractive and interesting to all; but he was not long allowed to enjoy this mode of life.

He was a physician whom patients sought, and here he was soon sought out by those who adopt his methods of practice. His experience at Wareham was soon repeated, and long before his death, which occurred May 24, 1884, his business had become very extensive. He had patients in nearly all the surrounding towns.

Besides being a skillful and safe physician, he was possessed of a most enviable disposition; gentle as a woman, kind-hearted, sympathetic, and generous, his features always lighted by a pleasant smile, his appearance in the sick-chamber was most welcome to the suffering victim of disease. The expressions of love and esteem from the numerous throng of relatives and friends which gathered about his grave on that mild day in May was a more eloquent testimonial to his goodness and his merits than any words of eulogy which we can write or utter.

Dr. Harris was a devoted member of the Union Orthodox Church in East Bridgewater during his residence in that town, and was also a member of Satucket Lodge of Masons, in the same town.

His wife, Lucinda, with whom he lived happily and as a devoted husband, died in January, 1881.

JAMES SIDNEY ALLEN.

Hon. James Sidney Allen, son of Sidney Allen and Mehitable Dyer Bates, daughter of Moses Bates, of East Bridgewater, was born in East Bridgewater, July 3, 1831. His boyhood was passed in his native town, where he received the educational advantages afforded by the common schools of that

day. Industry was one of his marked characteristics, and at the early age of seventeen years he had arrived at that proficiency which enabled him to command a man's wages in the tuck-factory and also in making shoes. From that time until twenty years of age he made shoes for various manufacturers. Then he commenced in a small way on his own account in West Bridgewater, and from that time to the present, except three years (1852-55), he has been manufacturing. He continued the business in East Bridgewater until 1872, when he erected a factory in Brockton, and has since carried on the business in that city. In the beginning of the business in East Bridgewater the production was small and but few persons were employed. It has increased until at the present time the annual production amounts to nearly three hundred thousand dollars, and one hundred and fifty hands are employed. Mr. Allen resided in West Bridgewater four years, from 1848 to 1853, when he went to Campello and remained nearly two years, and then returned to his native town, where he now resides.

Oct. 6, 1852, he united in marriage with Mary Porter Churchill, daughter of Deacon Charles Churchill, of West Bridgewater. Two children survive, viz., Dr. Bradford Allen, now a practicing physician in Brockton, and Louise, who was born in 1865. Dr. Allen was born Jan. 23, 1857. He graduated from Amherst College in 1878, and from the Harvard Medical College in 1882, and completed his medical studies abroad, at Vienna, Berlin, and at the Rotunda Hospital in Dublin, one of the celebrated institutions of Europe.

Mr. Allen's wife died in 1870, and in 1871 he married Alice, daughter of Josiah Richards, Esq., of West Bridgewater. She was a teacher in Bridgewater Normal School. Their family consists of three children, viz., Lyman Richards, born 1873; James Sidney, Jr., 1876; and Elbert Grover, 1879.

Mr. Allen has ever been thoroughly identified with the interests of his native town and county, and all measures tending to advance the welfare of either have found in him an earnest advocate. He has been called to many positions of trust and responsibility. He has been selectman and on the school committee of East Bridgewater, representative in the Legislature in 1864 and again in 1871, and for two terms, 1882 and 1883, was senator from the Plymouth Second District. He is a member of the Union Congregational Church at East Bridgewater.



James S. Allen

HISTORY OF WEST BRIDGEWATER.

CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHICAL — TOPOGRAPHICAL — ECCLESIASTICAL.

The First Settlements — First Congregational Society — Old Meeting-Houses — Rev. James Keith — His Ministry — The Old House of Rev. James Keith — Its Location, etc. — Inventory of Rev. James Keith — Baptist Church — The New Jerusalem Society — Methodist Church.

THE town of West Bridgewater¹ is located in the northwestern part of the county, and is bounded as follows: On the north by Brockton, on the east by East Bridgewater, on the south by Bridgewater, and on the west by Bristol County.

The town is generally level and well watered. The north and northwesterly part is higher and somewhat undulated; and the south and southeasterly part lower and flat. It has a strong soil and the cultivated parts are generally fertile, much of it having a clayey substratum, very good grass lands. Swampy forests are prevalent, and natural meadows abound. The Hockomock meadows in the southeasterly part skirting the river form a range of over three hundred acres.

Its waters are the Town River, the outlet of Nippenicket Pond, and a tributary of Taunton Great River, which enters the town in the southwest and flows through the centre in a crescent course and leaves the town in the southeasterly part.

Several other rivers and rivulets, coming from the north, enter Town River in its course through the town; the most westerly one coming through Easton, called Hockomock River, in this town, affords a good mill-power in the northwest part, flows south and joins the main stream about half a mile north of the pond in the town of Bridgewater. A smaller stream, called West-Meadow Brook, in the westerly part, having its source in Brockton and flowing southerly, near Cochesett village, also affords a mill-power; and

the river flowing through Brockton, called Salisbury River in that city, flows through the northeasterly part of this town, called here Matfield River, has an excellent mill privilege in this town.

An excellent water-power near the centre of the town, on Town River, where a grinding-mill, saw-mill, a branch of O. Ames & Sons' shovel-manufactories and other works now stand, is the site where Deacon Samuel Edson built the first mill in the ancient town of Bridgewater soon after its settlement. And on another dam, called Ames' Dam, just below the main dam, is where shovels were first made by O. Ames' ancestor. Also, as recently as 1820 or 1824, there was a mill at this place where wool was carded and made into rolls for spinning, and a mill where the cloth was fulled, colored, and dressed; and the farmers of this and adjoining towns brought the shearing of their flocks, first to be carded, and, after the wives and daughters had spun and wove it, again to be colored and dressed.

A broad, low rock, a few rods below the mills, on the north side of the stream, is now to be seen, upon which, tradition says, Old Minister Keith stood to preach his first sermon to this people, from the text, "Behold, I cannot speak; for I am a child" (Jer. i. 6), in 1663, probably, he being about twenty years old.

The first settlements in ancient Bridgewater, as also the first in the interior of the Old Colony, were made within the territorial limits of the present town of West Bridgewater in 1651. The first settlers had a house-lot of six acres each granted them on the Town River, and the plantation was called Nuckatost, or Nuncketetest. The settlement was compact, the house-lots being contiguous for mutual protection against the Indians, and, as a further protection against the incursions of the natives, the inhabitants erected a stockade or garrison on the south side of the river, and also fortified many of their dwellings. From this original settlement locations were made in other portions of the town, and in 1668, seventeen years after their first location, a jury of twelve men

¹ For much of the early history of this town, including the Indian grant, King Philip's war, Revolutionary war, etc., the reader is referred to the history of Ancient Bridgewater and Bridgewater elsewhere in this volume.

HON. WILLARD PHILLIPS.

Hon. Willard Phillips, son of Joseph Phillips, was born in East Bridgewater, Dec. 19, 1784, but as his family removed to Hampshire County while he was a child, the most of his youth was passed in different towns of that locality, one of which was Cummington, where he lived several years. Up to the age of nineteen he enjoyed no advantages of education, except the common district schools of that neighborhood, but had profited so well by their instructions that at eighteen he taught a school in the neighboring town of Goshen. At nineteen, having for a few months taught a second school at Chesterfield, he began studying Latin under the instruction of his friend and townsmen, Calvin Briggs, a medical student at that time with Dr. Bryant, the father of our great poet, William Cullen Bryant.

Having decided, in spite of many obstacles, to enter Harvard College, Mr. Phillips studied and resided for some time with James Thomas, Esq., of East Bridgewater; afterwards studied with Rev. Mr. Niles, of Abington, completing his preparatory course at Bridgewater Academy, then under the care of Richard Sanger, who had been tutor at Harvard. After more than two years alternate study and school-keeping, in 1806, he was admitted a student at Harvard. After graduating, he taught for a time in Boston, which calling he gave up on being appointed

to a tutorship at Harvard. During intervals of his duties there he studied law, and on resigning his position as tutor entered the law-office of Benjamin Gorham, of Boston, as junior partner. In 1825 and 1826 he was representative to the General Court. From 1839 to 1847 he was judge of probate for Suffolk County, giving up the practice of law in 1845. In 1843 he became president of the American Life Insurance Company, holding the office until 1865. Judge Phillips is known as author of valuable works, both political and legal. For several years he was both editor and publisher of the *American Jurist*. From 1837 to 1841 he was one of the commissioners appointed by Governor Everett for reducing "the law of crimes and punishments to a systematic code." He wrote several articles in the "*Encyclopædia Americana*," and, with Edward Pickering, edited the first American edition of "*Collyer on Partnership*."

Judge Phillips married, June 12, 1833, Hannah Brackett Hill, daughter of Hon. Aaron and Hannah (Quincy) Hill. Mr. Hill was for many years postmaster of Boston. His wife died Feb. 25, 1837. He married, Sept. 3, 1838, her sister, Harriet Hill. Judge Phillips died at his residence in Cambridge on Tuesday, Sept. 9, 1873, at the age of eighty-eight years. His only surviving child is Willard Quincy Phillips, Esq., a son of the first marriage.

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